

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
PLEADINGS, ORAL ARGUMENTS, DOCUMENTS

CASE CONCERNING THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

(LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA/MALTA)

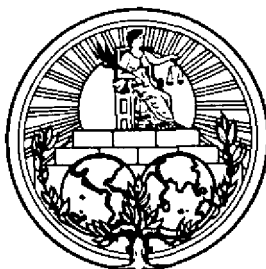
VOLUME V
Maps, Charts and Illustrations

COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE
MÉMOIRES, PLAIDOIRIES ET DOCUMENTS

AFFAIRE DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL

(JAMAHIRIYA ARABE LIBYENNE/MALTE)

VOLUME V
Cartes et illustrations



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- (43) Figure 12. Arcs of circle 200 nautical miles radius drawn from main Maltese and Libyan basepoints.
- (44) Figure 13. Reproduction on basic map of Map 13 of Libyan Reply.

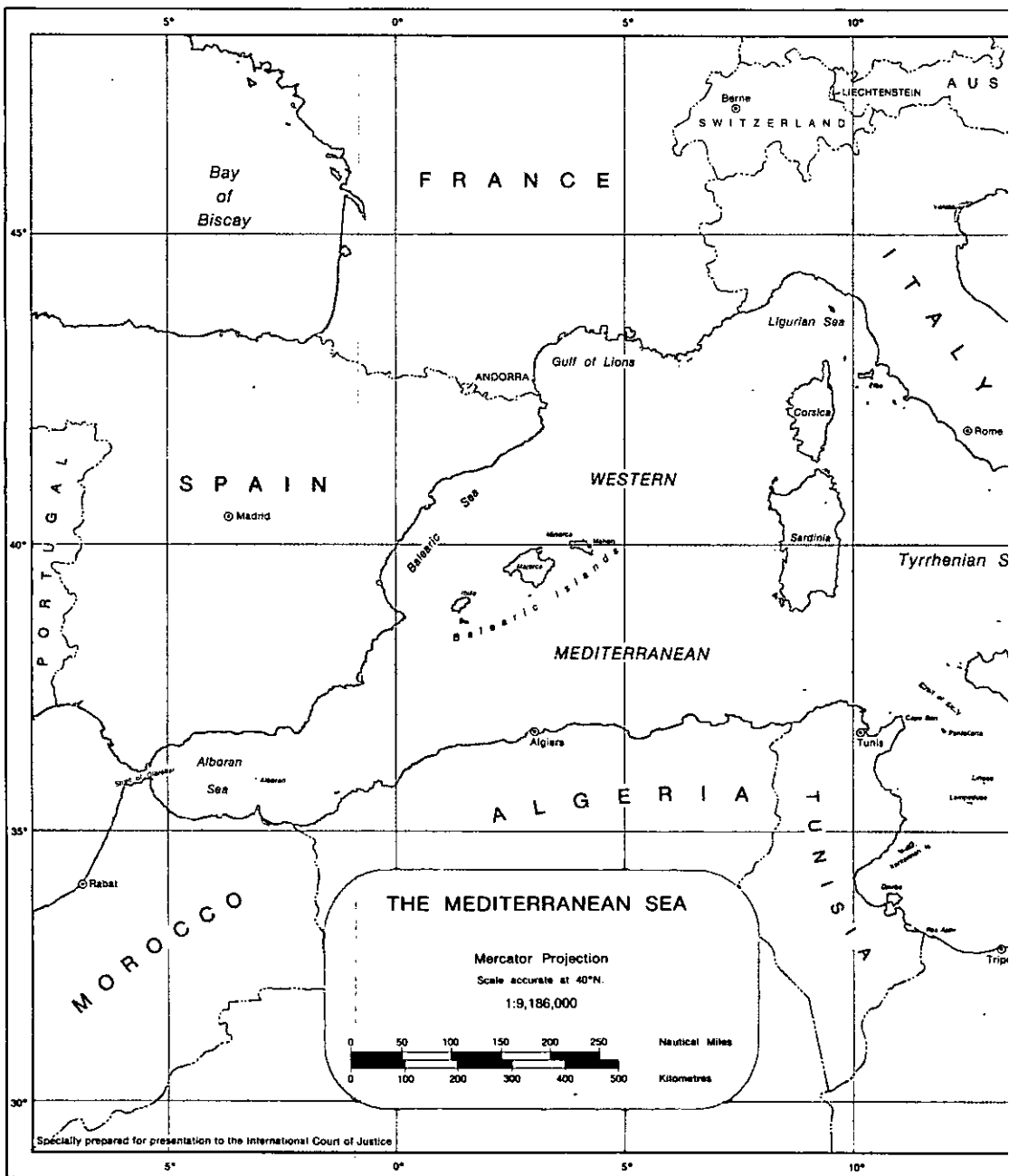
- (13) Figure 26. Reproduction of Figure B of Maltese Memorial.
- (45) Figure 41. Median line between Malta and Libya. Median line between Italy and Libya. The "Rift Zone".
- (46) Figure 42. Map illustrating that a line within and following the general direction of the Rift Zone is equitable.
- (47) Figure 43. Map showing an Italy-Libya, a Malta-Libya median line and a half-effect line.

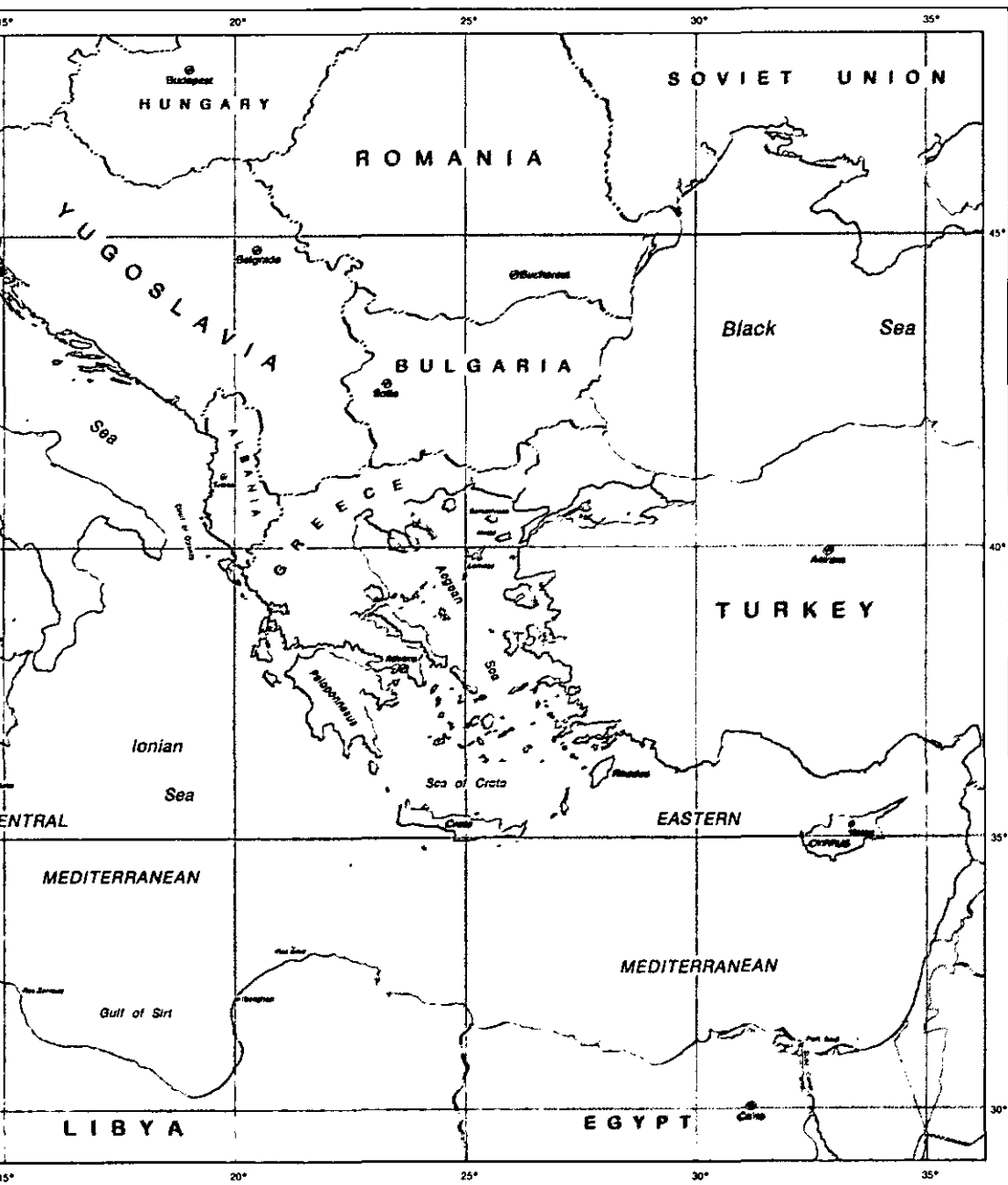
*Maps, Charts and Illustrations Presented by
the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*

- (48) Figure 2. Map showing the relevant areas of continental shelf and the abutting coasts of the Parties.
 - (49) Figure 7. Map illustrating that the greater length of Libya's coast does not materially affect the amount of area attributed to Libya's coast.
 - (50) Figure 68. Map showing a set of lines which constitute the relevant area in the Libyan view.
 - (51) Figure 69. Map showing a set of lines which constitute the relevant area in the Libyan view.
 - (52) Figure 96. Map showing radial projections to Crete, Greece and Albania.
 - (53) Figure 97. Diagram showing how inequitable the equidistance principle is in the situation of unequal coasts.
 - (54) Figure 98. Diagram showing radial projections.
 - (55) Figure 99. Diagram demonstrating that the one to three ratio - the quarter share - is broadly true within the triangle.
 - (56) Figure 100. Sketch illustrating a hypothetical example of the inequity of an equidistance line.
 - (57) Figure 103. Map showing the Maltese Trough extending to the east of a red line representing a direct line from Gozo to Ras Ajdir.
 - (58) Figure 104. Map showing the areas of shelf which a given line would allocate to each Party within the relevant area.
-

**MAPS, CHARTS AND
ILLUSTRATIONS**

**CARTES
ET ILLUSTRATIONS**





Map 1

12°

14°

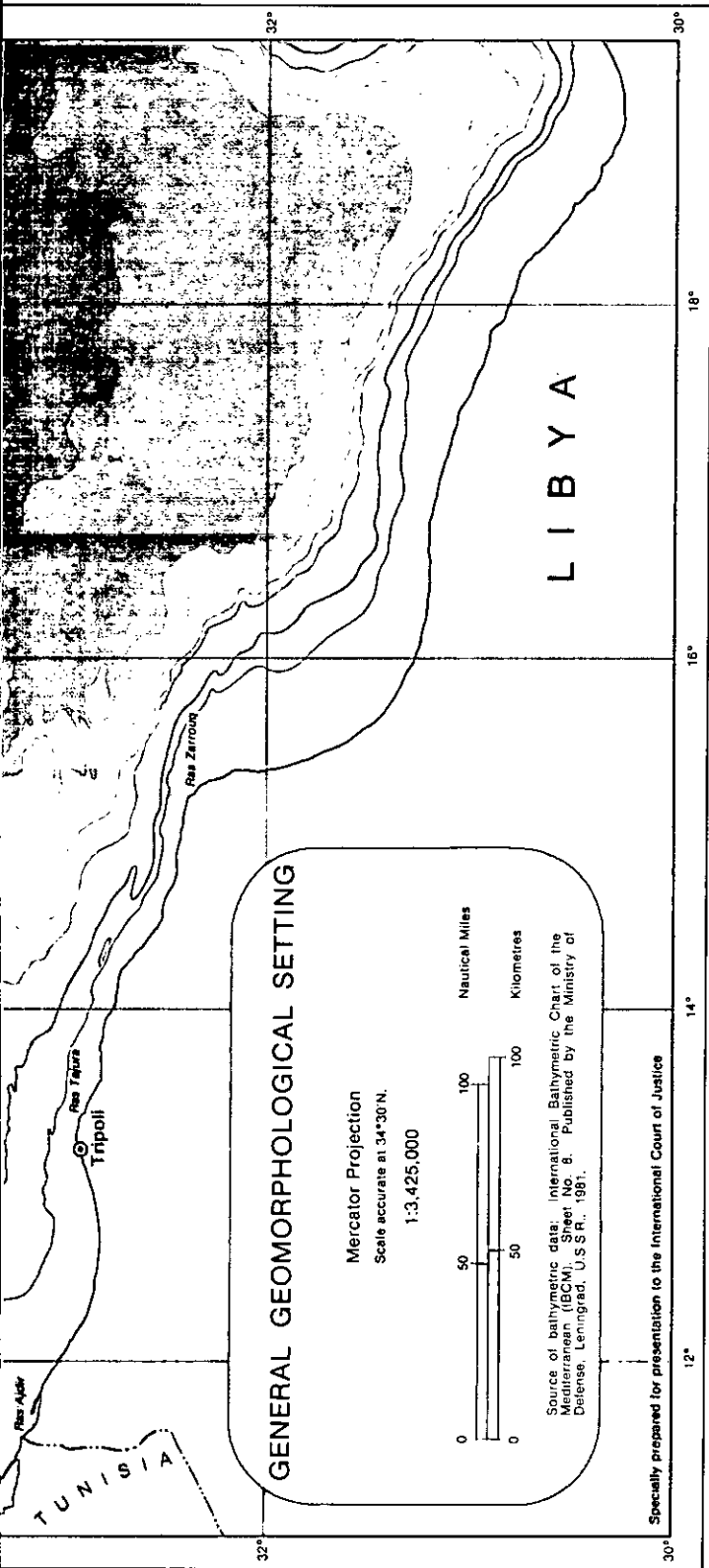
16°

18°

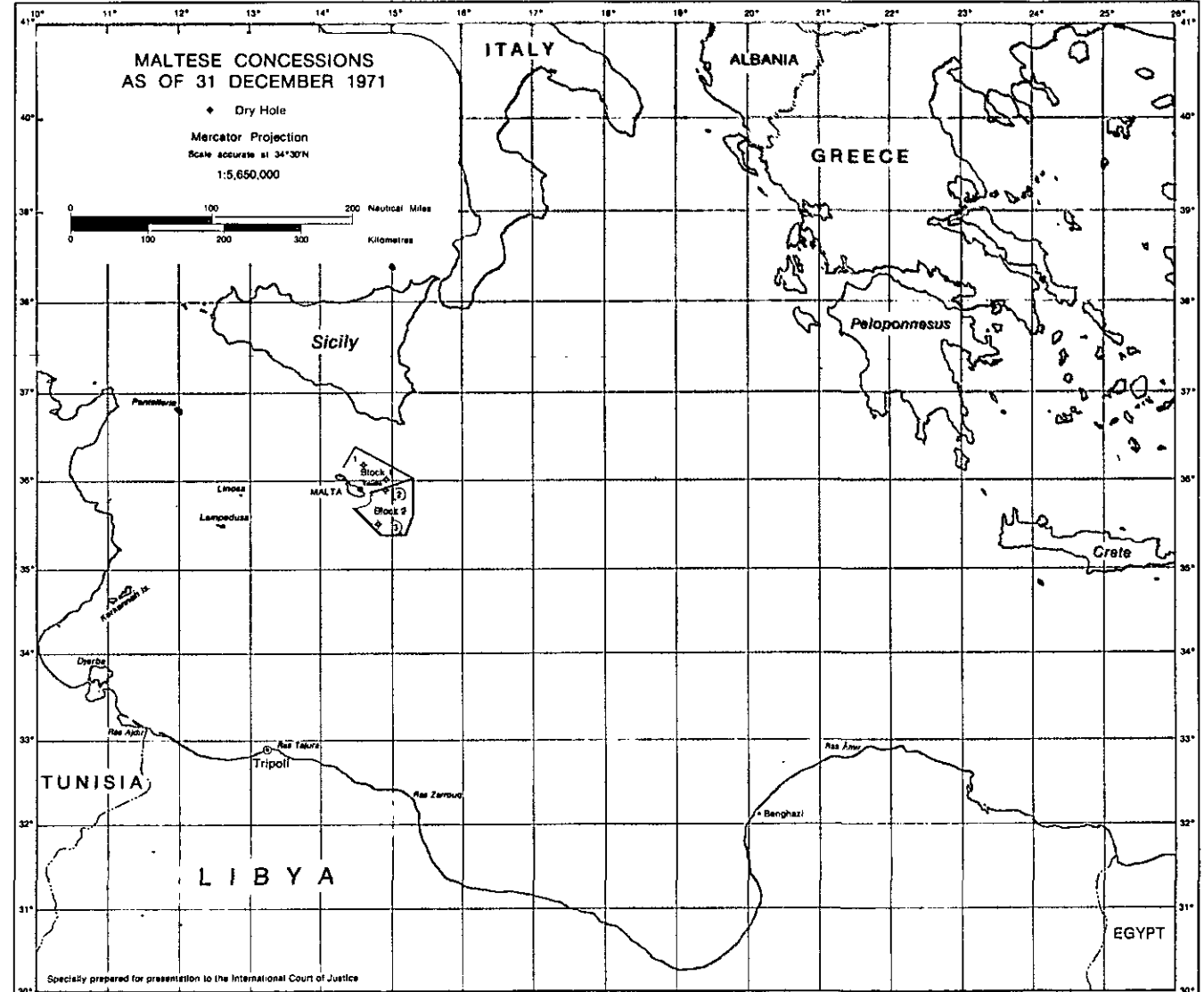
38°

38°



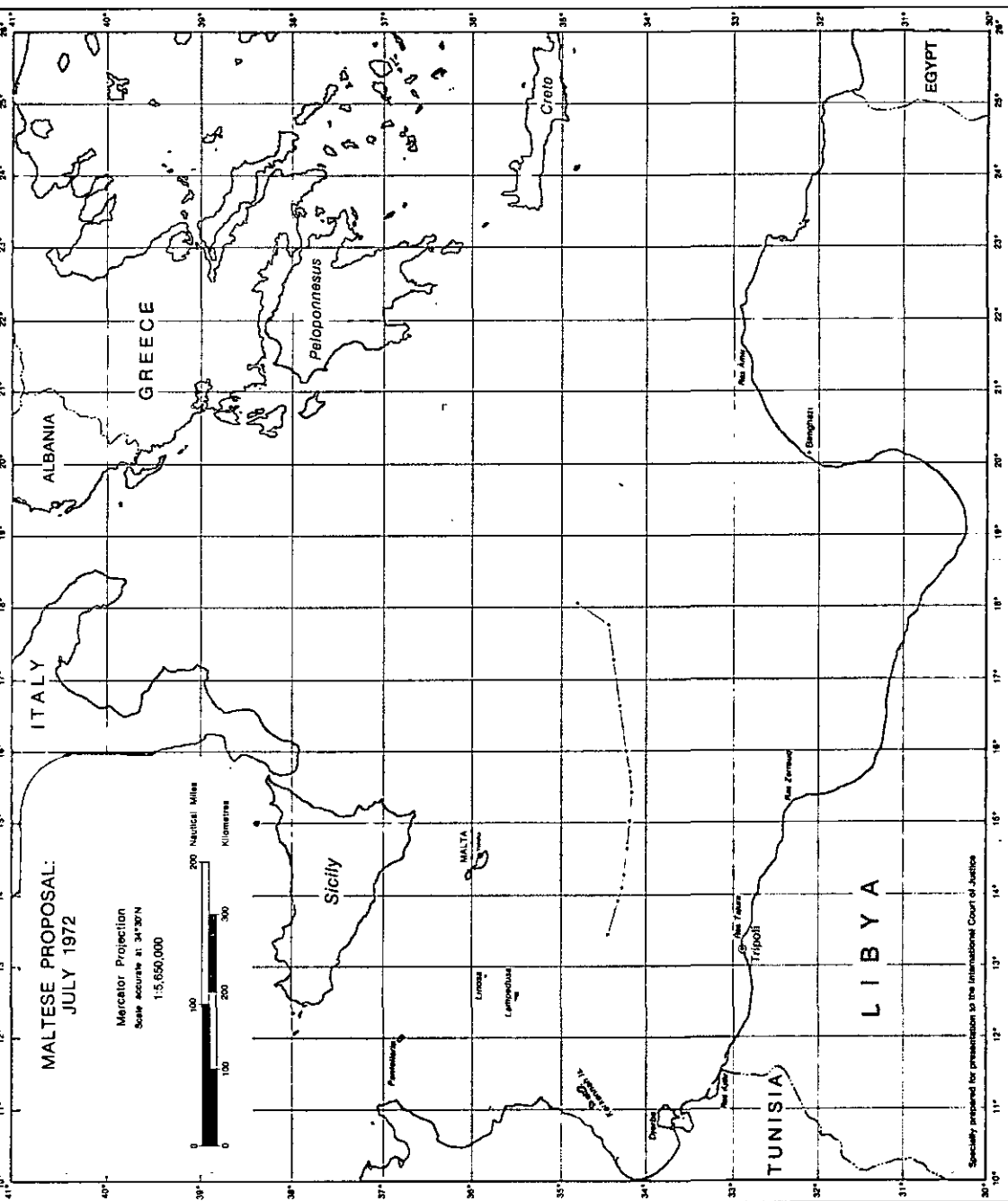


Map 6



Map 7

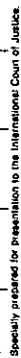
Specifically prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice



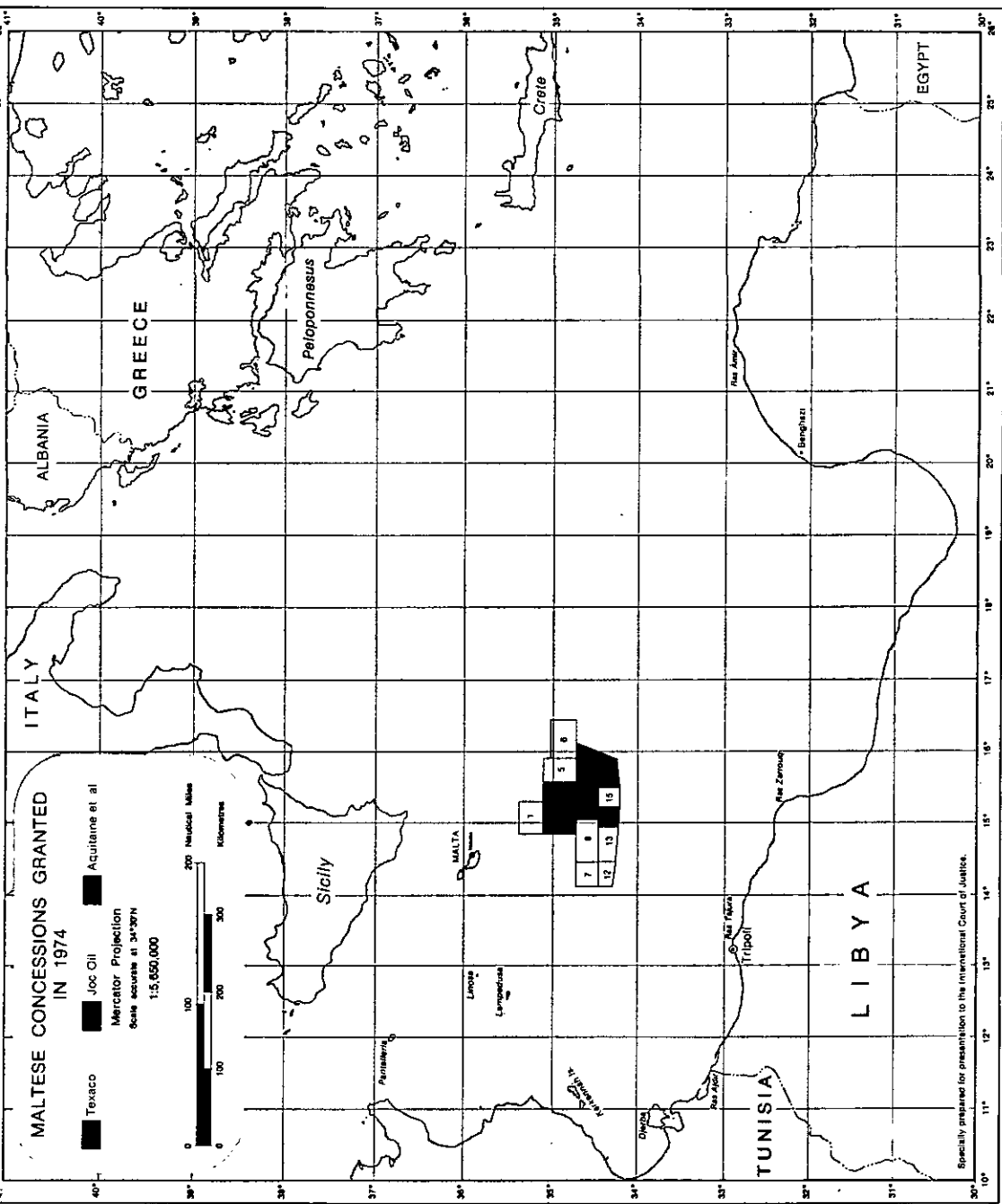
Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°30'N
1:5,650,000

Spectally prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice

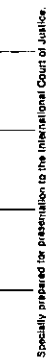
Map 8



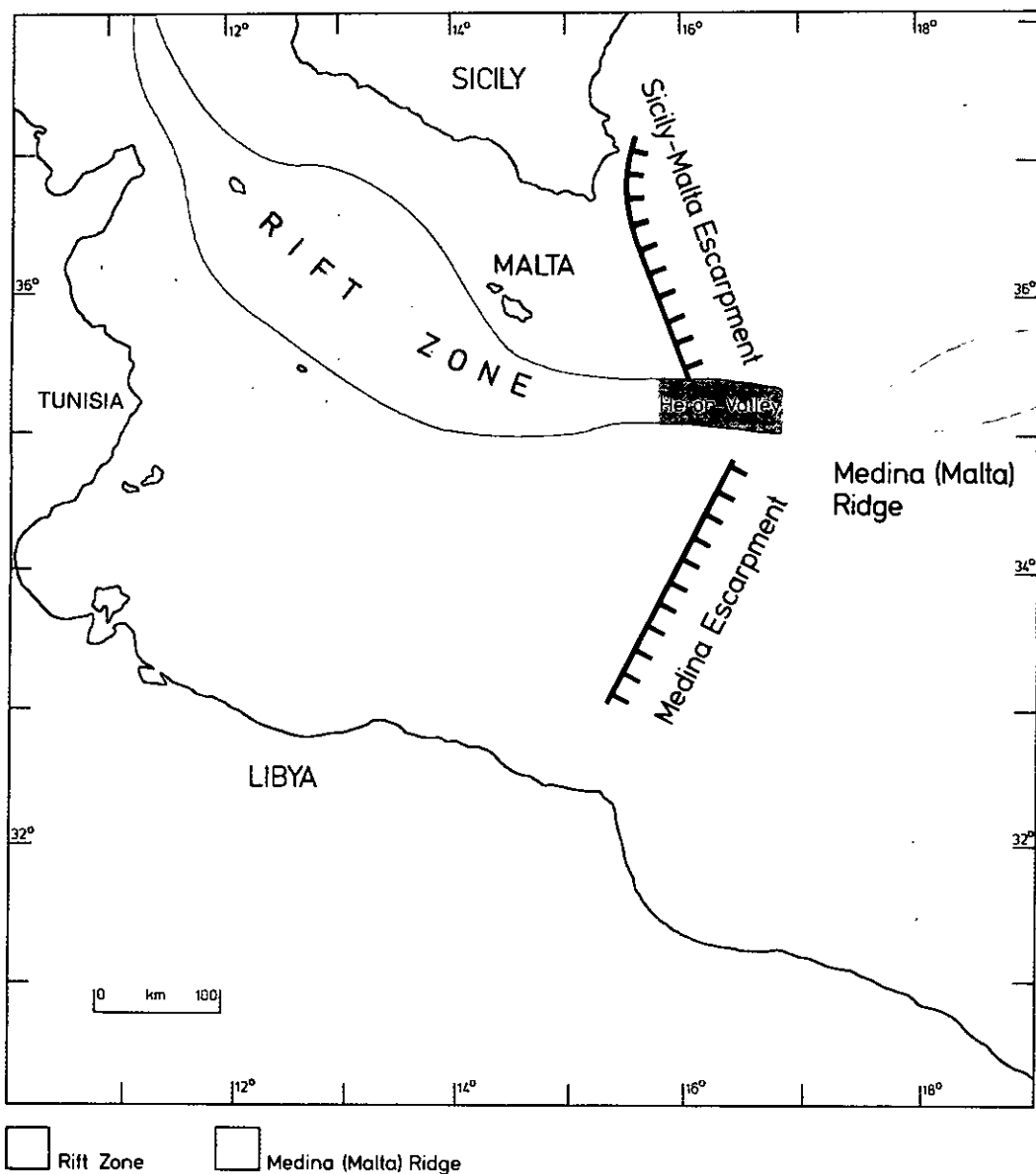
Map 9



Map 10

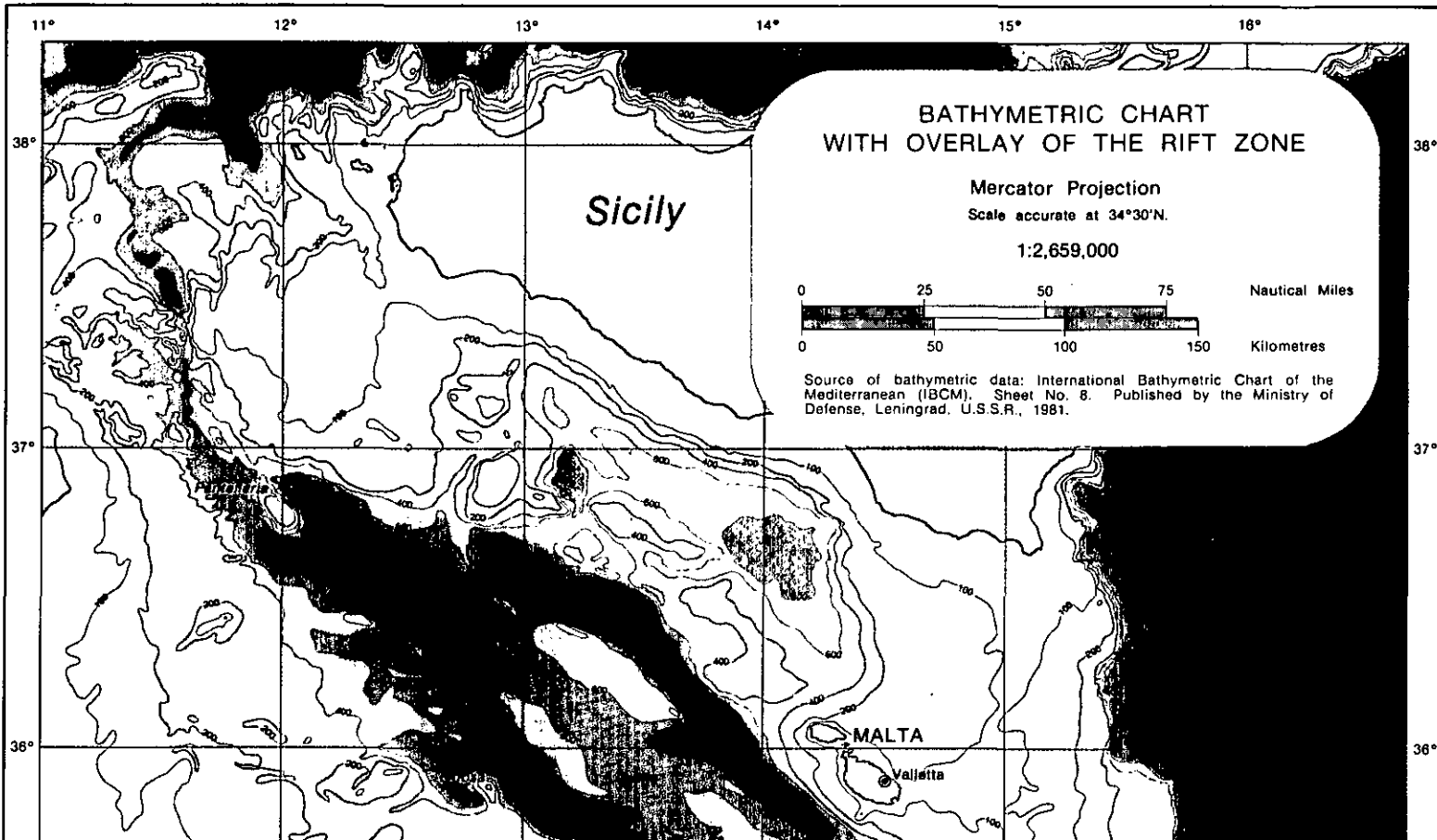


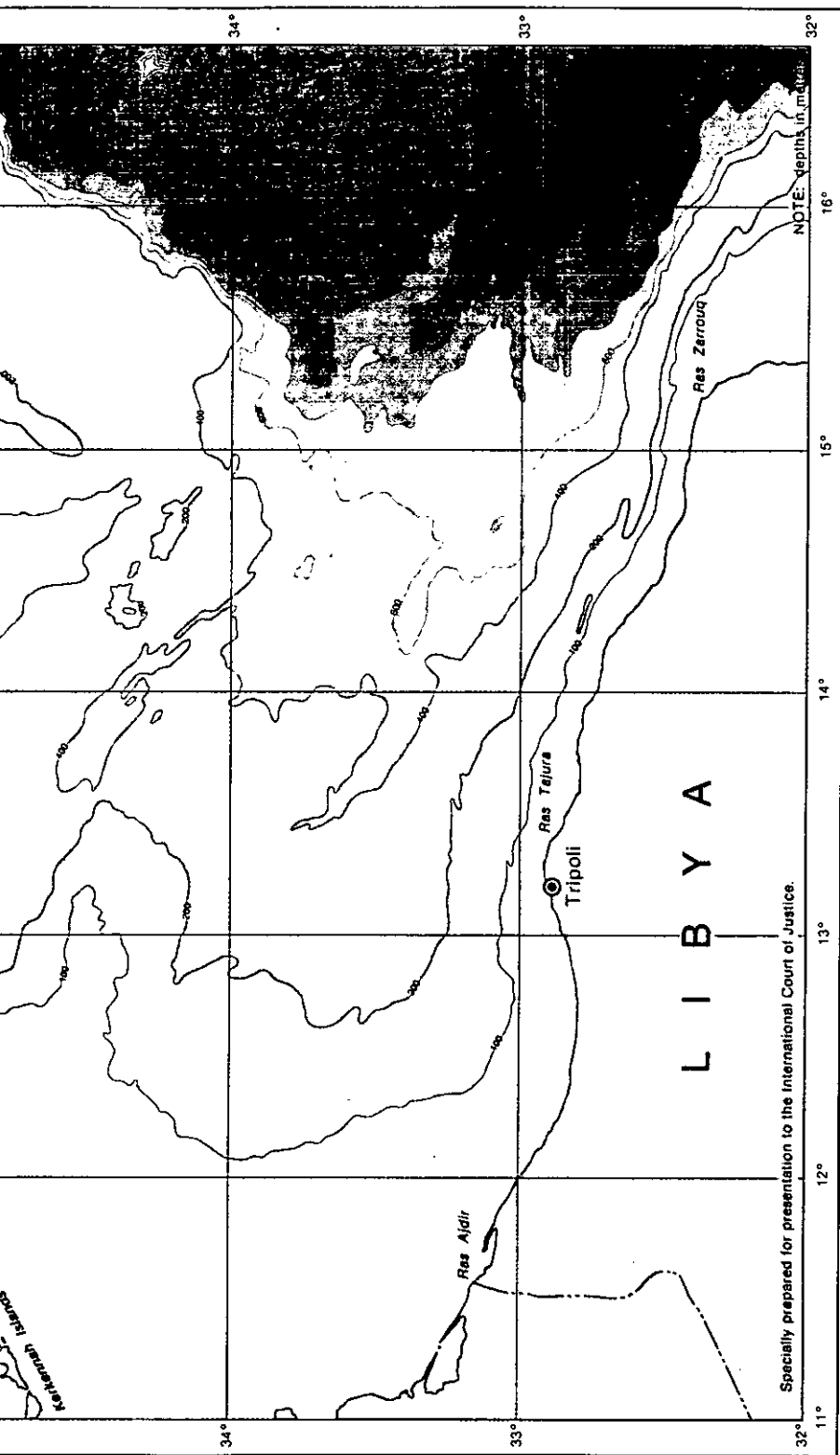
Map 11



Interpretive Diagram of the Rift Zone.

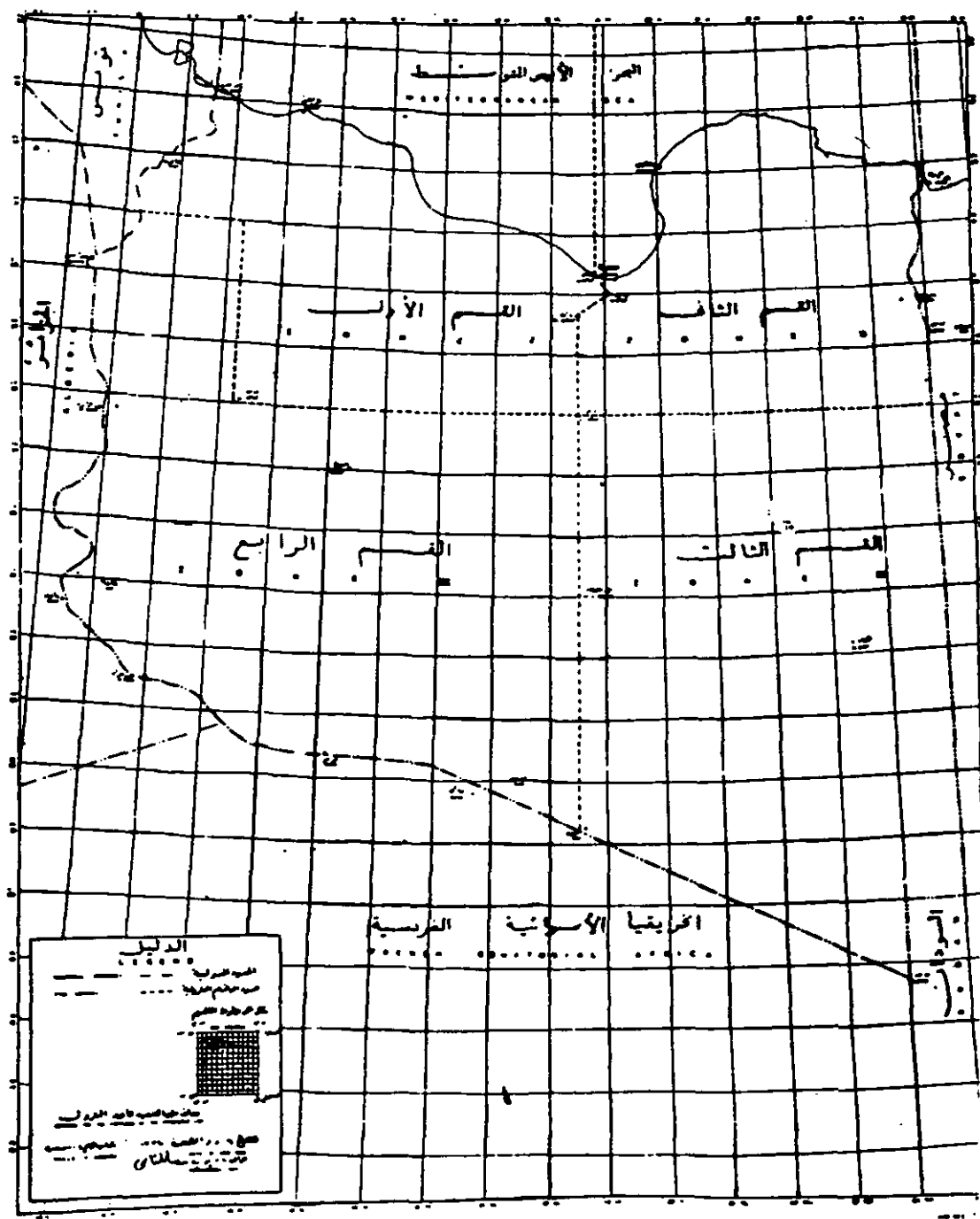
SOURCE: After van Hinte, J.E.; Jongsma, D.; and Woodside, J.M. (1982)





The grey area was produced originally on a transparent overlay

Map 17



INTERNATIONAL BATHYMETRIC CHART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

SERIES ESTABLISHED UNDER THE
COOPERATIVE INVESTIGATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
Mercator Projection-Scale 1:1 000 000 at 38° latitude
Heights and depths in metres

PUBLISHED BY THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION AND
OCEANOGRAPHY, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, Leningrad, USSR
(UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF IHO (UNESCO))
1st EDITION, JUNE, 1961
© Head Department of Navigation and Oceanography, USSR, 1961

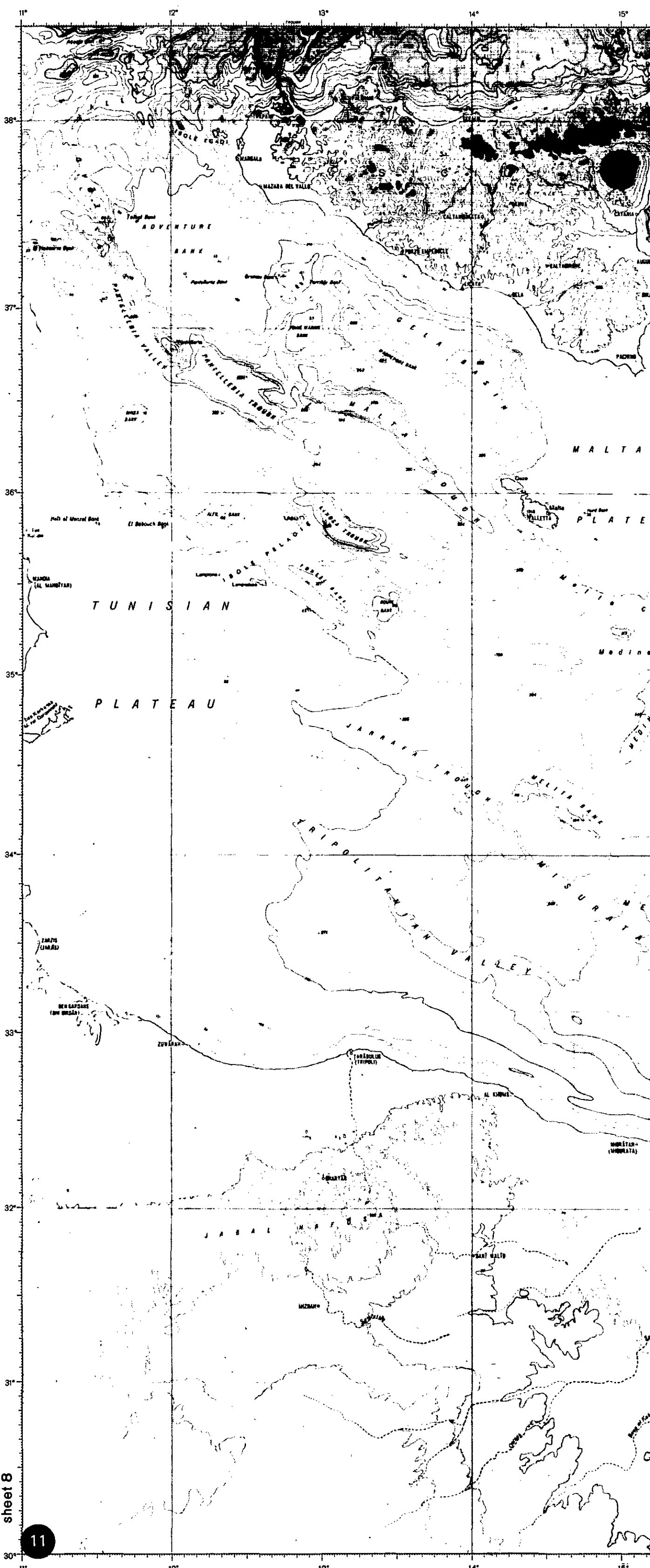


SOURCE OF DETAILED SURVEYS
a D'après l'information des compagnies
compilée par C.F.P. 0278.

SOURCE DES LÈVES DÉTAILLÉS
a D'après l'information des compagnies
compilée par C.F.P. 0278.

LEGENDA/LÉGENDE

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| down slope | ↓ | down slope | ↓ |
| standing lines | — | standing lines | — |
| detached survey | □ | detached survey | □ |



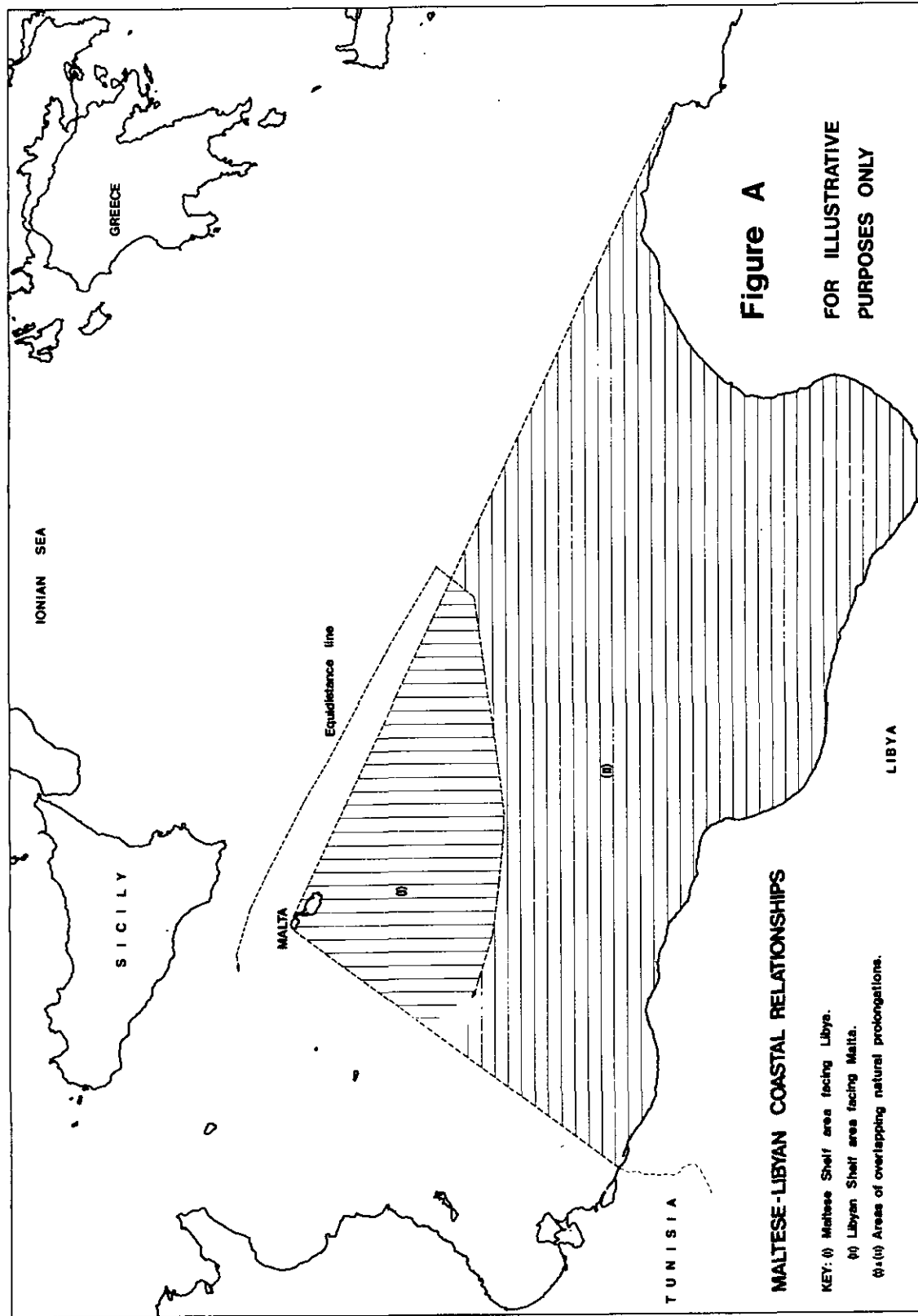
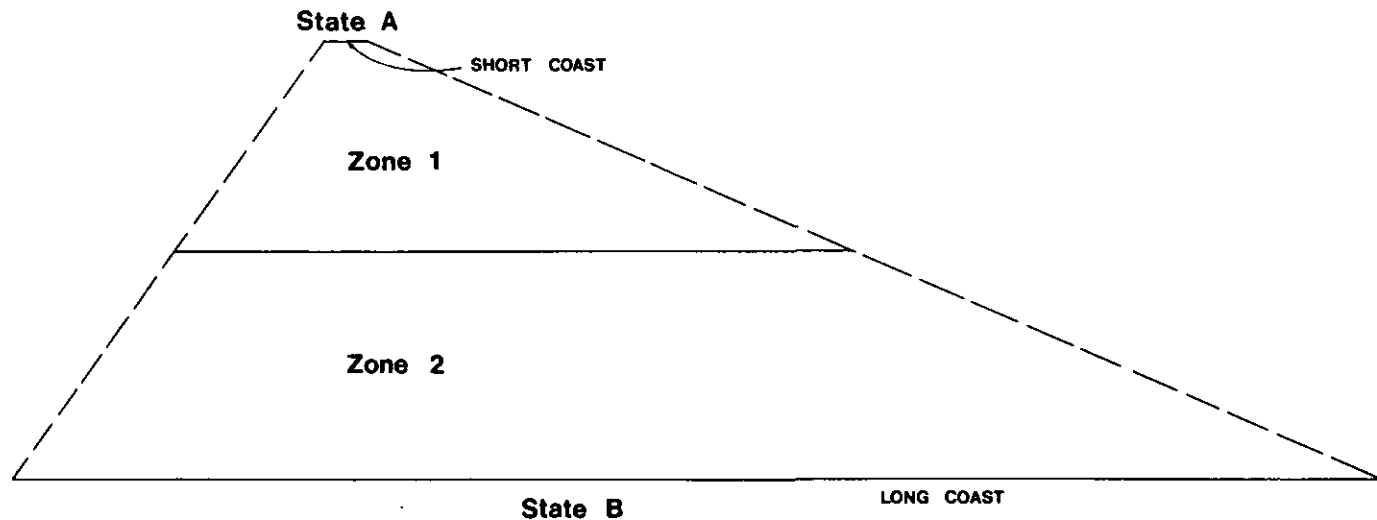


Figure A
FOR ILLUSTRATIVE
PURPOSES ONLY

MALTESE-LIBYAN COASTAL RELATIONSHIPS

KEY: (i) Maltese Shelf area facing Libya.
(ii) Libyan Shelf area facing Malta.
(iii) Areas of overlapping natural prolongations.

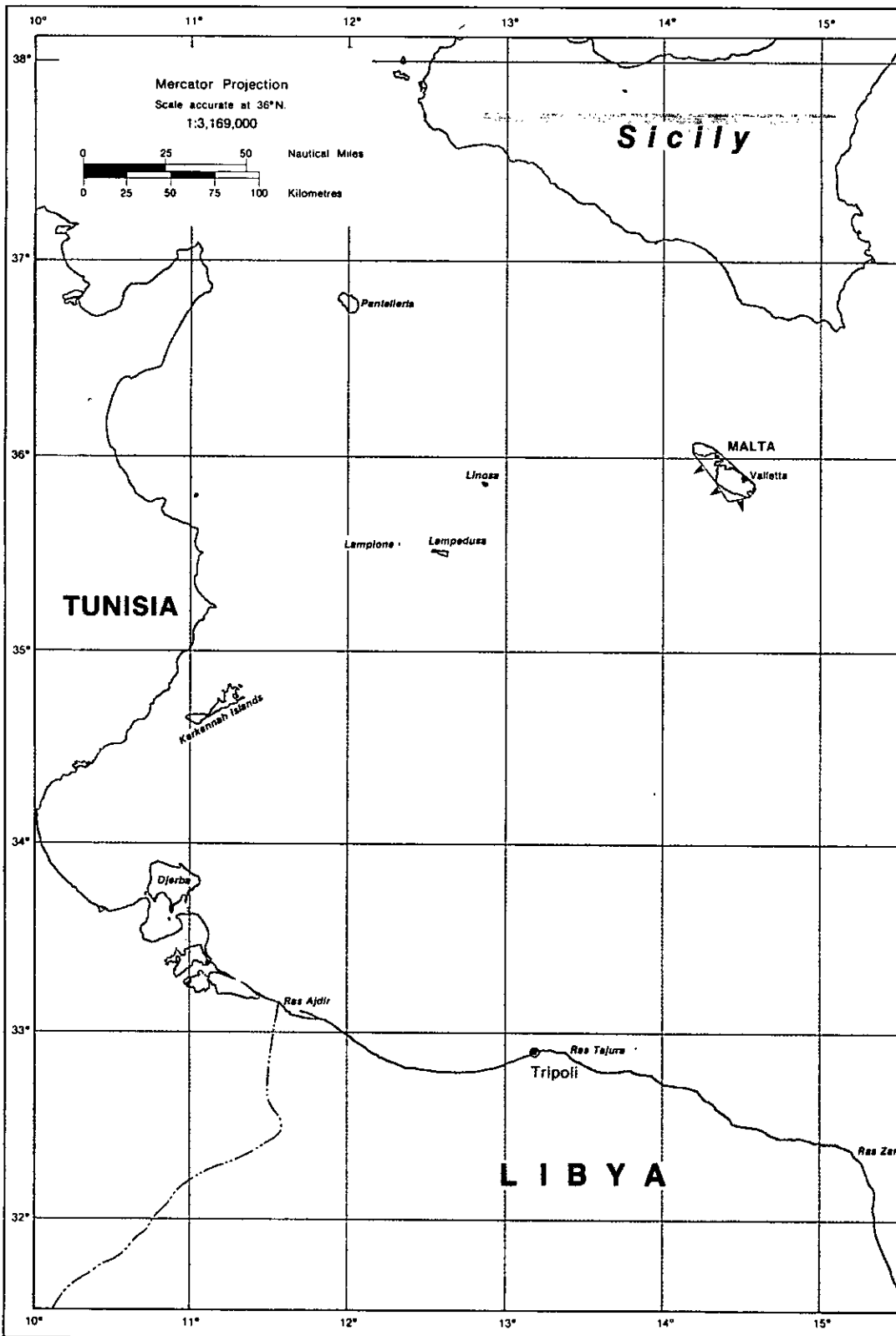
THE TRAPEZIUM

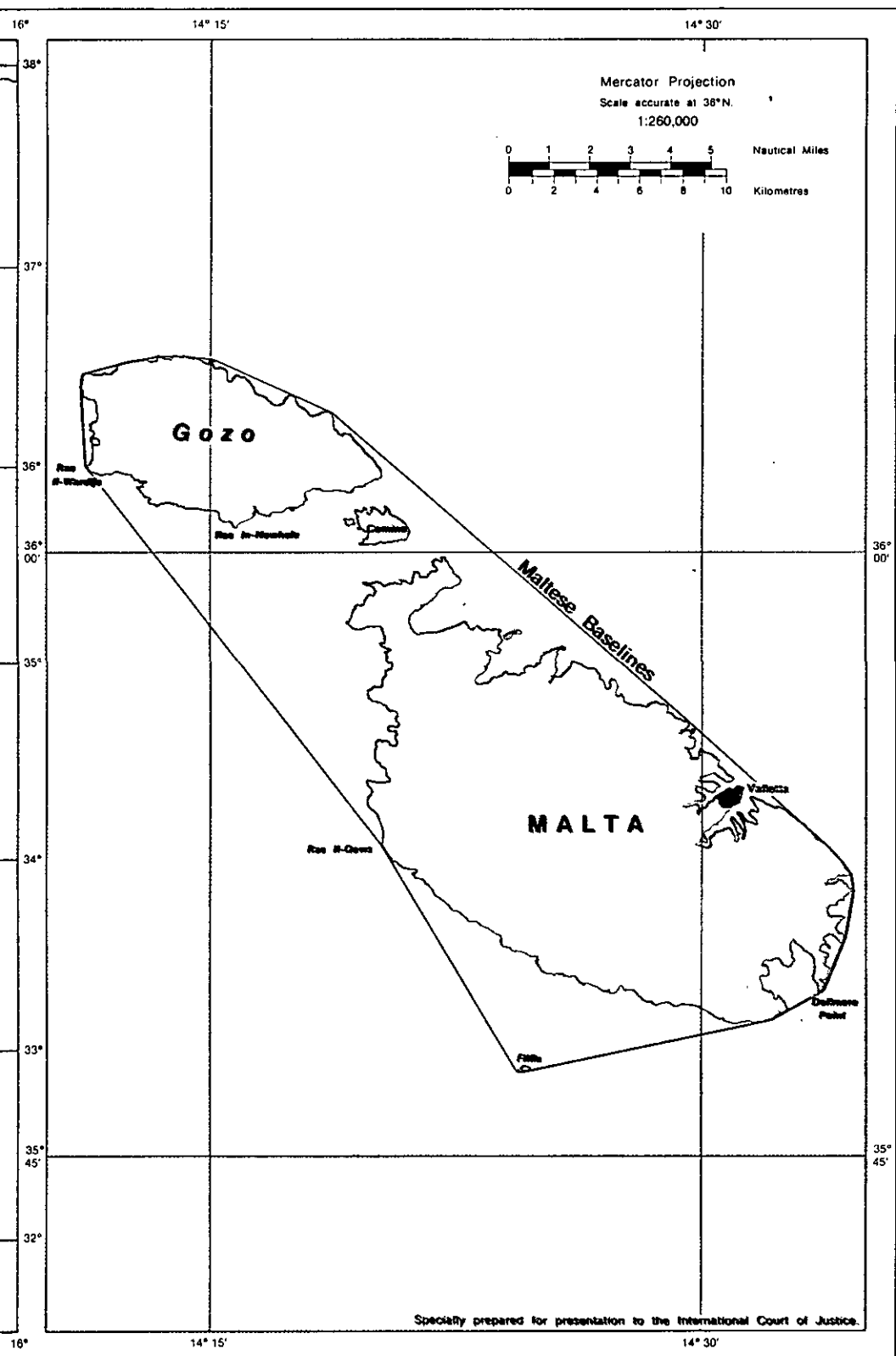


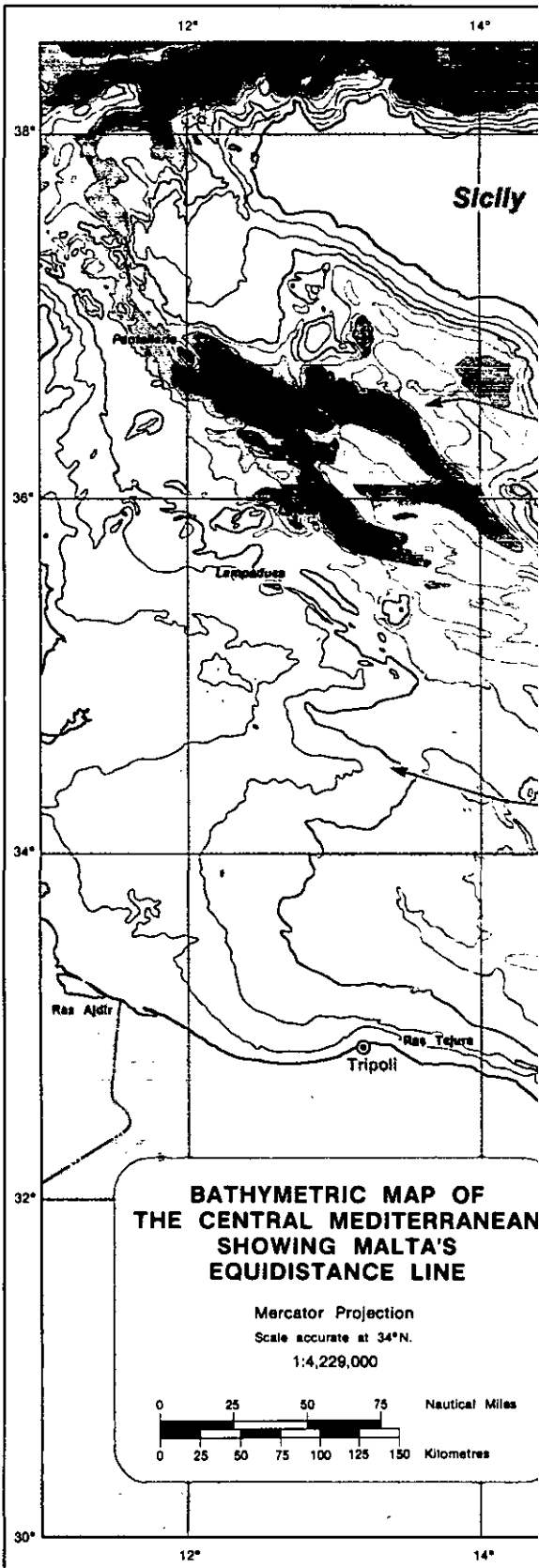
Note: Zone 1 + Zone 2 = Area of overlapping natural prolongations, as between States A and B.

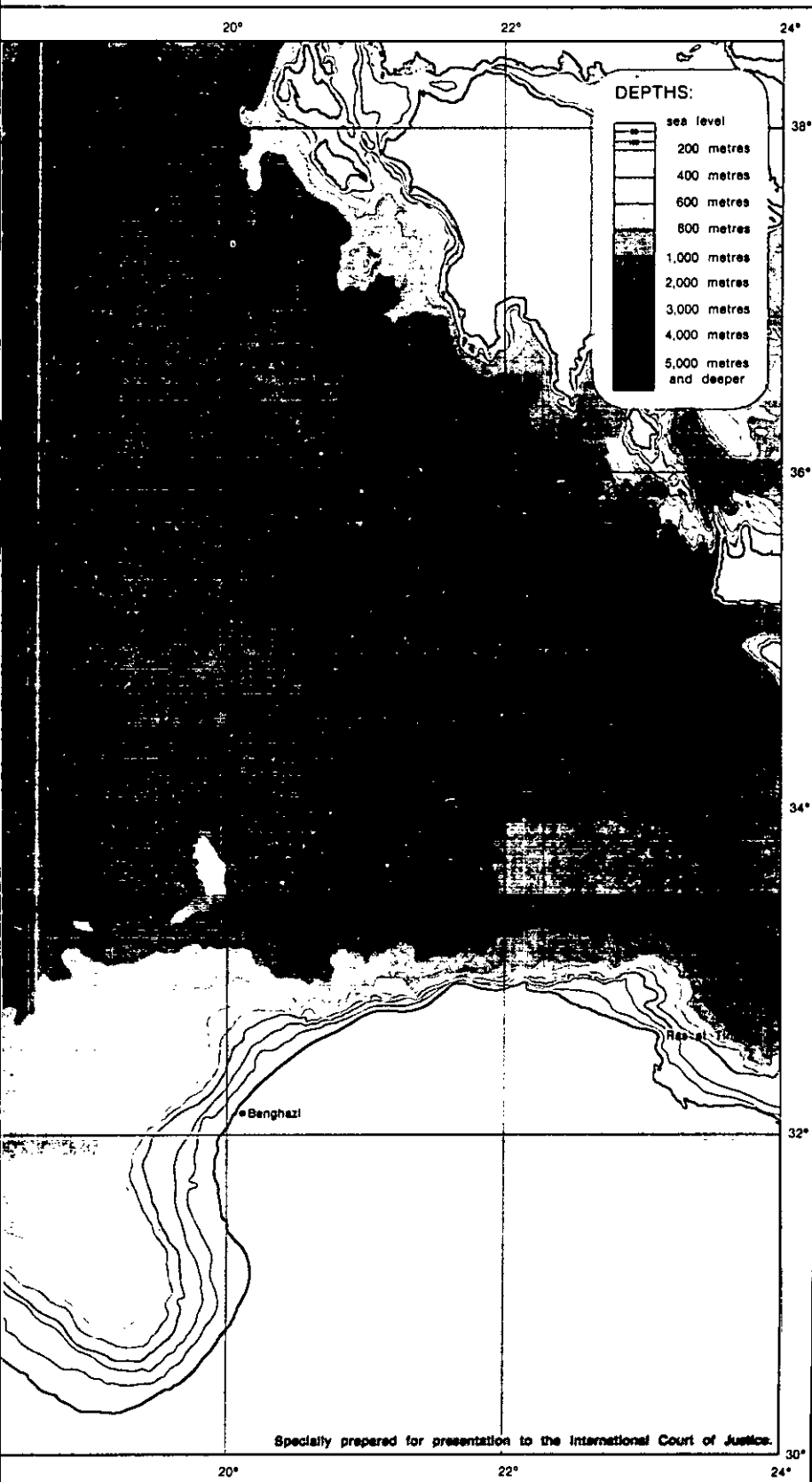
FIGURE B

FOR ILLUSTRATIVE
PURPOSES ONLY









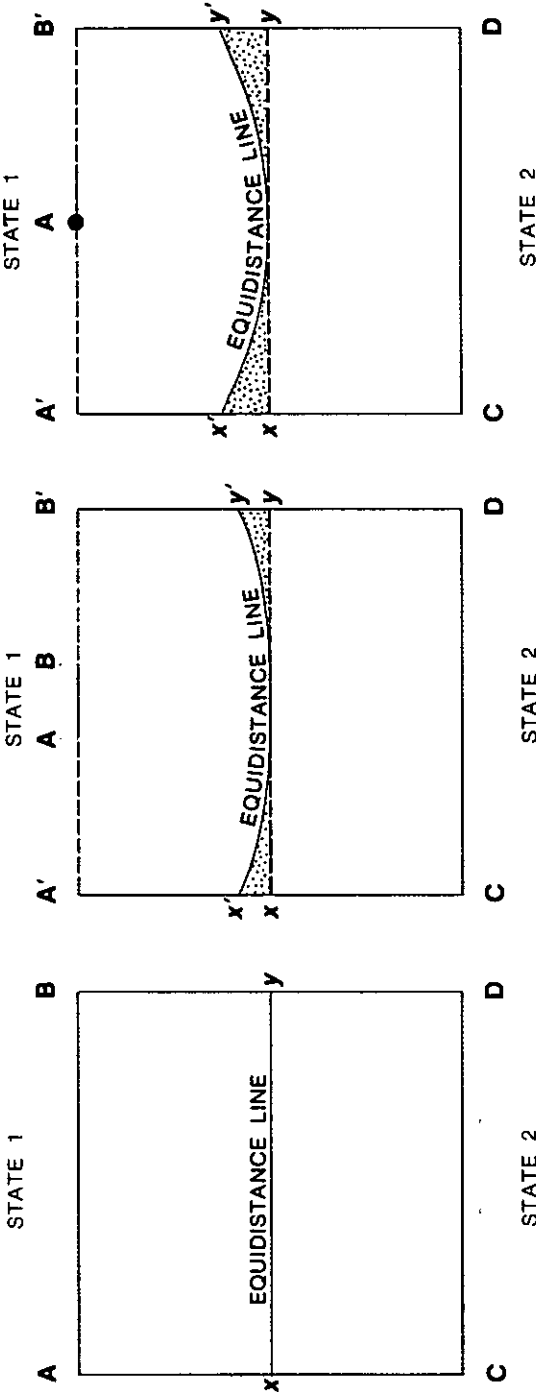
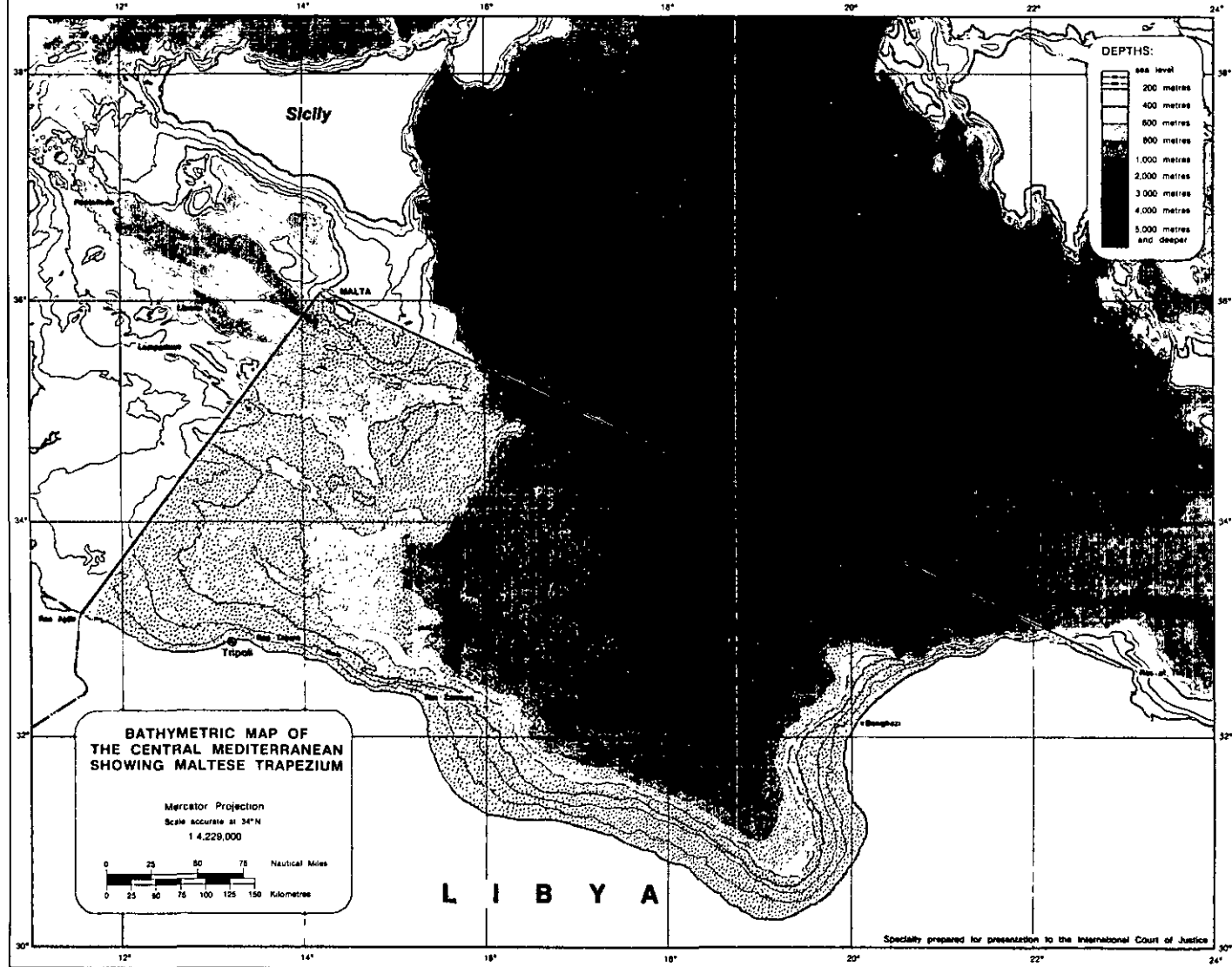


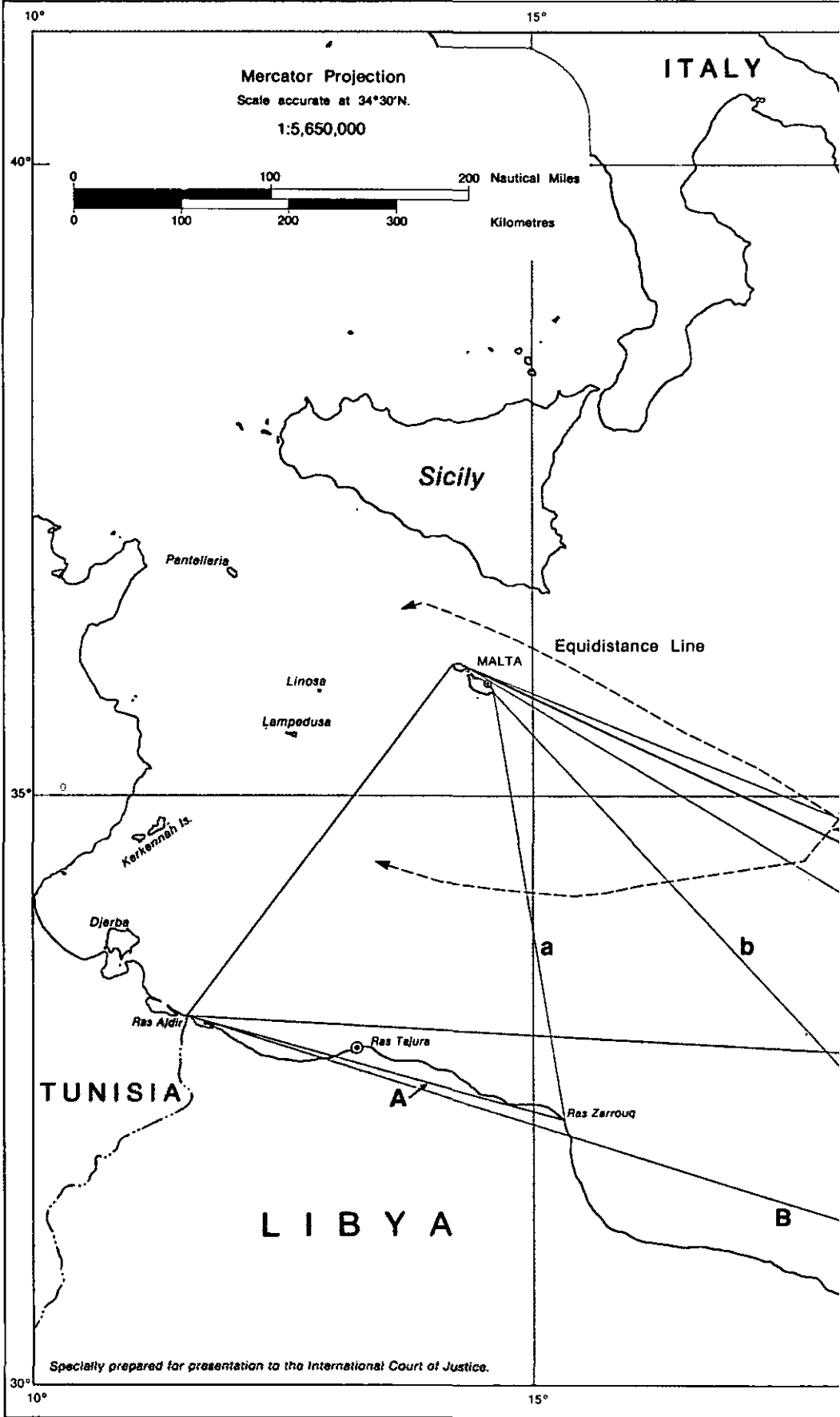
FIGURE 1: An Equidistance Line (x-y) correctly reflects the relationship of the coasts of equal length of State 1 (A-B) and State 2 (C-D) to the area of continental shelf lying between them.

FIGURE 2: An Equidistance Line (x'-y') distorts the relationship of the short coast of State 1 (A'-B) and of the long coast of State 2 (C'-D) to the area of continental shelf lying between them. By repeatedly taking into account points A and B in constructing the line, equidistance accords to the short coast of State 1 (A-B) an area of continental shelf almost equal to the shelf area which a coast A'-B' would attract by the equidistance method. (Only the small stippled area reflects the effect of different coastal lengths.)

FIGURE 3: If the coast of State 1 is reduced to a single point (A), the area of continental shelf it attracts under the equidistance method (x'-y') is not appreciably changed from the example in Figure 2.

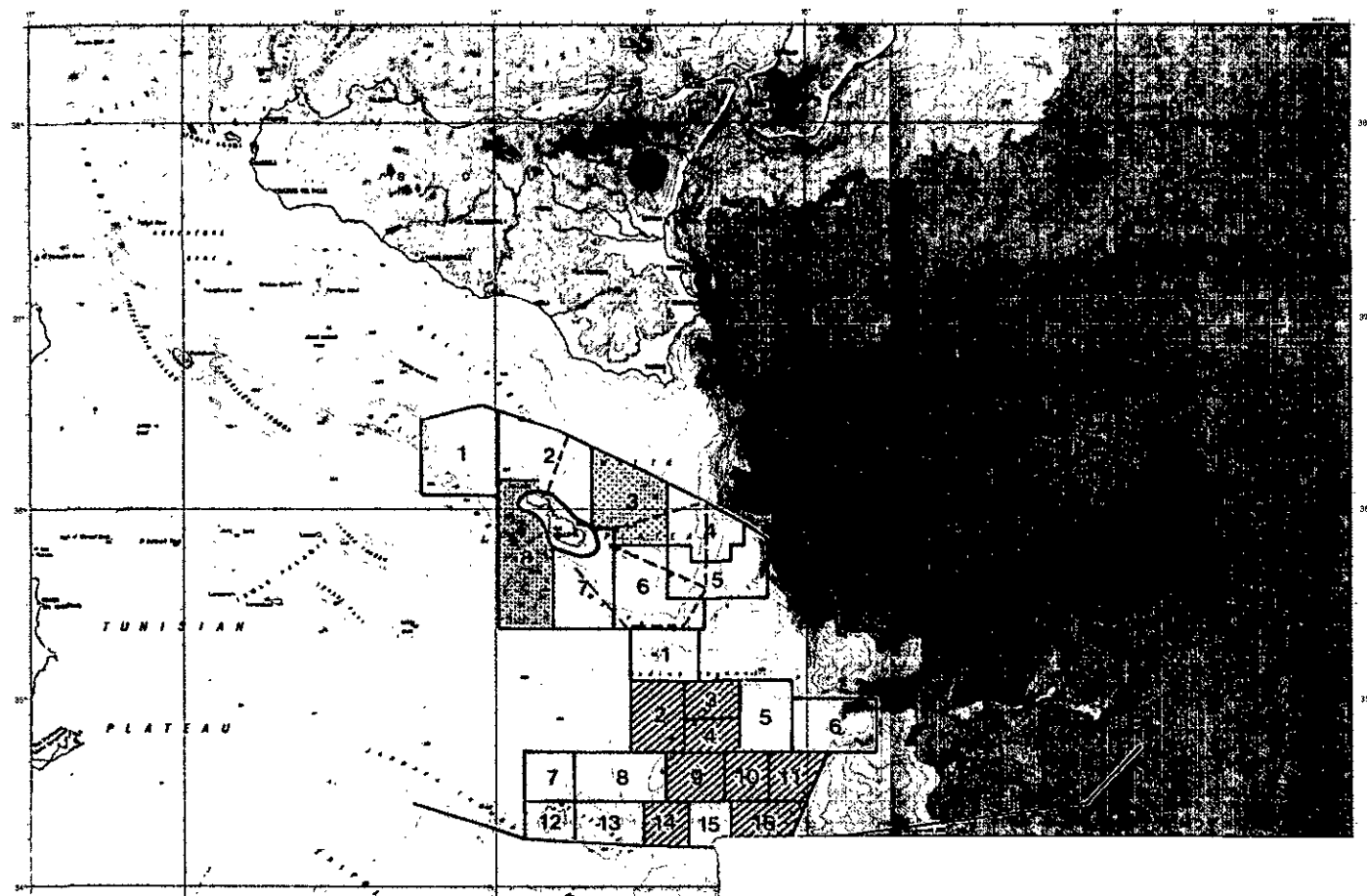


Map 18

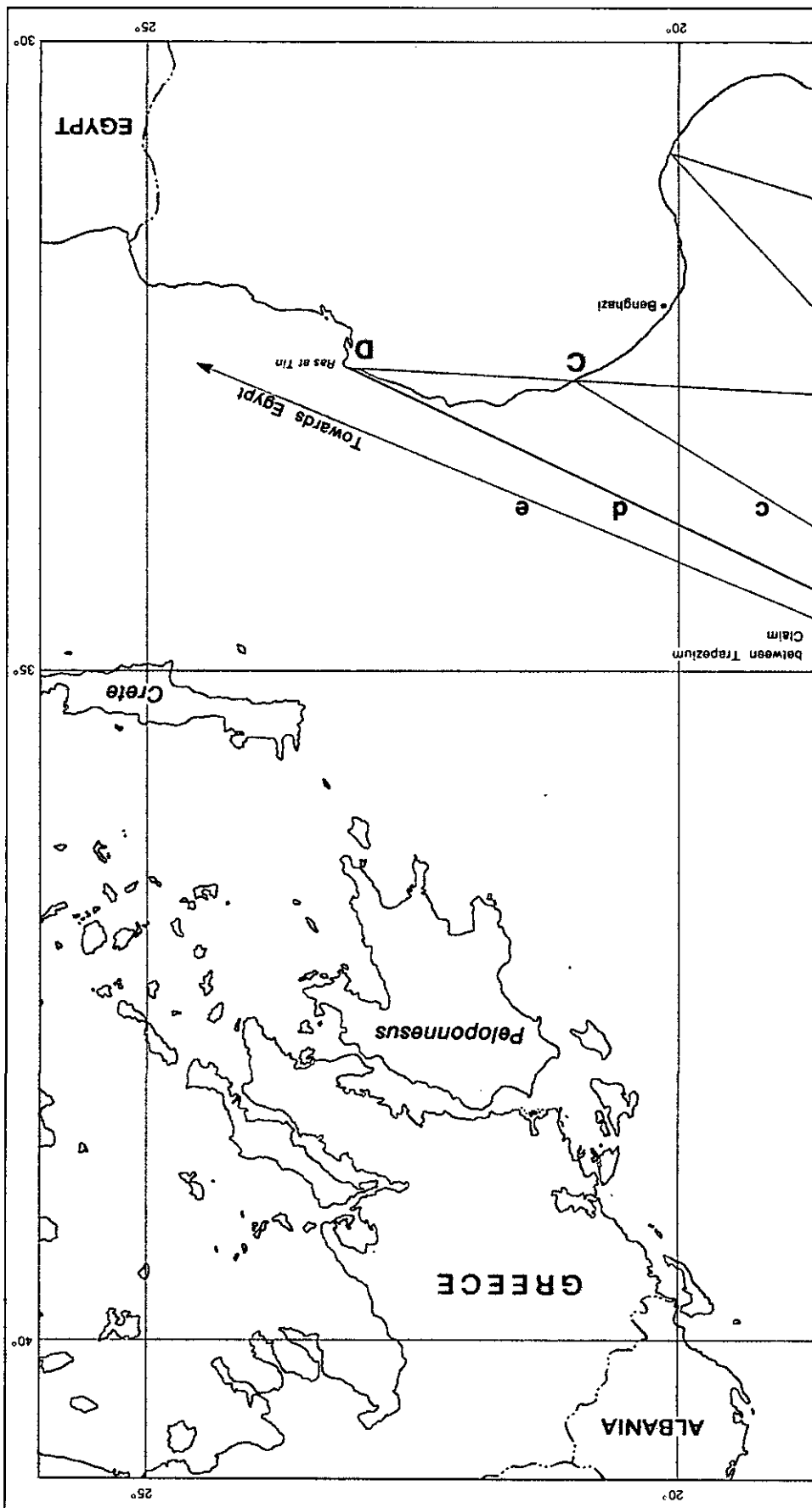


Specialty prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.

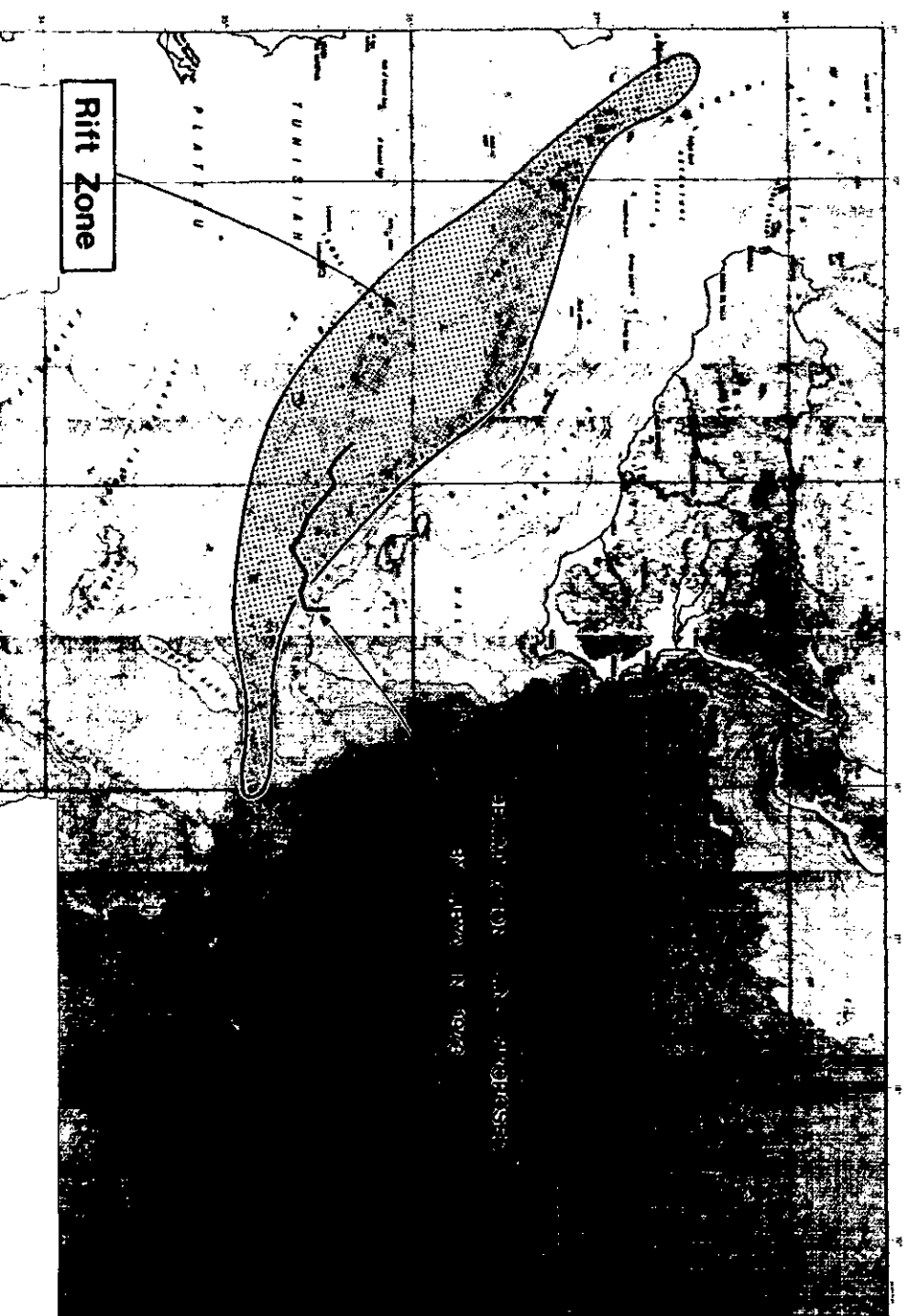
LIBYA - MALTA EQUIDISTANCE LINE and MALTESE CONCESSIONS IN 1971, 1974, AND 1981



Map A



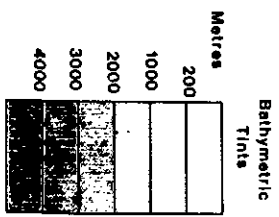
THE "RIFT ZONE" AND THE LIBYAN "1973" LINE



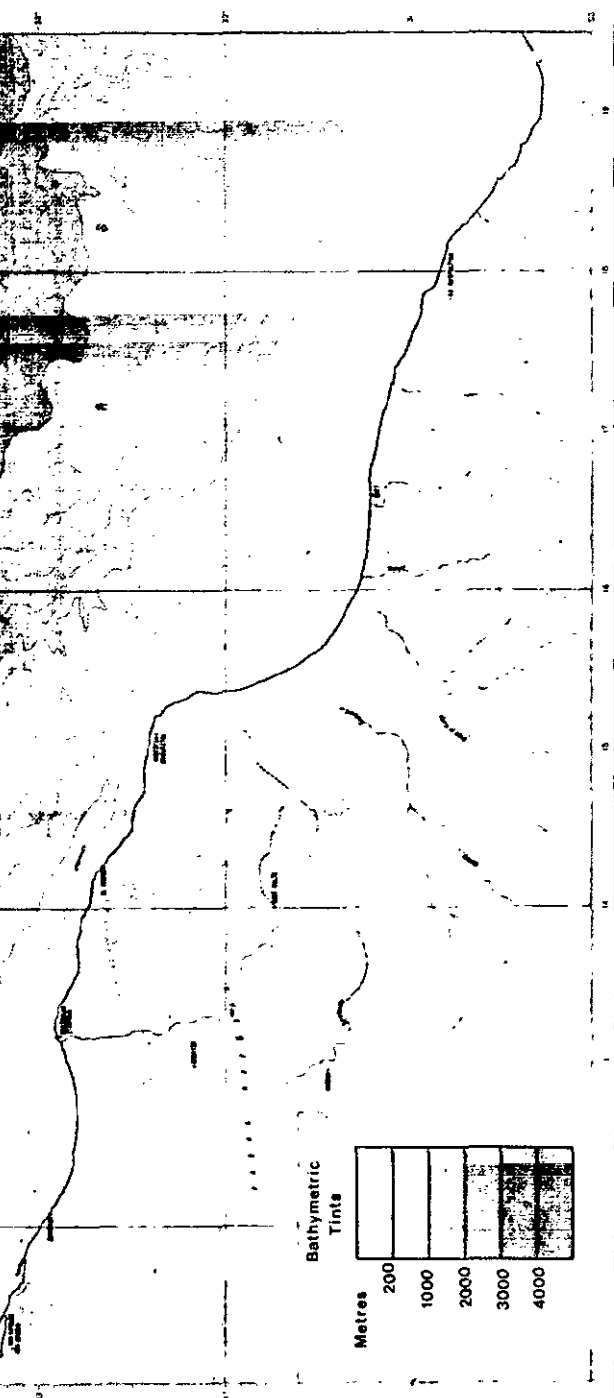
LIBYA-MALTA
EQUIDISTANCE LINE

Maltese Concessions

---	1971
▨	1974
■	1981



MAP N° 3



MAP N° 4

DIAGRAM A

Receding Trapezium Apex

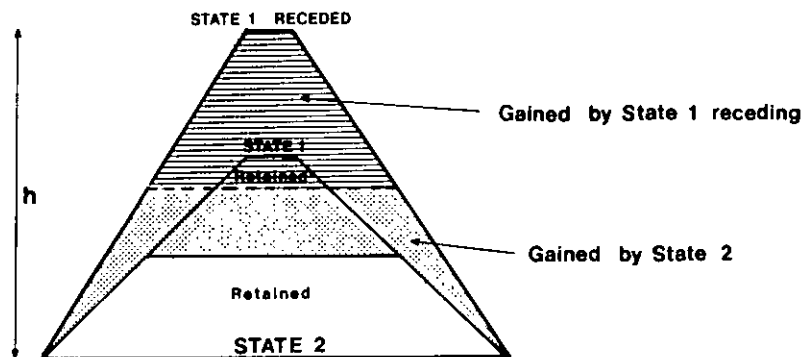


DIAGRAM B

Advancing Trapezium Apex

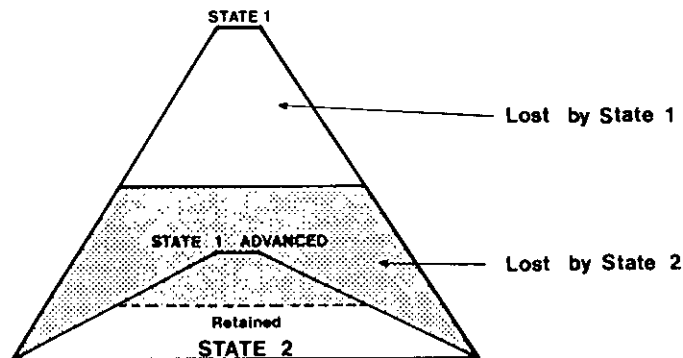


Figure 5

MATHEMATICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AREAS OF STATE 1 AND 2 SHOWN IN FIG.5

Area of Trapezium = height x average length of parallel sides.

$$\text{Area } A = \frac{h(C + d)}{2} \quad (\text{Fig. 1})$$

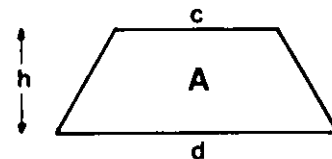


Fig 1

Therefore, in Fig. 2

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{3a + b}{a + 3b}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{3 + x}{1 + 3x} \quad \text{where } x = \frac{b}{a}$$

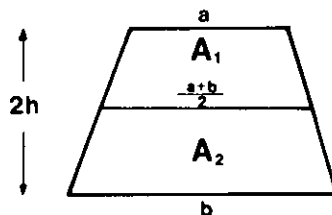


Fig 2

So the ratio $\frac{A_1}{A_2}$ of the two areas has a constant value which is independent of the separation $2h$.

Figure 6

BATHYMETRIC CHART OF THE PELAGIAN SEA, SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF IBCM

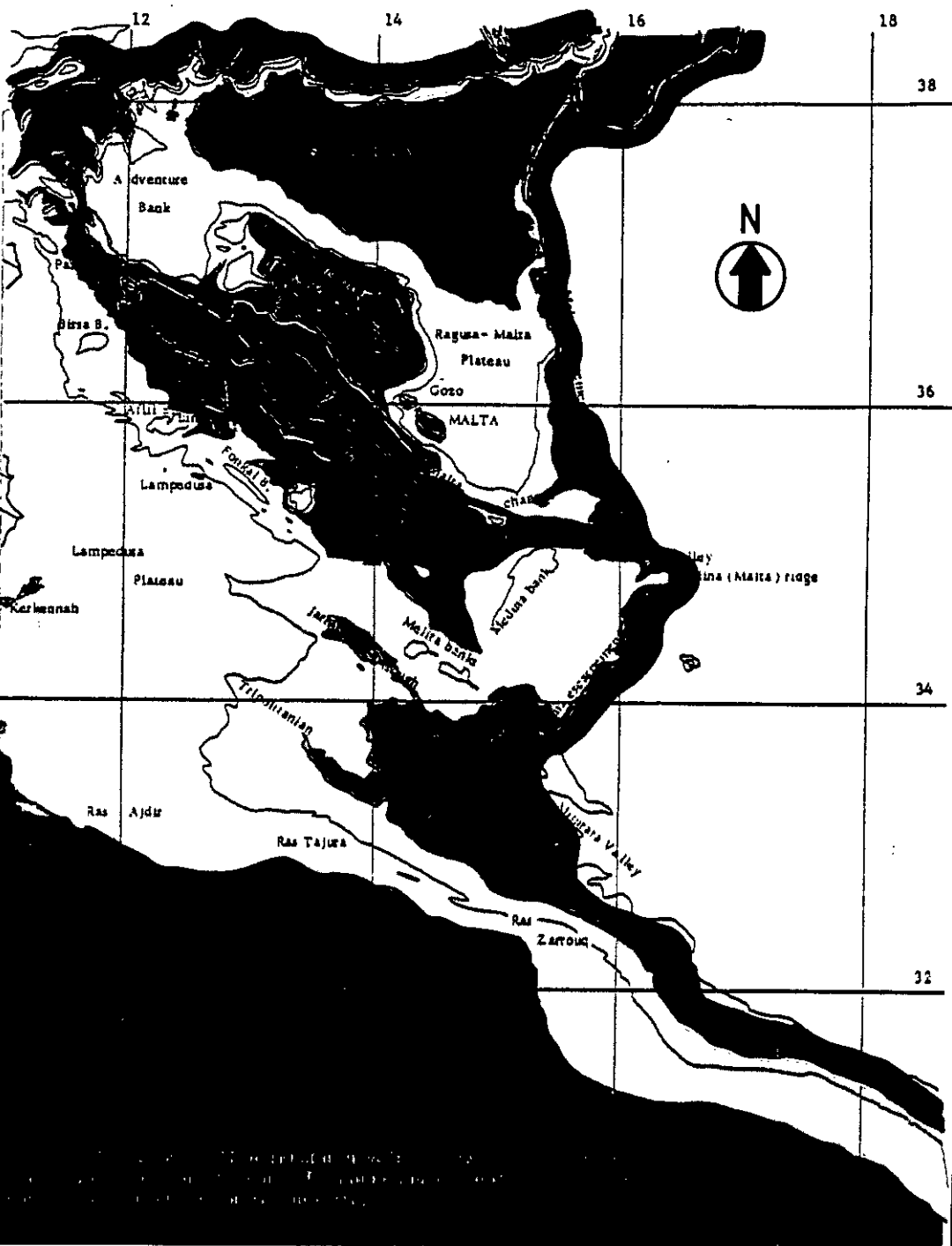
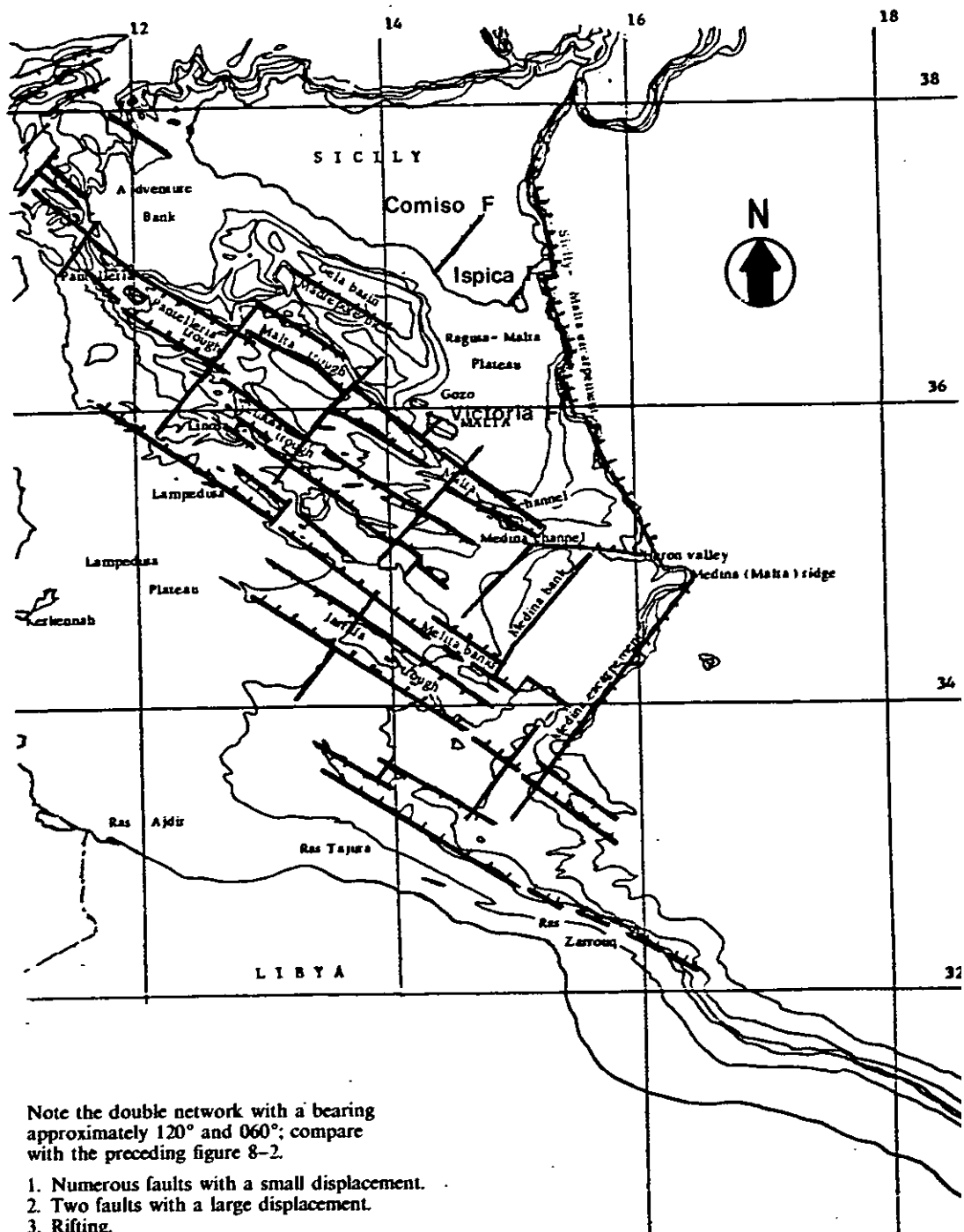


Figure 1

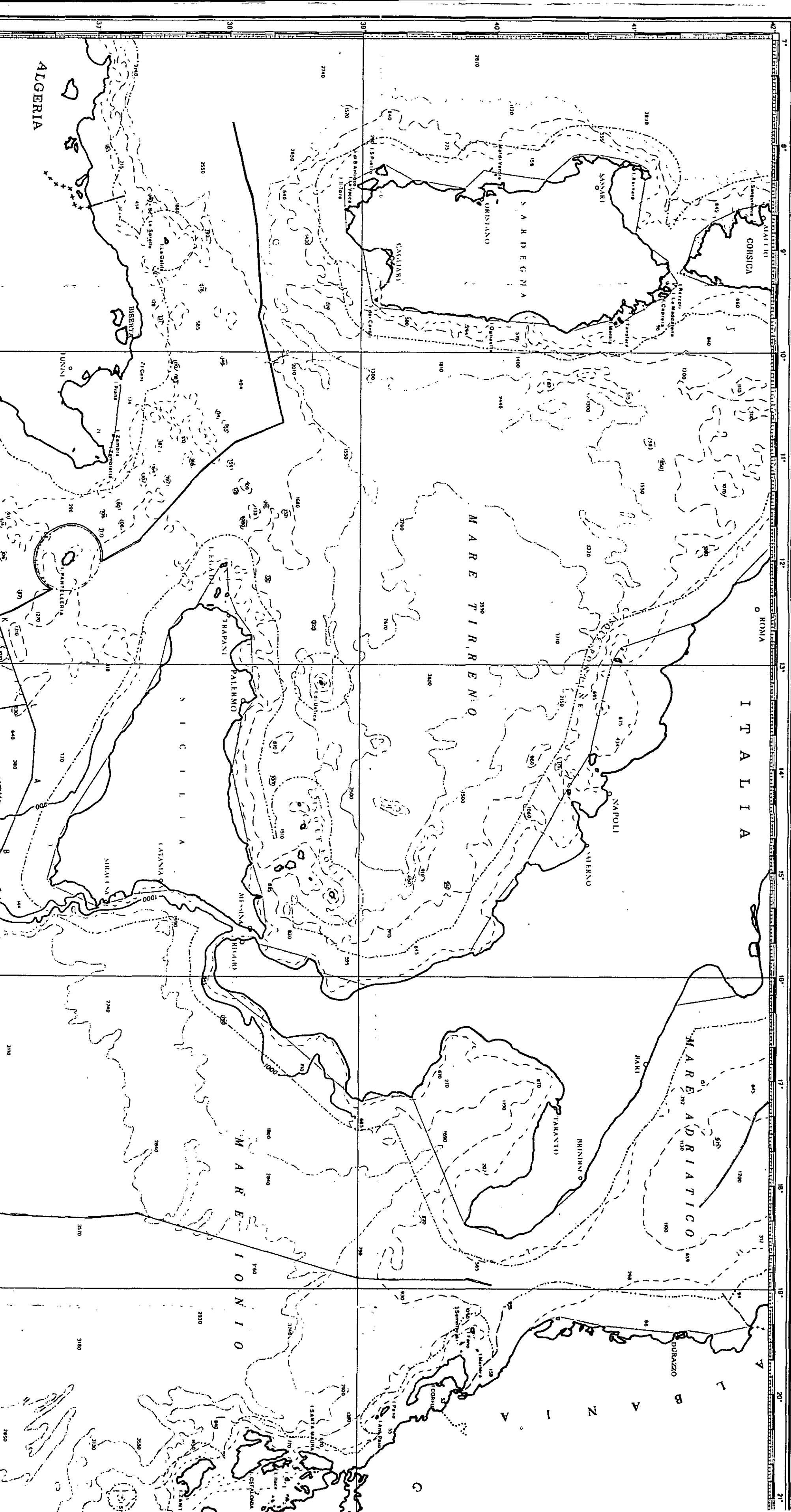
THE MAIN FRACTURE NETWORK OF THE PELAGIAN BLOCK TAKEN FROM THE BATHYMETRIC CHART (IBCM)



Note the double network with a bearing approximately 120° and 060°; compare with the preceding figure 8-2.

1. Numerous faults with a small displacement.
2. Two faults with a large displacement.
3. Rifting.

Figure 19



LEGENDA

LINEE DI DELIMITAZIONE:

- Confine concordato della piattaforma continentale
- Confine marittimo
- Linee di base
- - - - - Limite delle acque territoriali

ACCORDI DI DELIMITAZIONE DELLA PIATTAFORMA CONTINENTALE ITALIANA:

ITALIA - IUGOSLAVIA

Firmato a Roma l'8.1.1969
Ratificato con D.P.R. 22.V.1969 n. 830
In vigore dal 21.1.1970

ITALIA - TUNISIA

Firmato a Tunisi il 20.VIII.1971
Ratificato con Legge 3.VI.1978 n. 357
Pubblicato su Gazzetta Ufficiale n. 181, 10.VII.1978 (Suppl. Ordin.)
In vigore dal 6.XII.1978

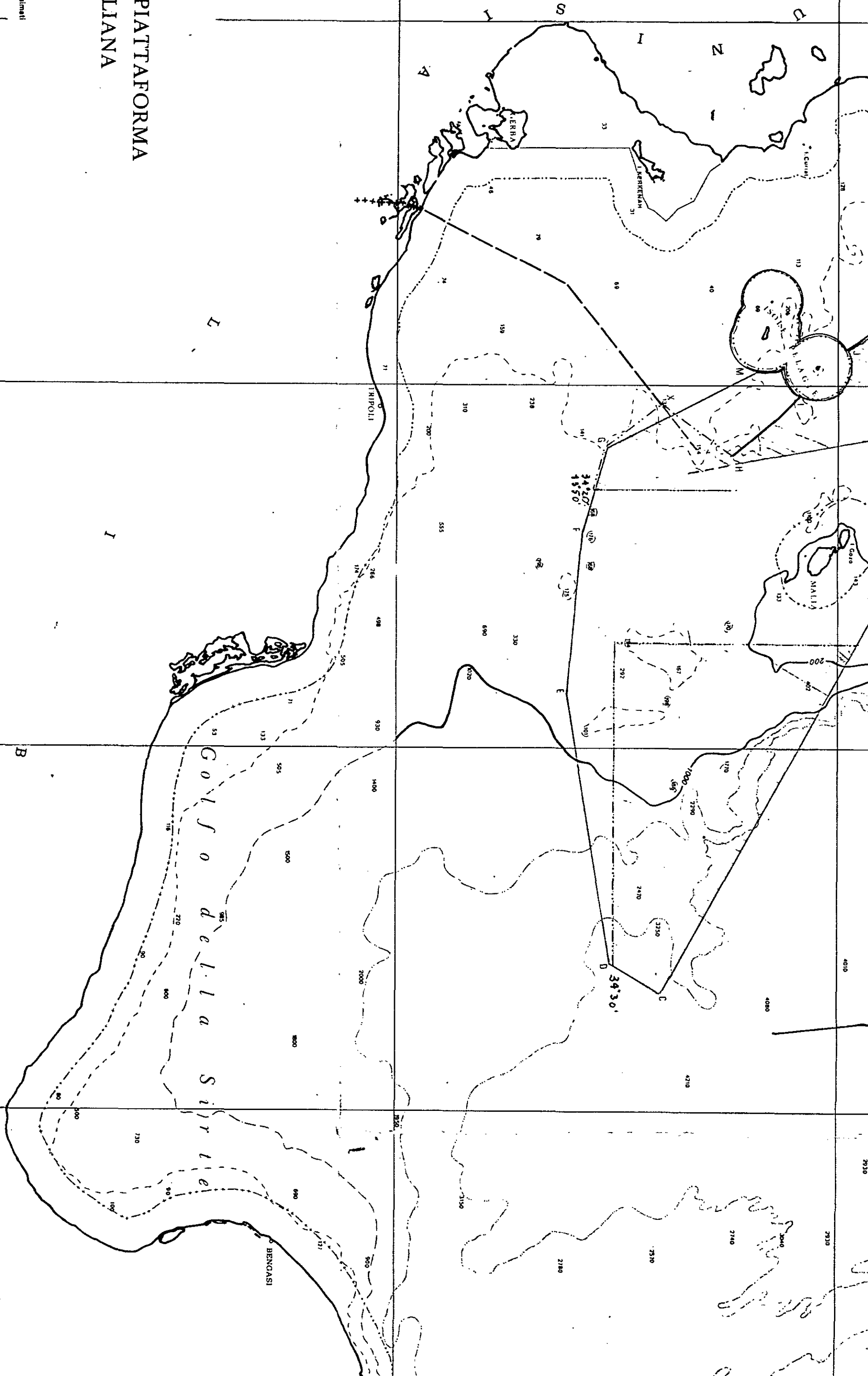
ITALIA - GRECIA

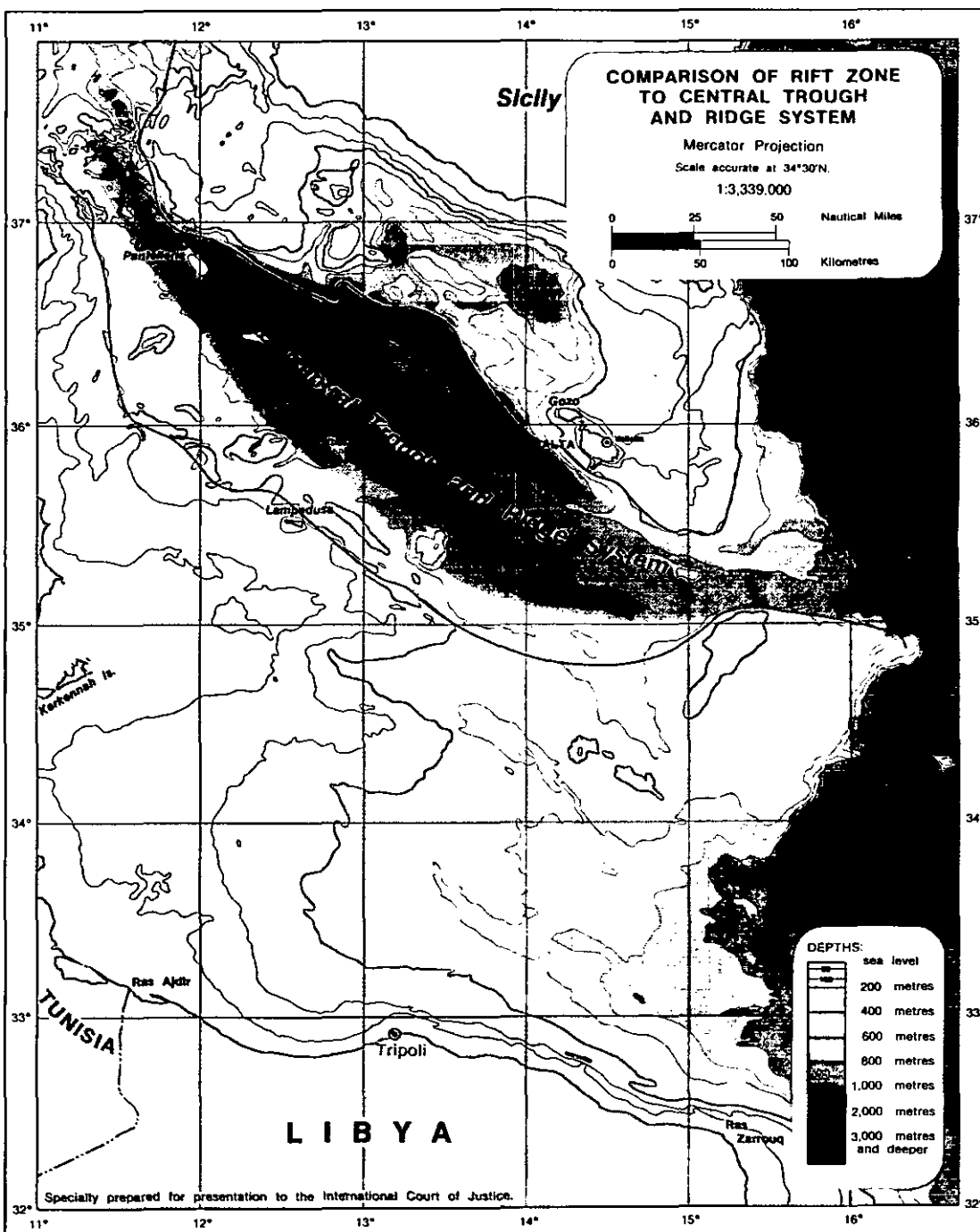
Firmato ad Atene il 24.V.1977
Ratificato con Legge 23.V.1980 n. 290
Pubblicato su Gazzetta Ufficiale n. 181, 3.VII.1980
In vigore dal 12.XI.1980

CARTA INDICATIVA DELLA PIATTAFORMA
CONTINENTALE ITALIANA

Proiezione di Mercatore
Scala 1 : 2.500.000
sul parallelo 38°

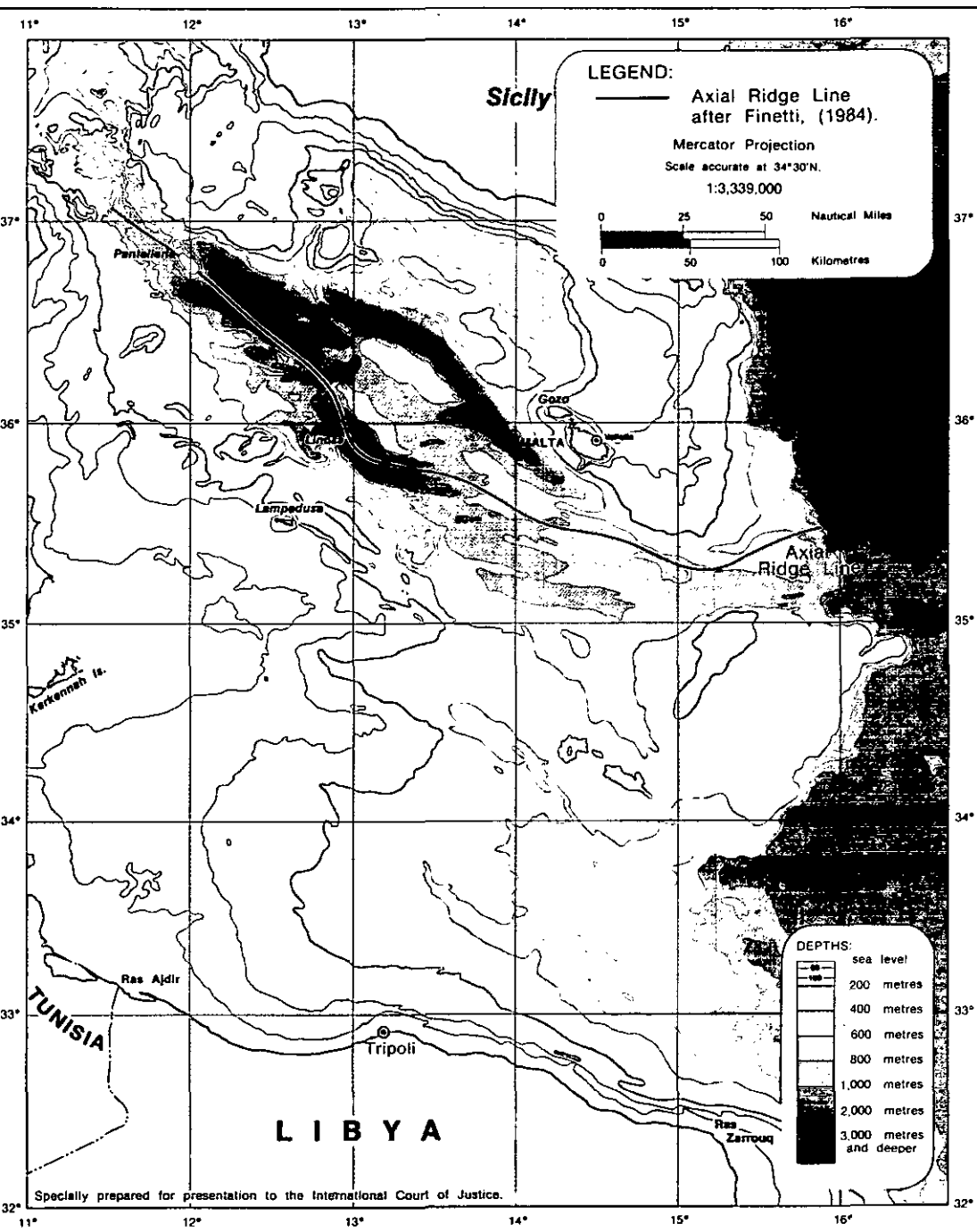
I confini riportati su questa carta sono approssimati





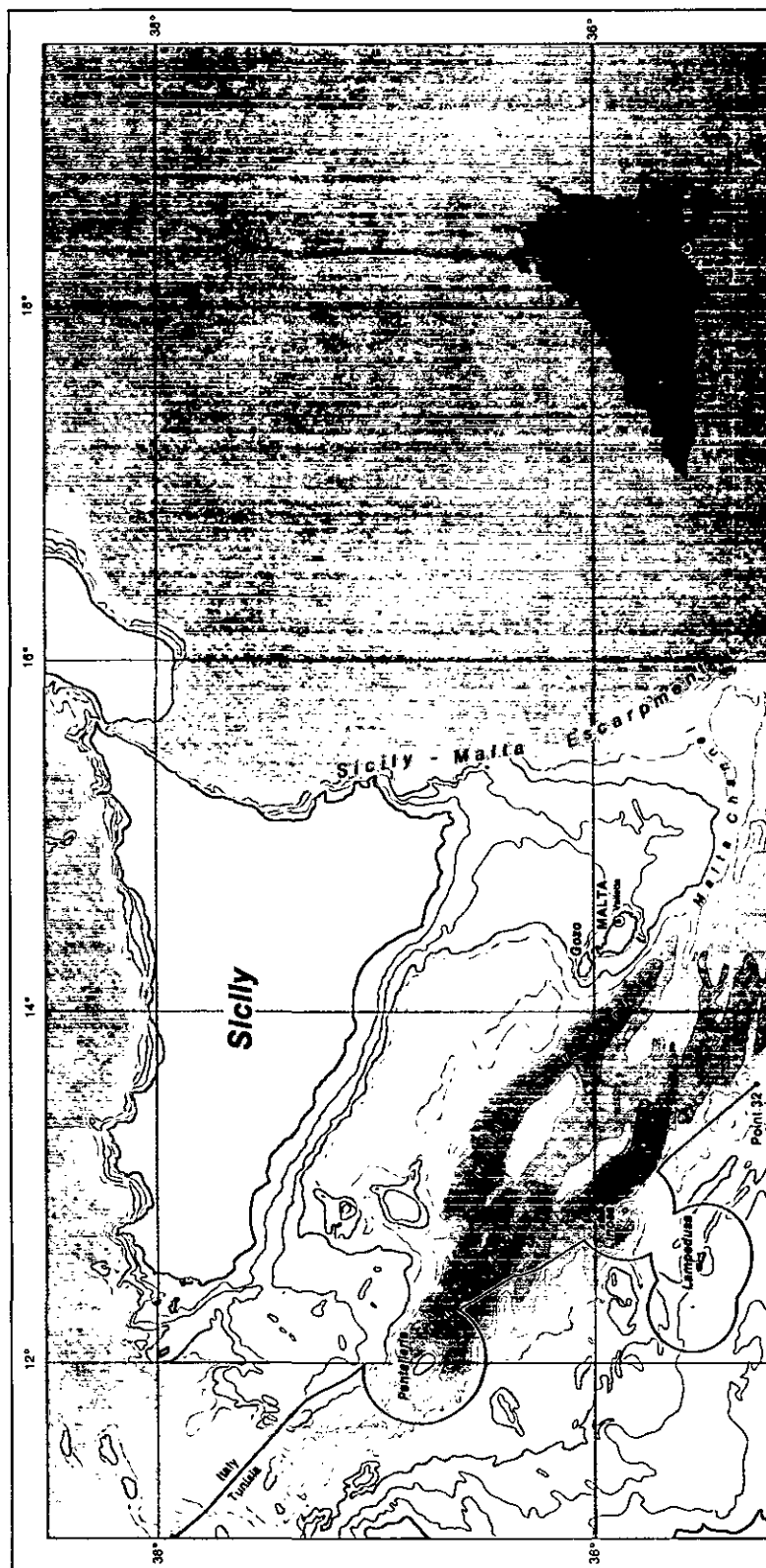
Source of bathymetric data:
International Bathymetric Chart of the Mediterranean (IBCM). Sheet No. 8.
Published by the Ministry of Defense, Leningrad, U.S.S.R., 1961.

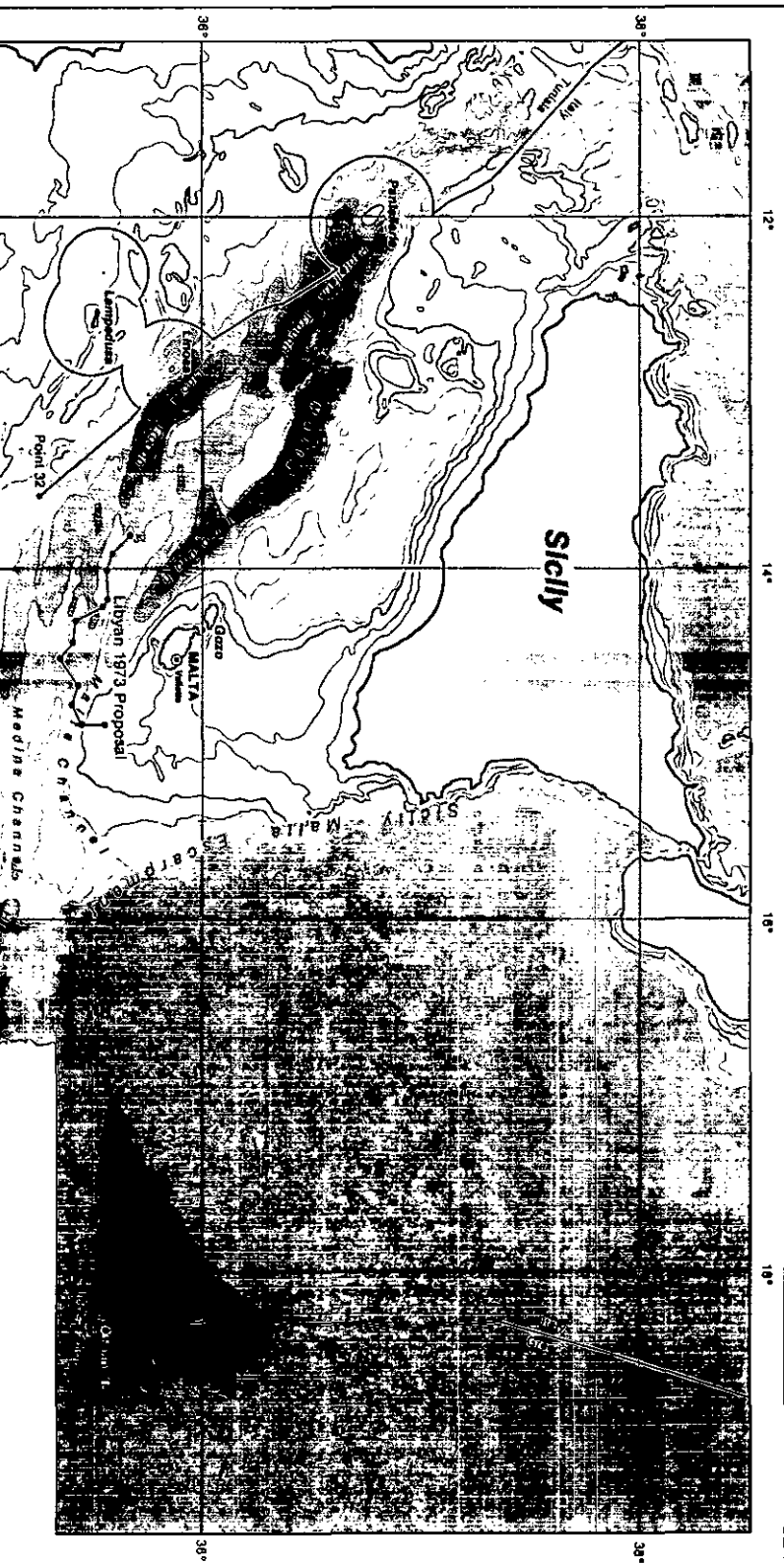
Map S

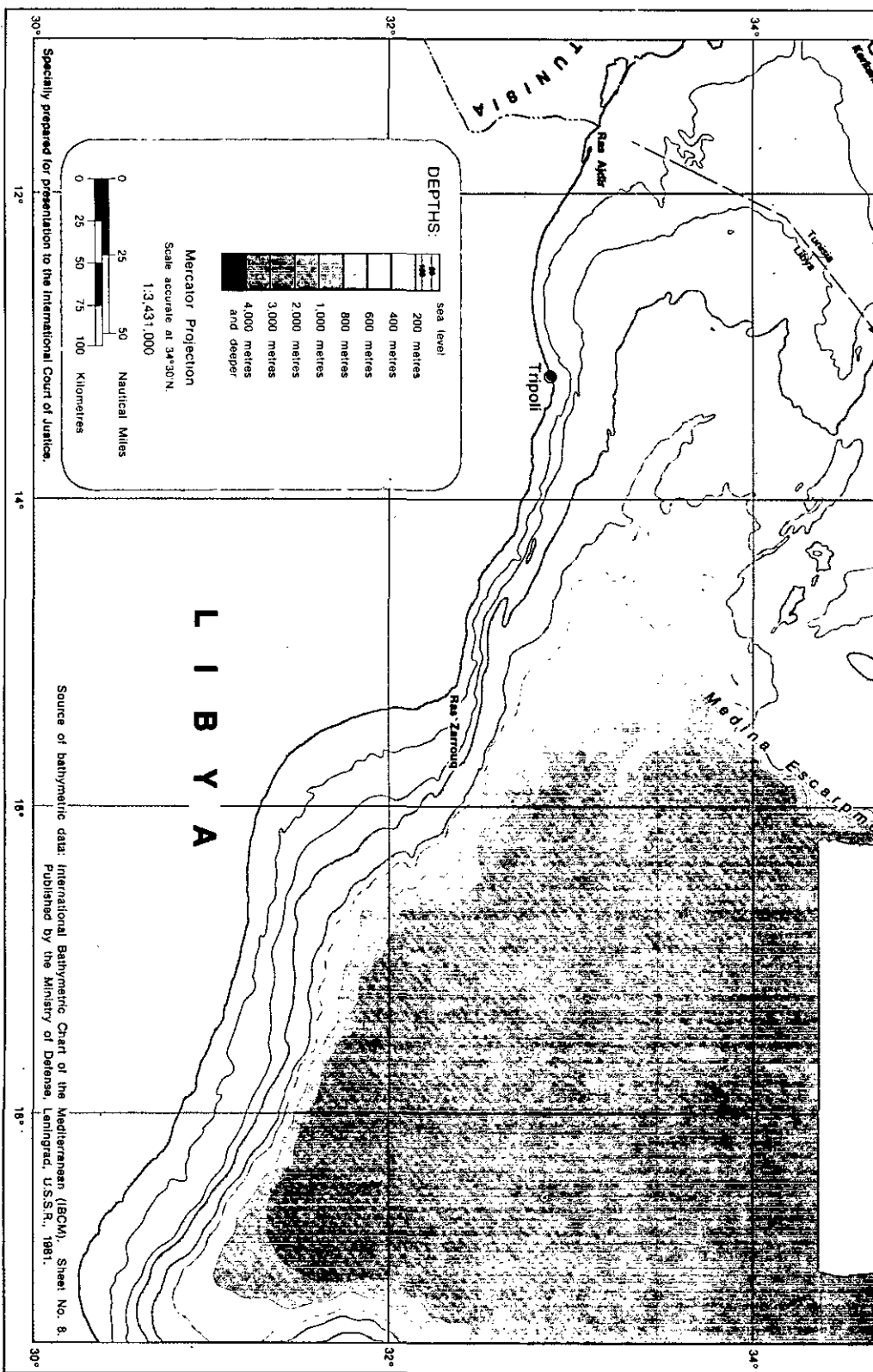


Source of bathymetric data:
 International Bathymetric Chart of the Mediterranean (IBCM), Sheet No. 8,
 published by the Ministry of Defense, Leningrad, U.S.S.R., 1981.

Map 10

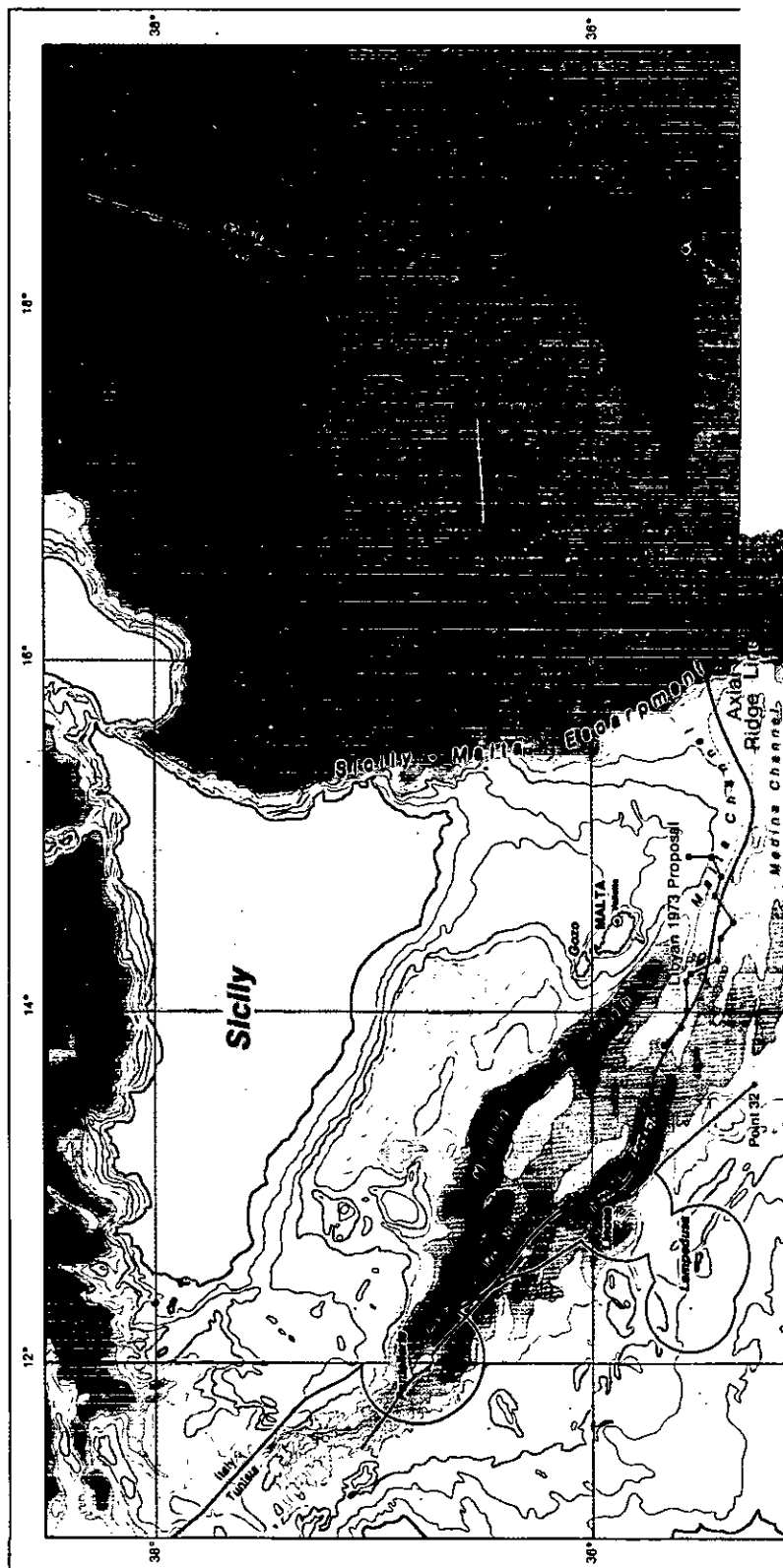






Specially prepared for presentation to the International Court of Justice.

Source of bathymetric data: International Bathymetric Chart of the Mediterranean (IBCM), Sheet No. 8.
 Published by the Ministry of Defense, Leningrad, U.S.S.R., 1981.



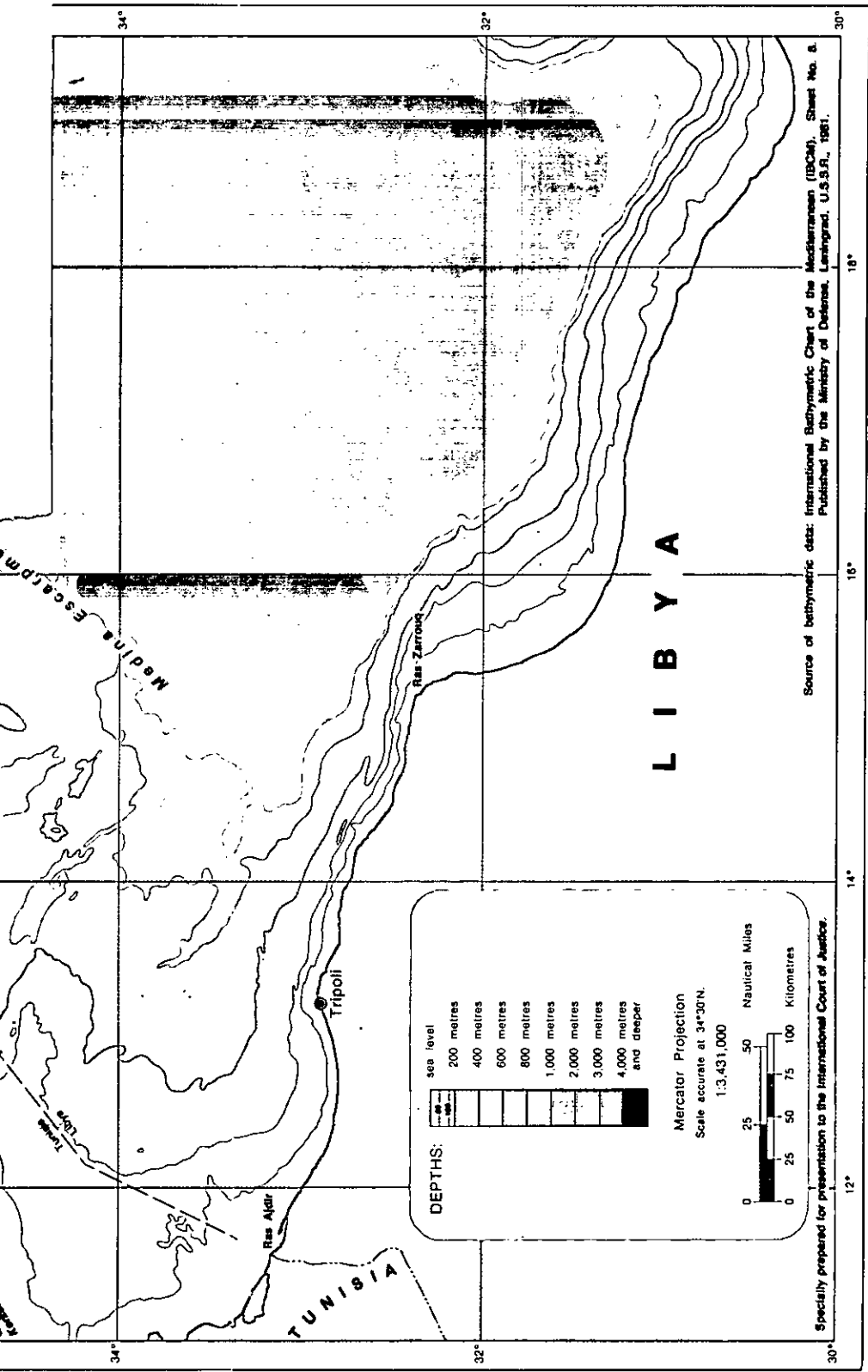
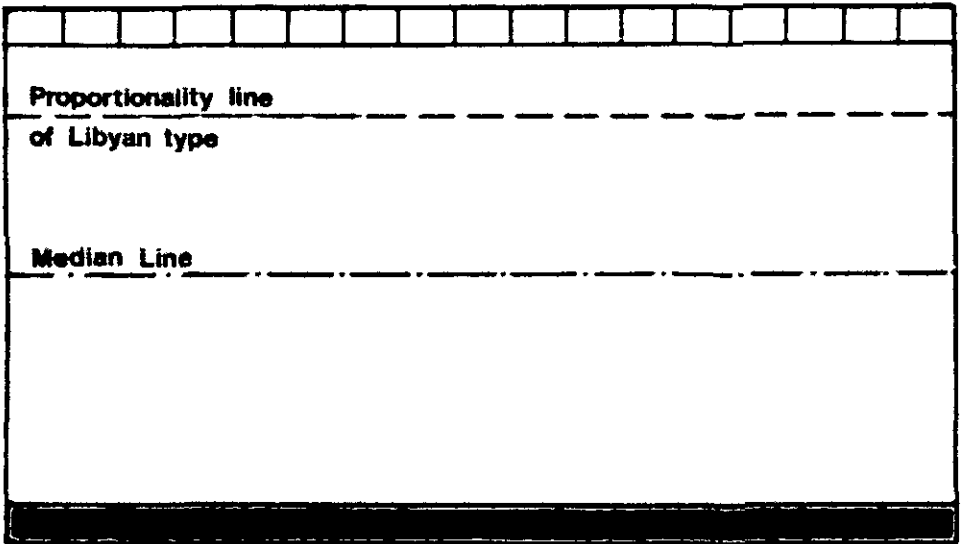


FIGURE A

States II n



State I

FIGURE B

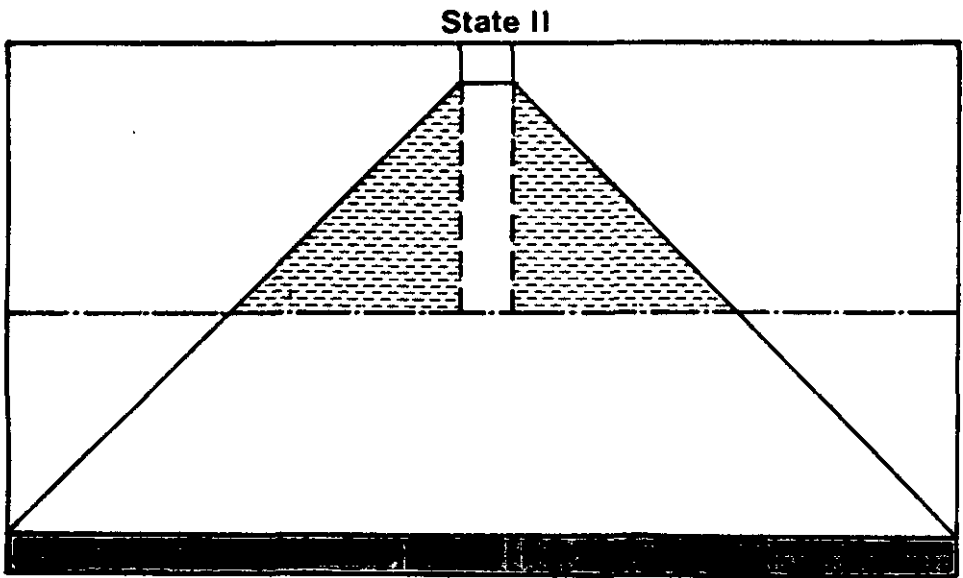


Diagram A

Adjacent States on a Regular Coast

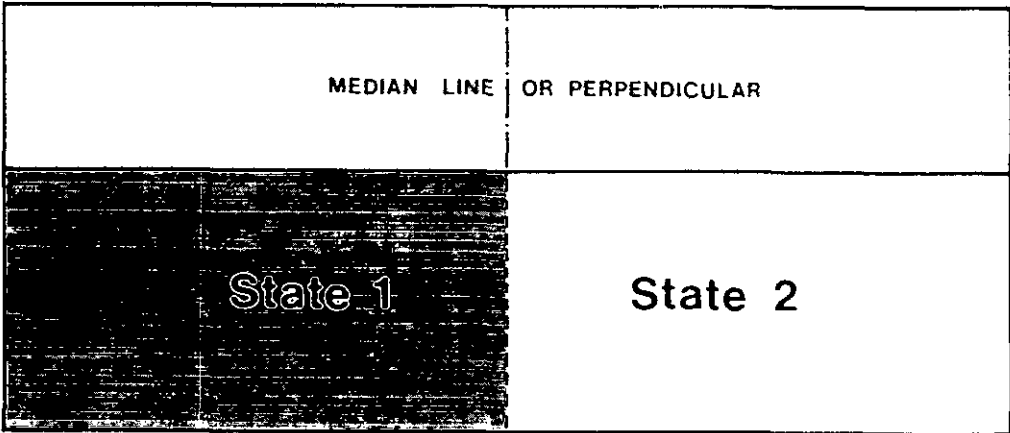


Diagram B

Converging Coasts in a Gulf with a Land Boundary Terminus at the Apex

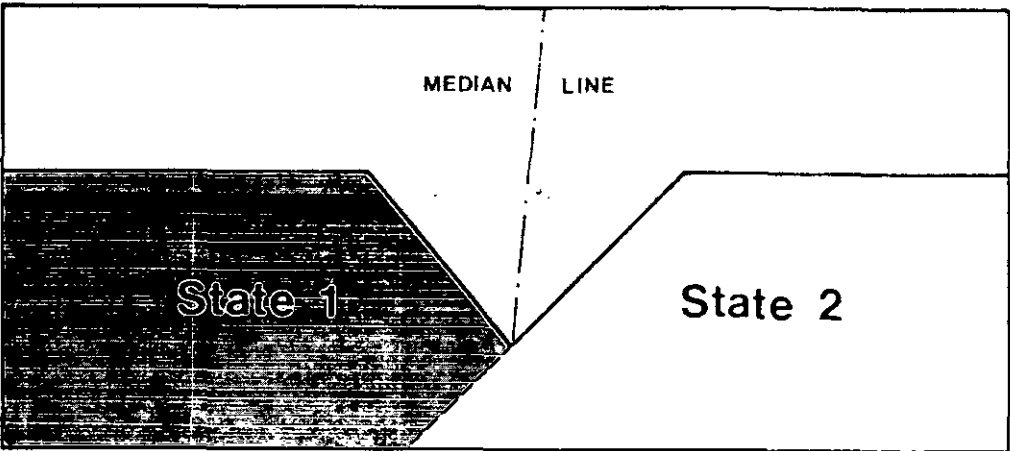


Diagram C

Laterally Related Coasts Abutting on a Shelf
Extending Seawards from the Coasts

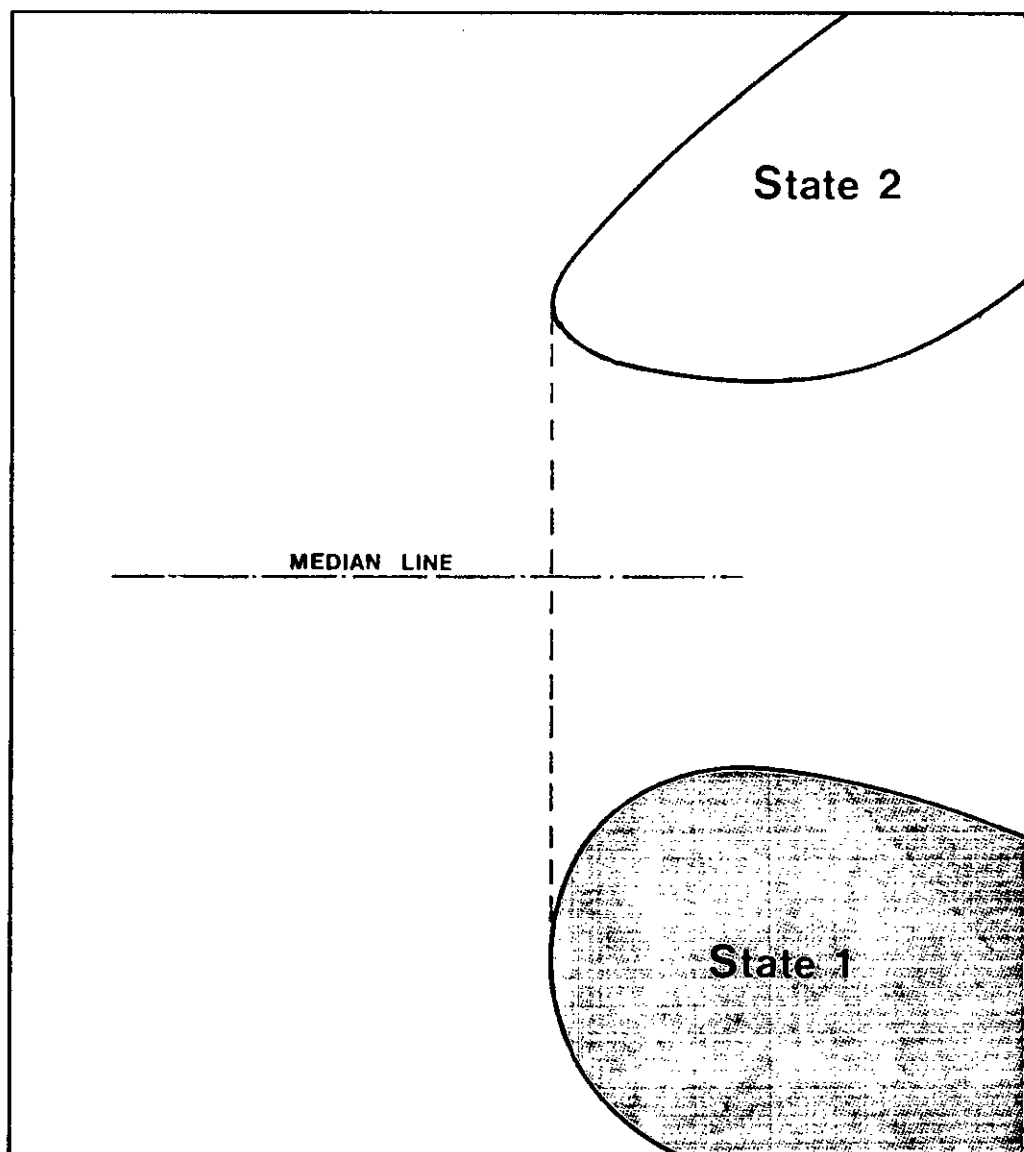


Diagram D

Three Adjacent States on a Concave Coast

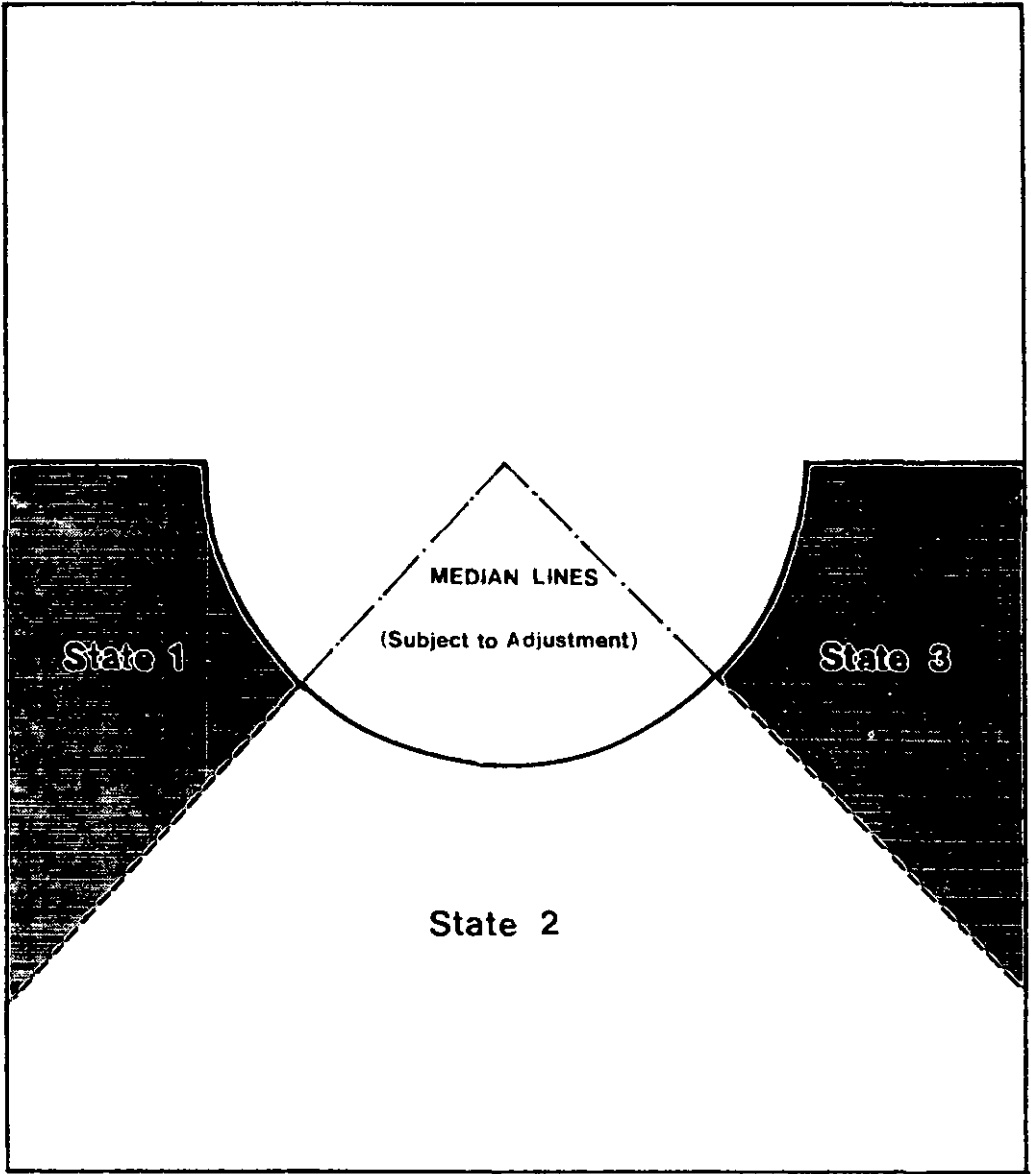
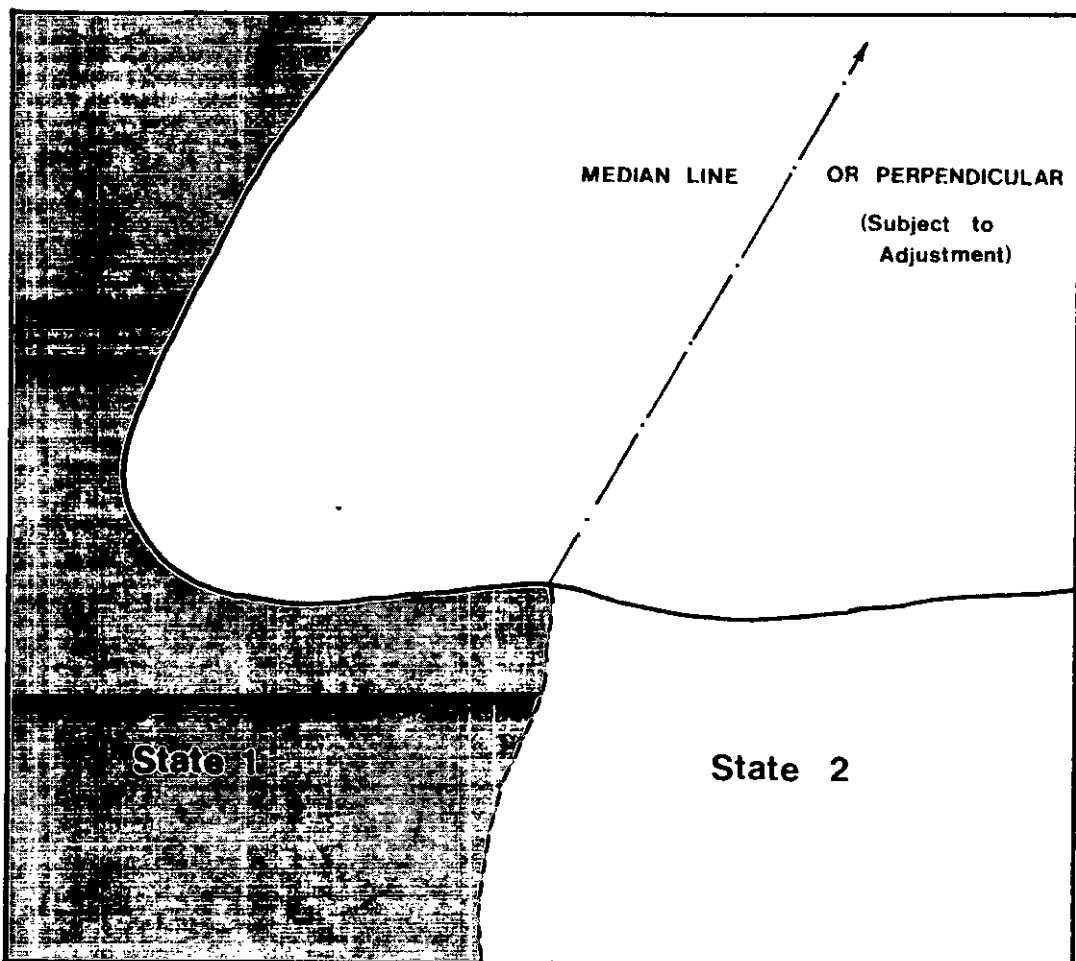
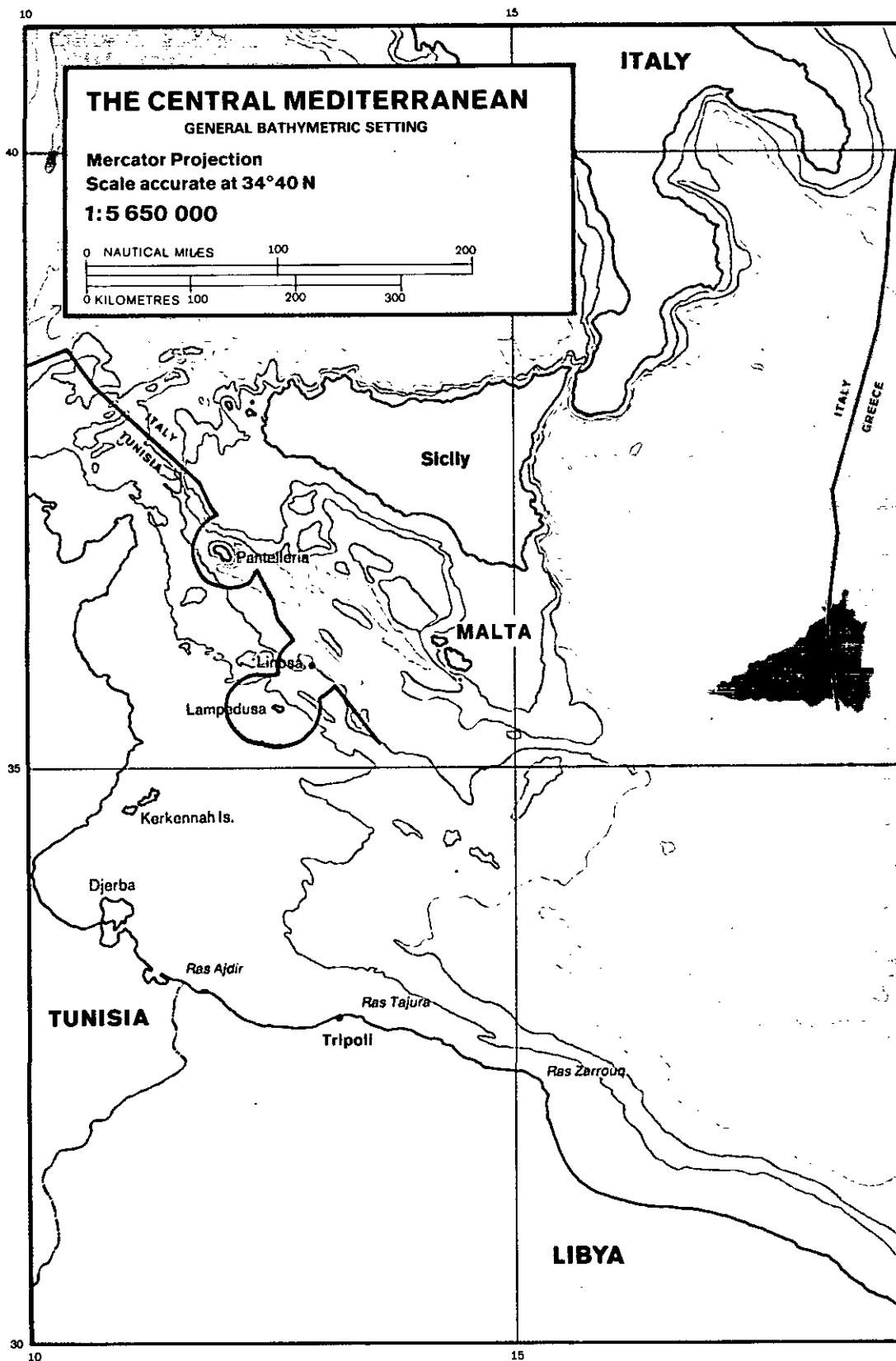


Diagram E

Adjacent States with Converging Coasts
in an Asymmetrical Gulf with a Land
Boundary Terminus Located at one
side of the Gulf





Continental Shelf Delimitations Italy-Tunisia and Italy-Greece

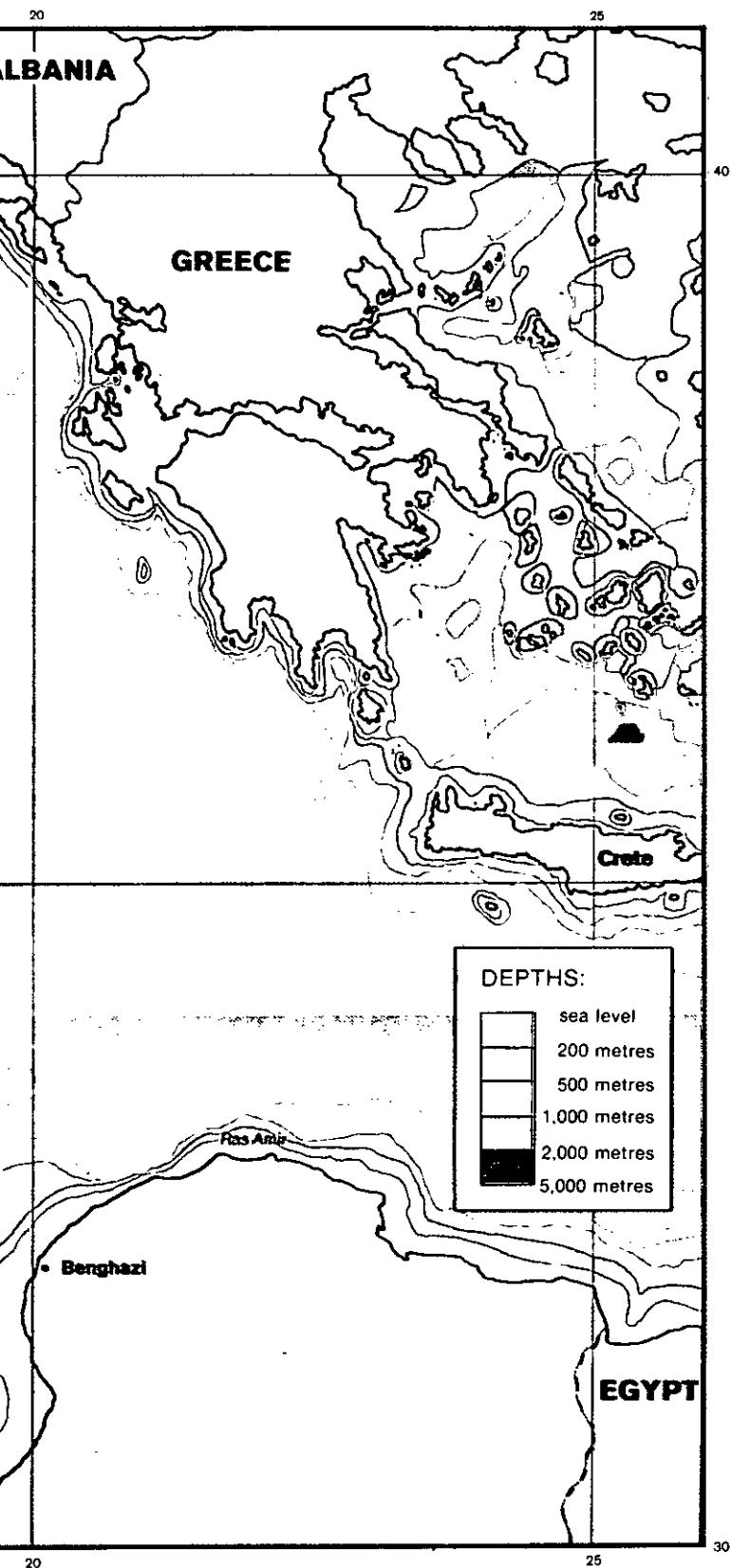
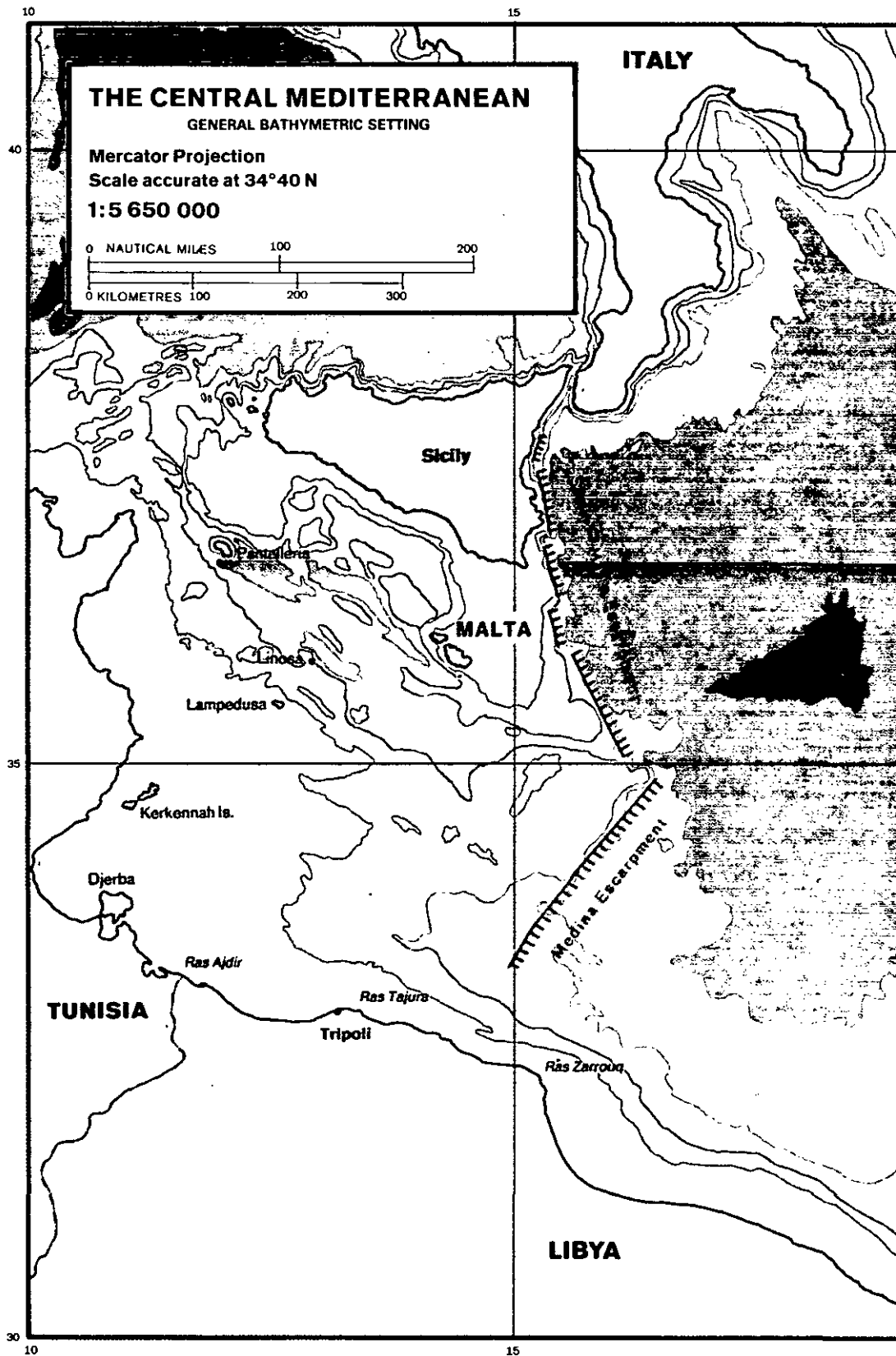


Figure 4



Sicily-Malta and Medina Escarpments

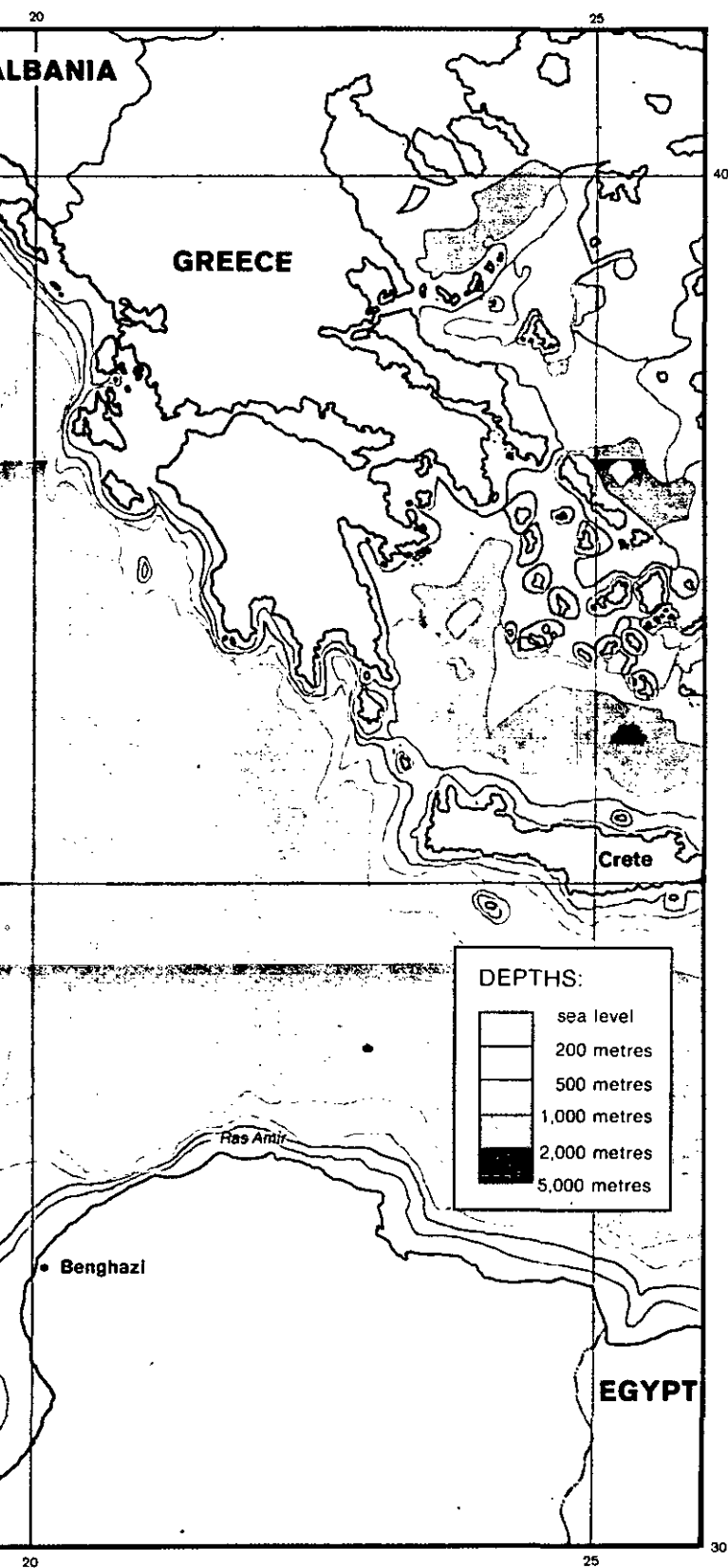
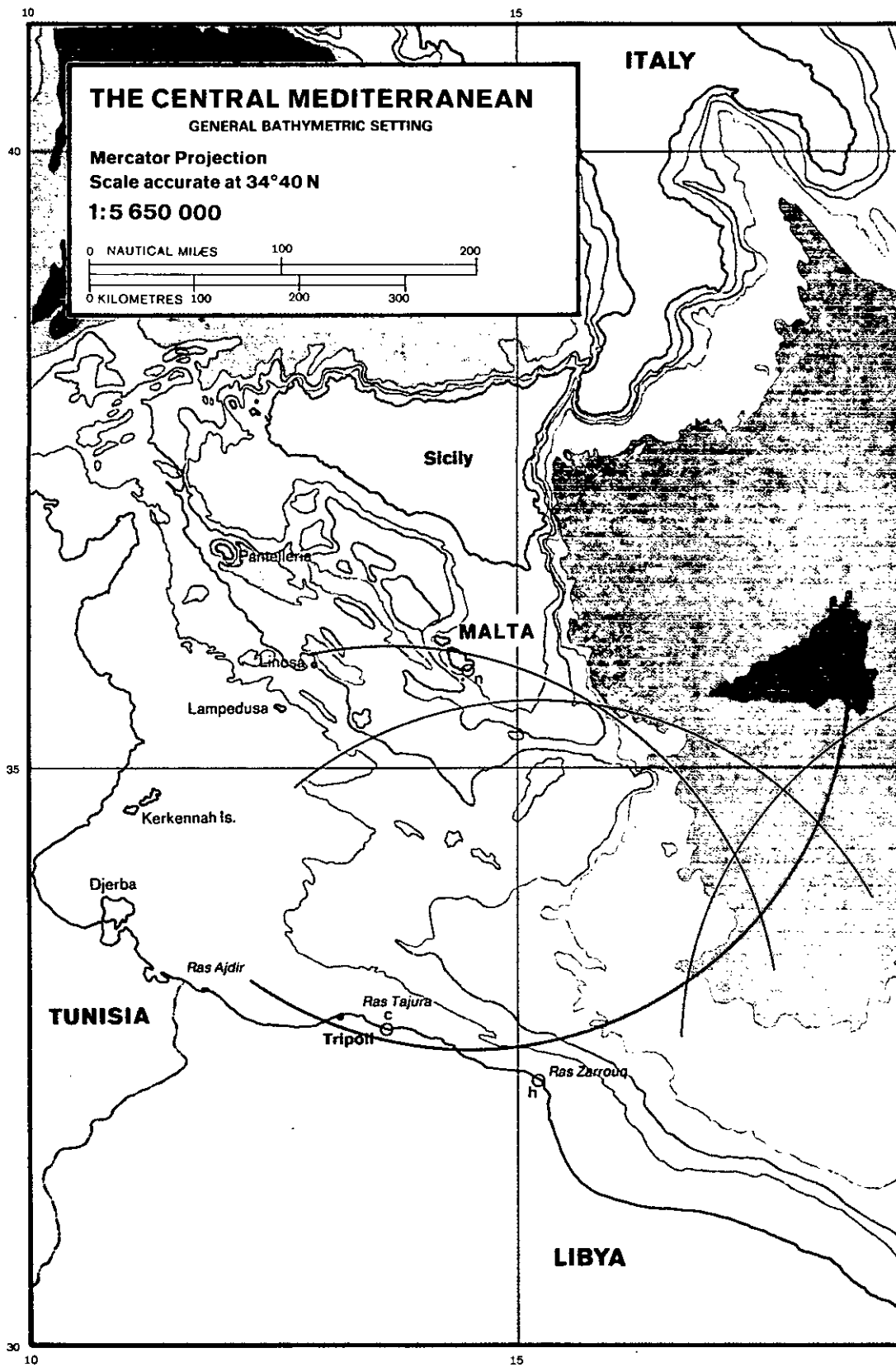


Figure 5



Arcs of circle 200 nautical miles radius drawn from representative Libyan and Maltese basepoints

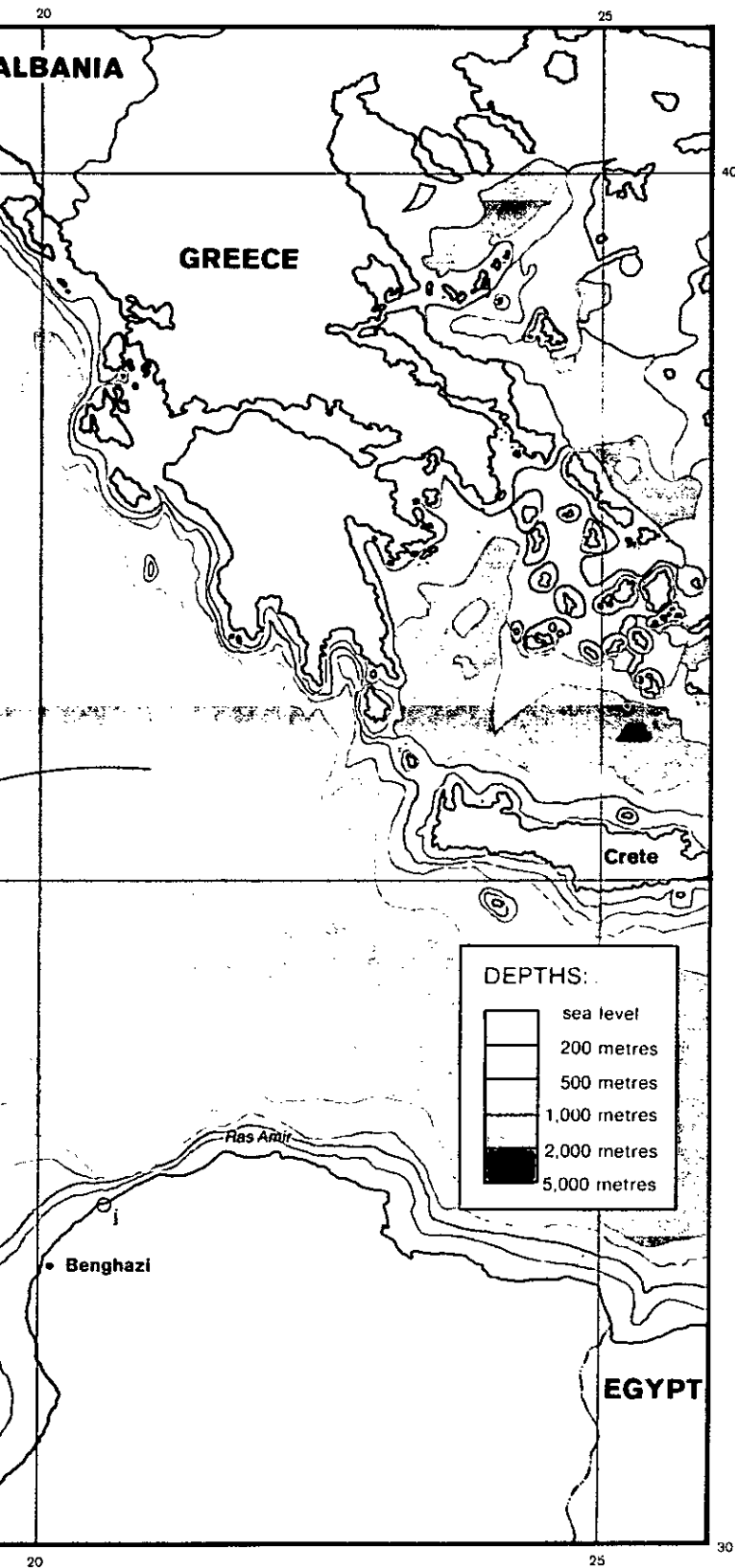
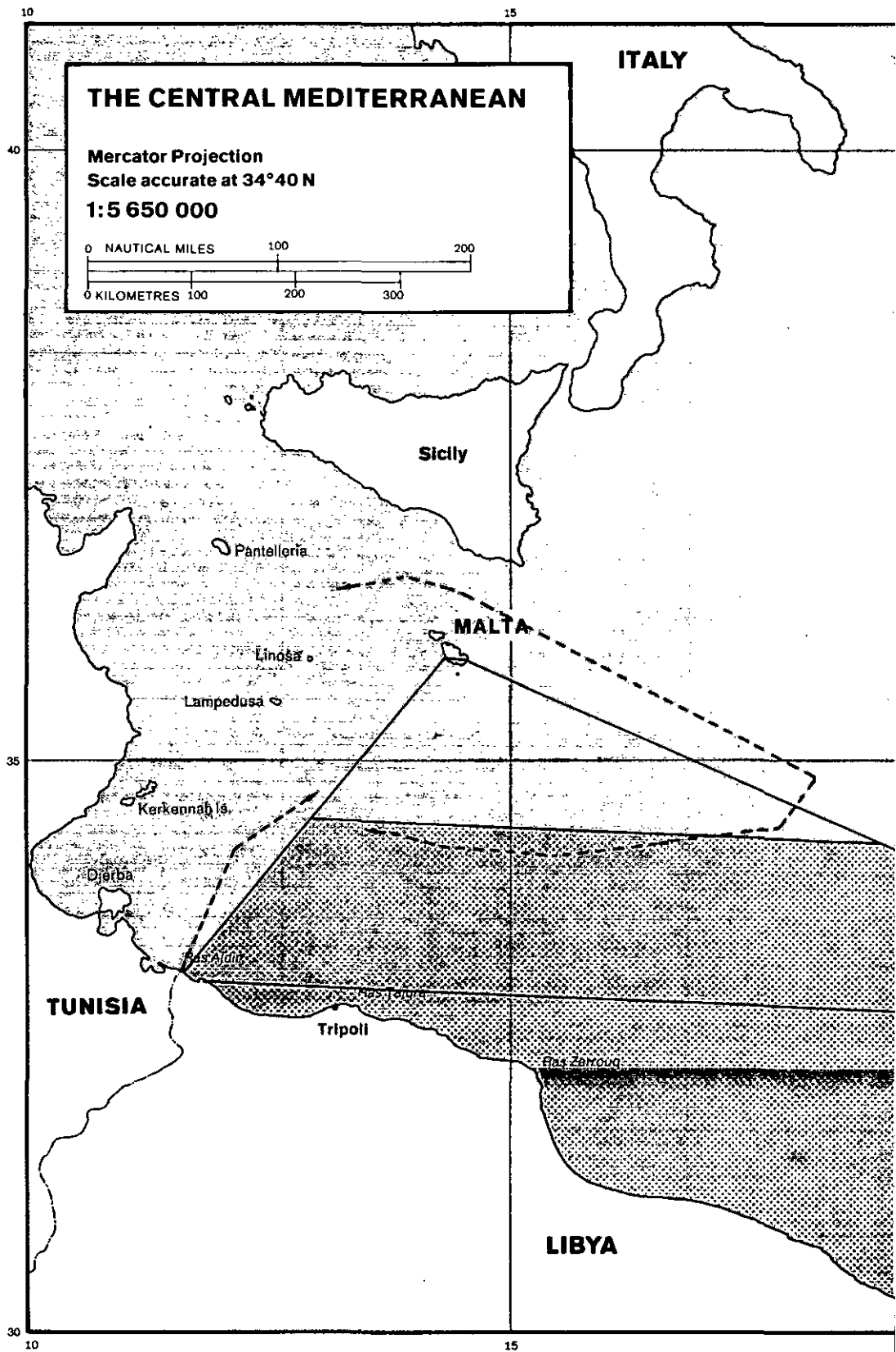


Figure 6



The Trapezium in the context of the Maltese and Libyan coastlines

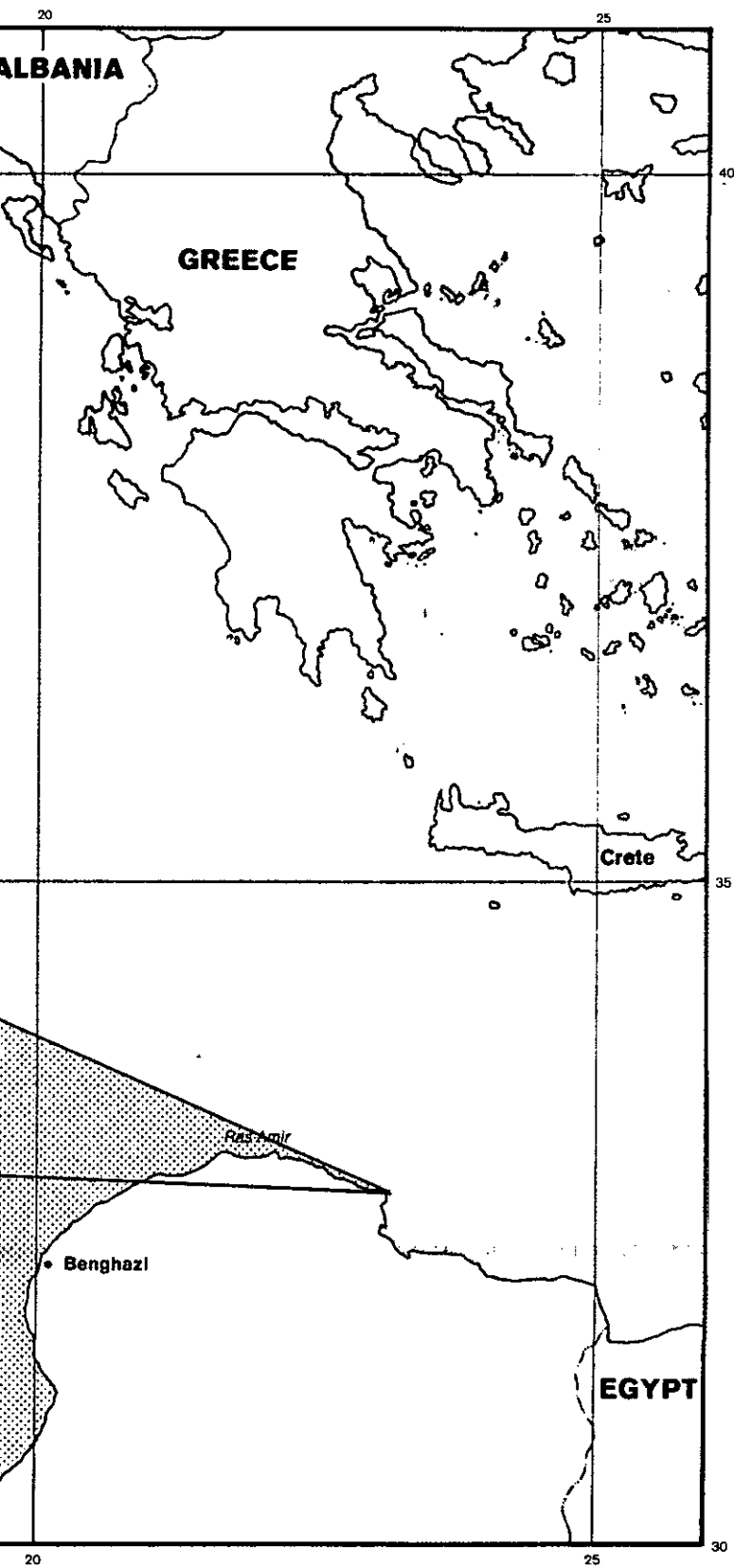
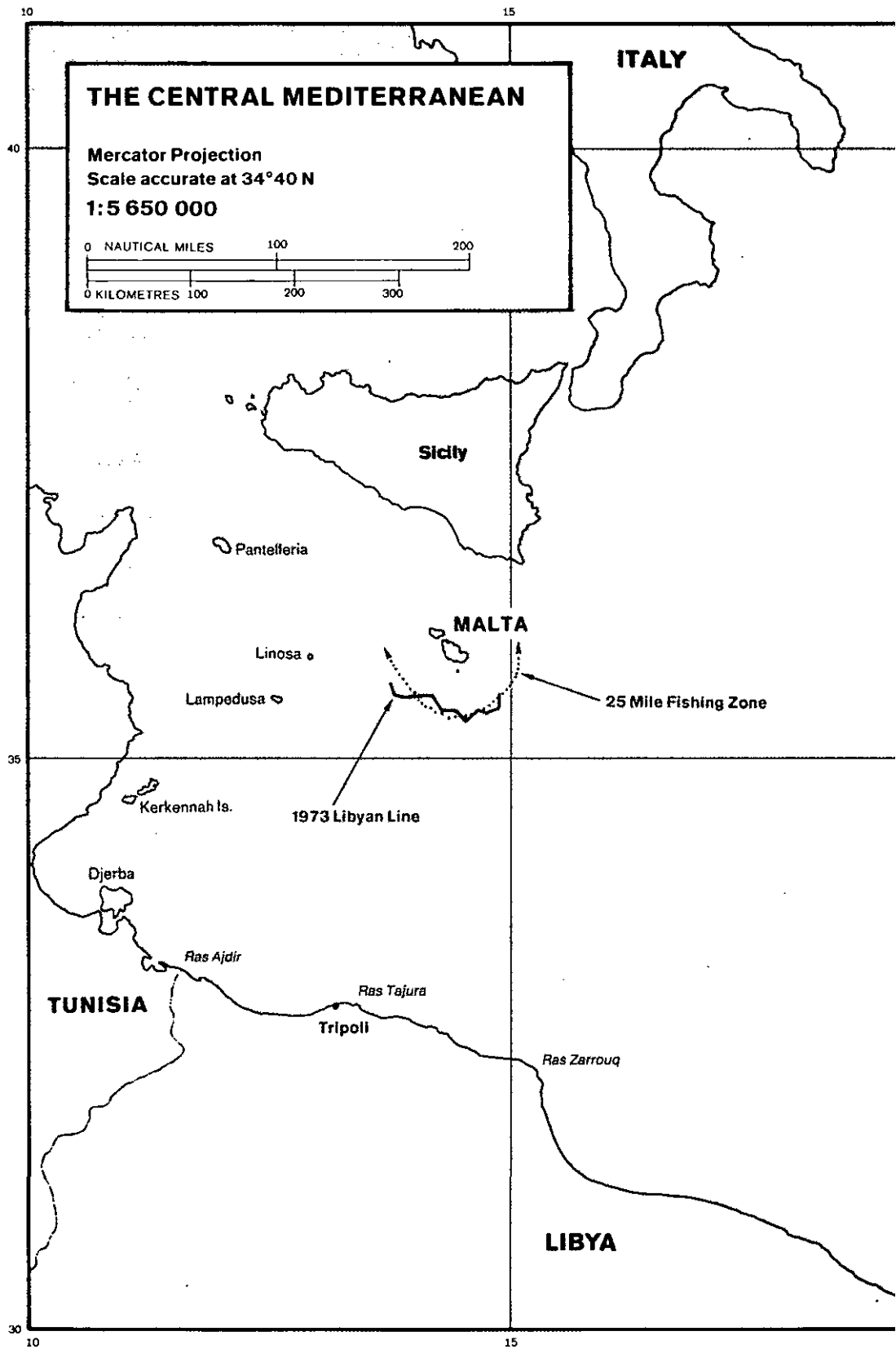


Figure 7



The Libyan 1973 line and Malta's 25 mile exclusive fishing zone

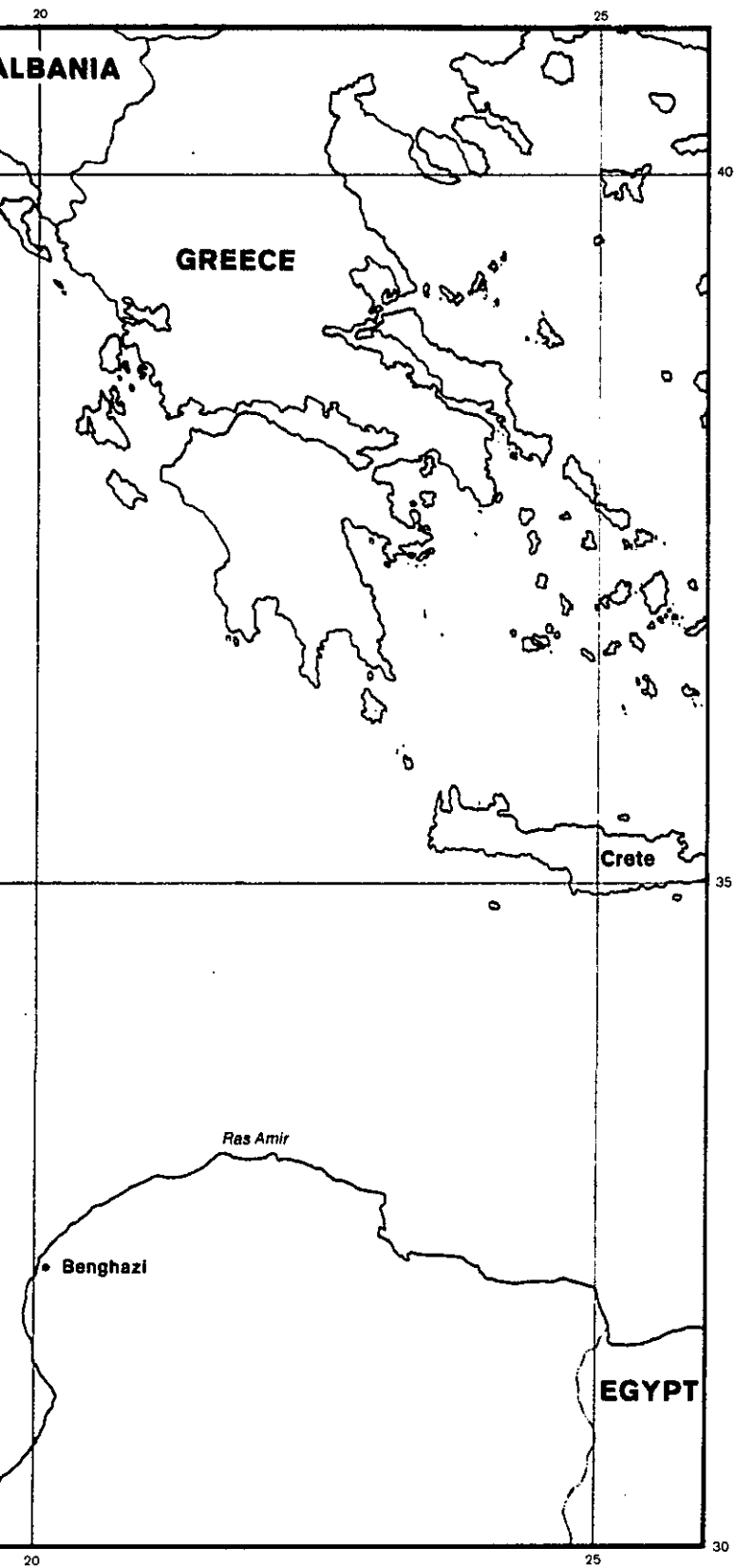
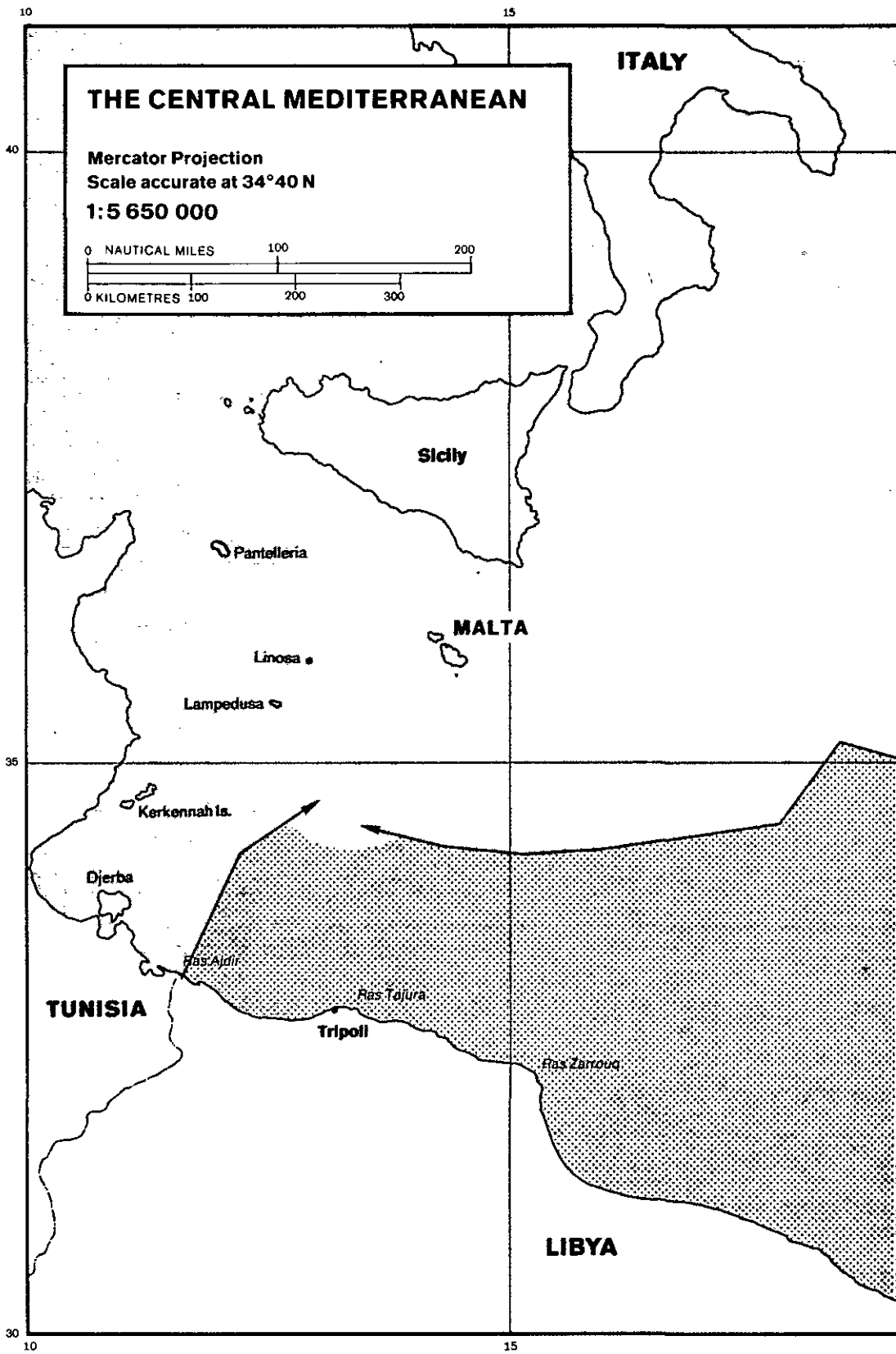


Figure 8



Libyan Shelf on the basis of equidistance

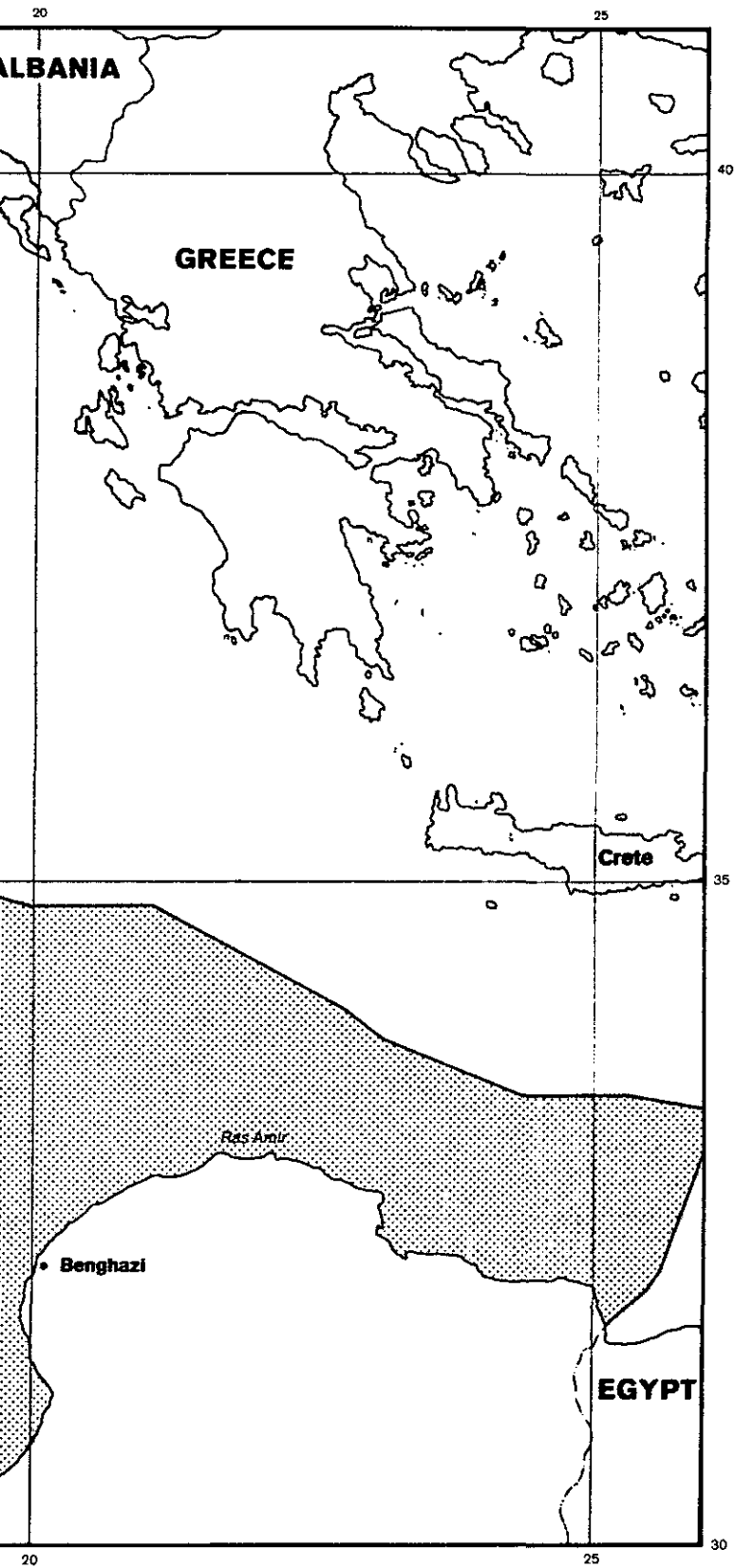
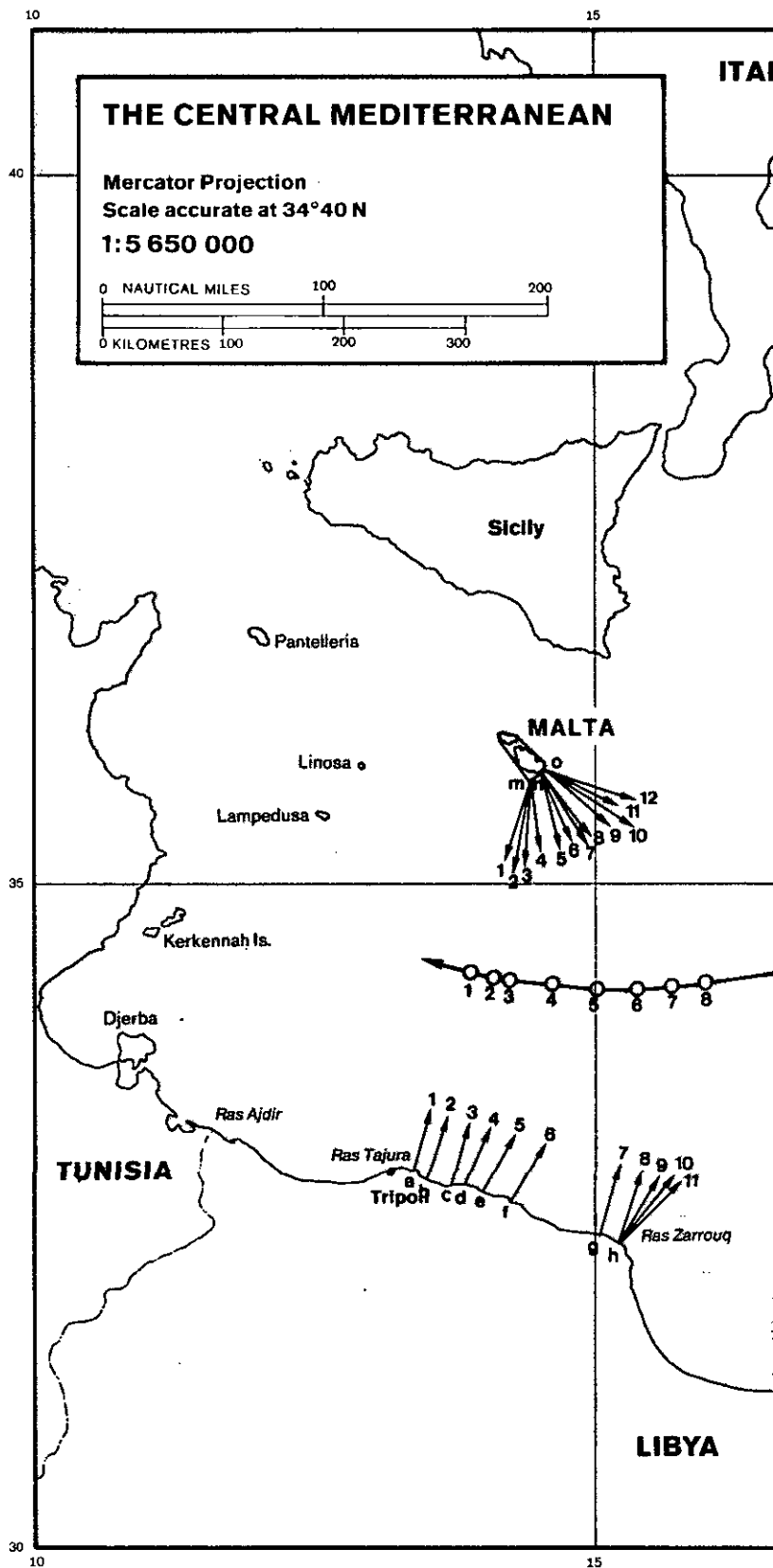


Figure 9



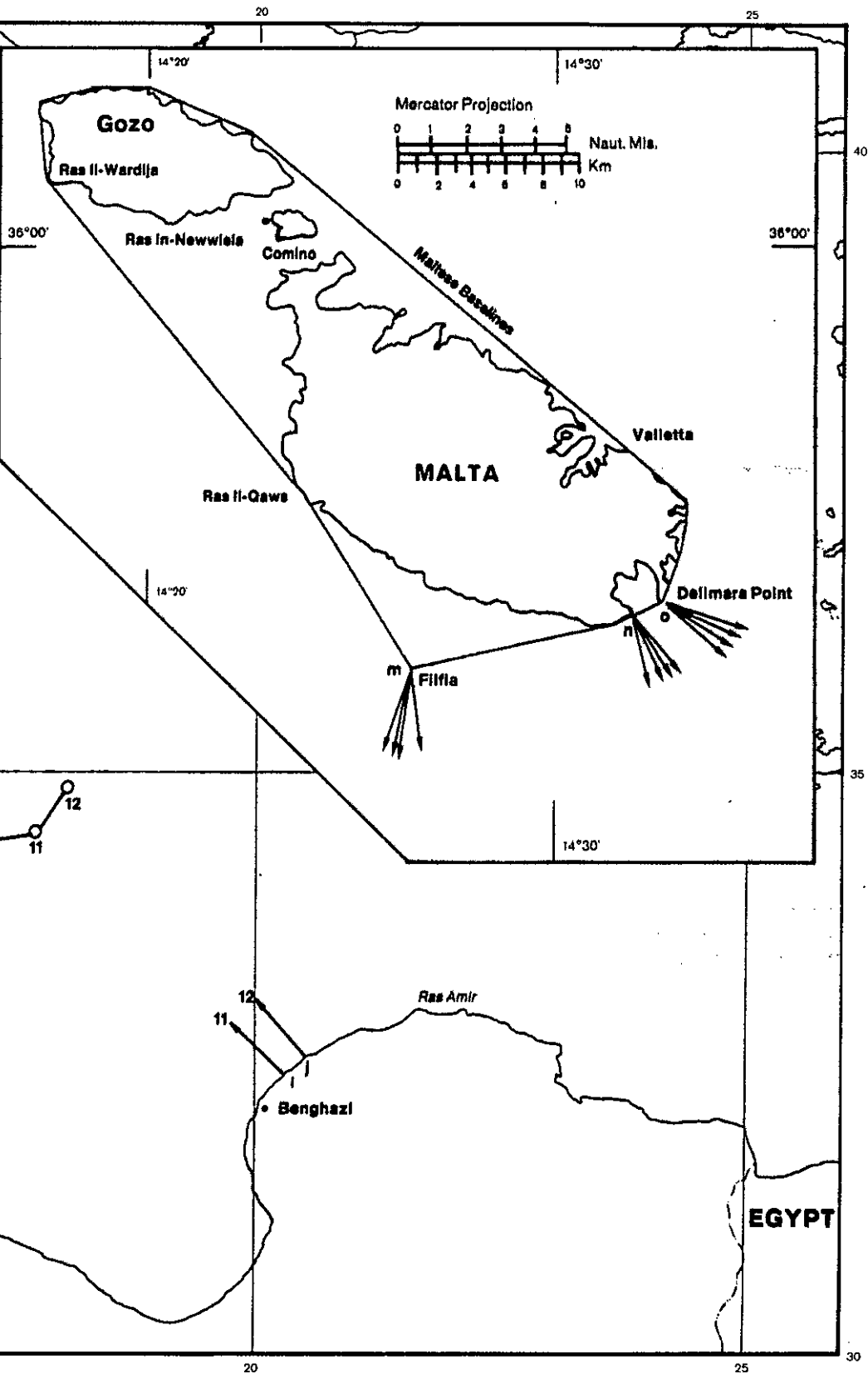
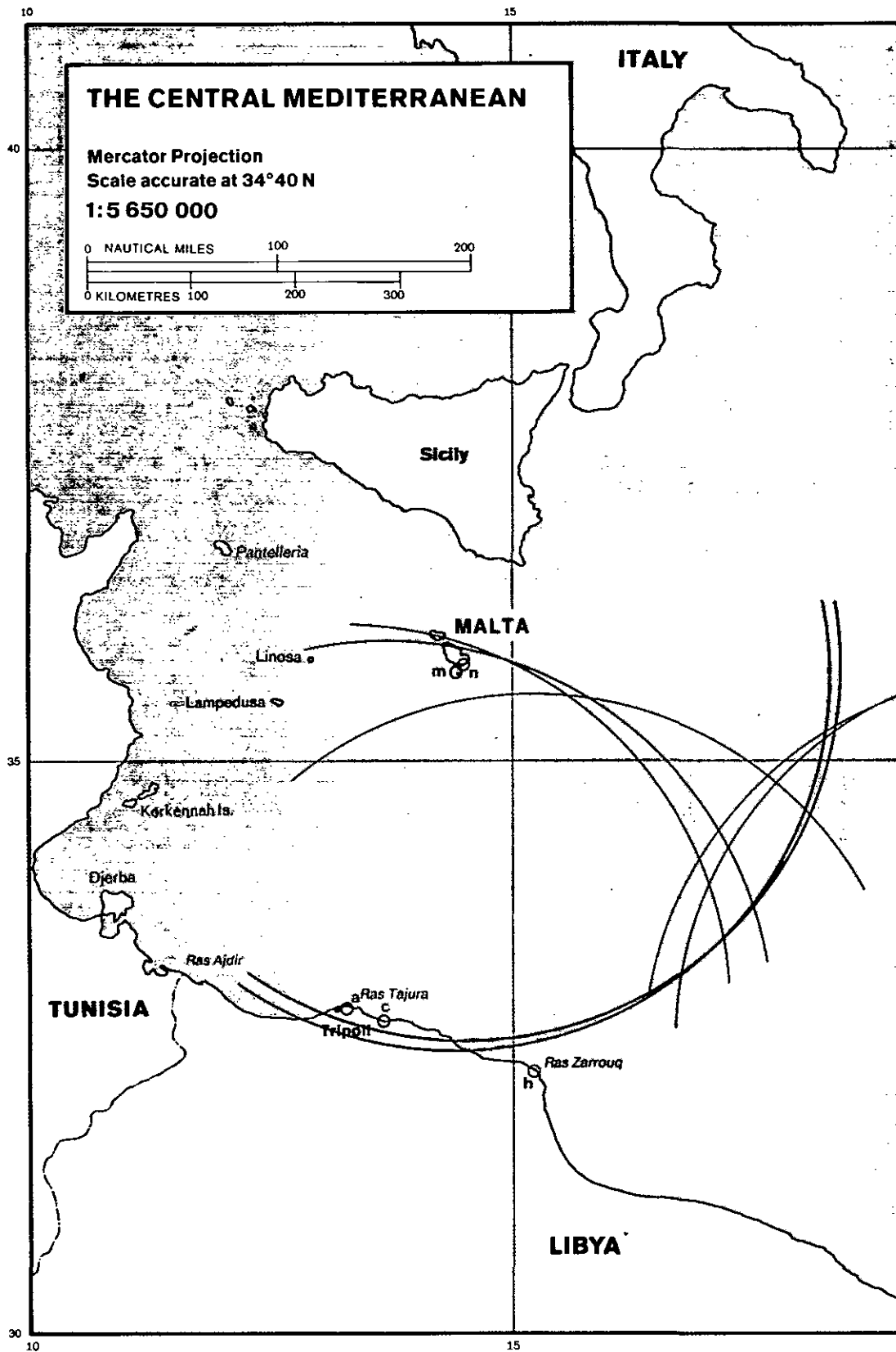


Figure 11



Arcs of circle 200 nautical miles radius drawn from main Maltese and Libyan basepoints

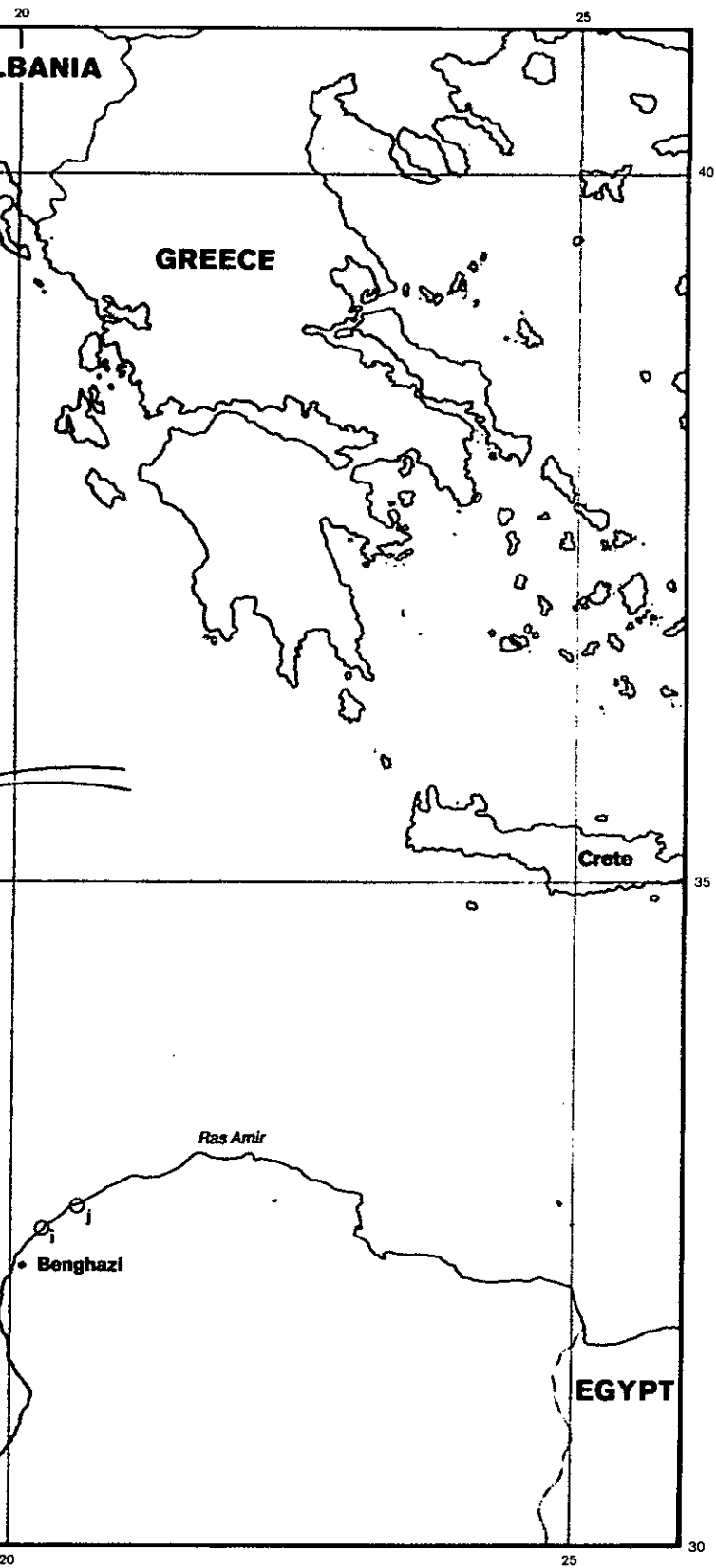
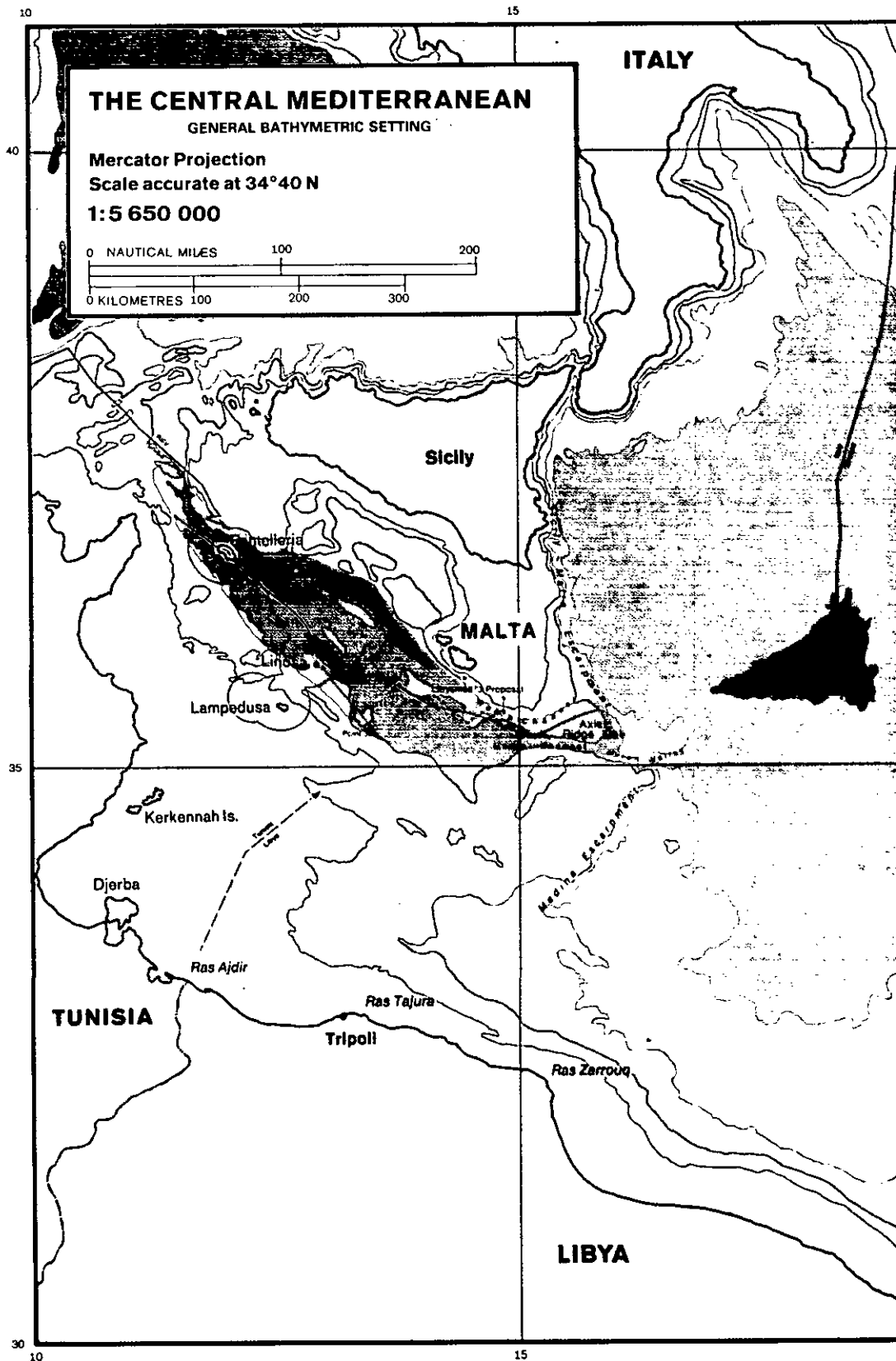


Figure 12



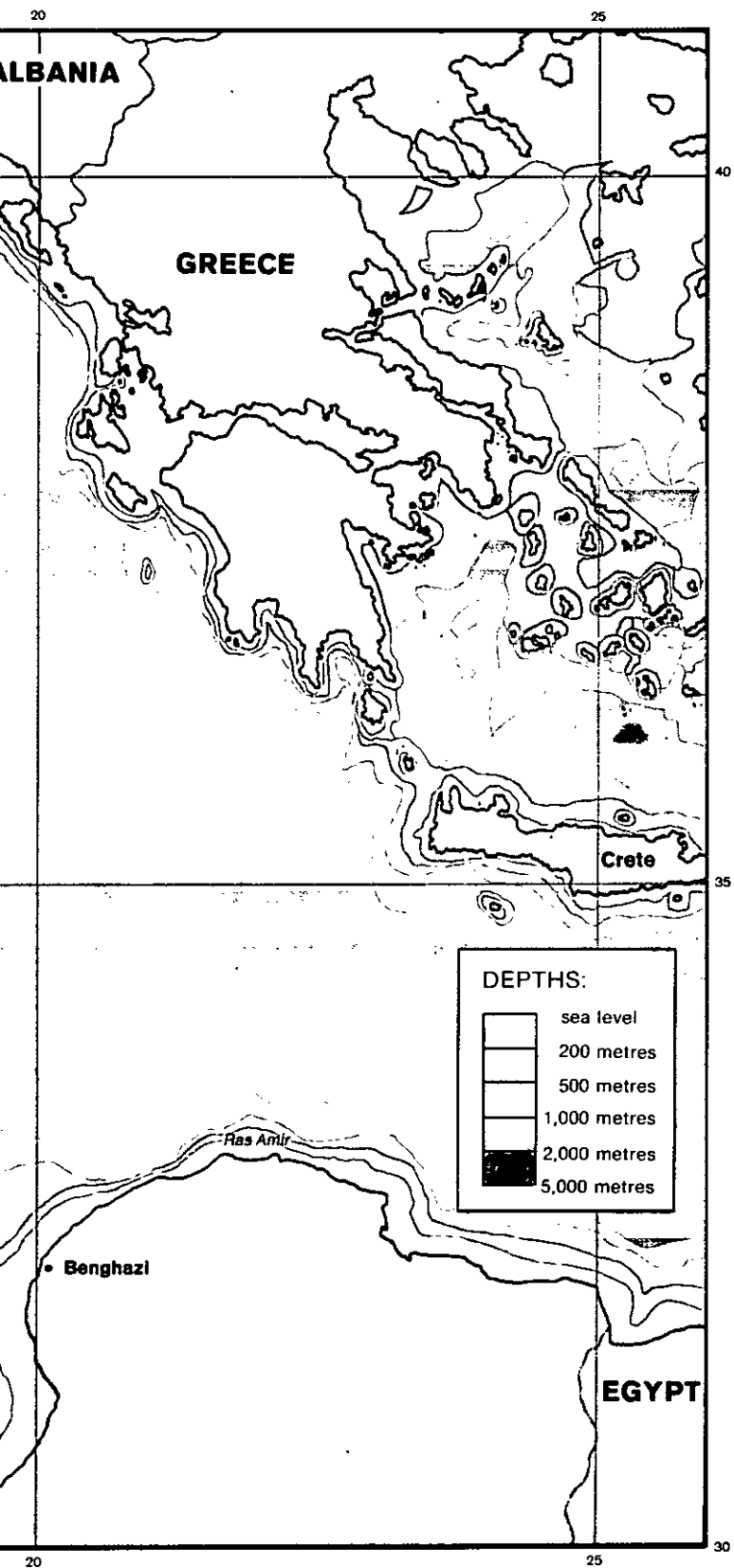
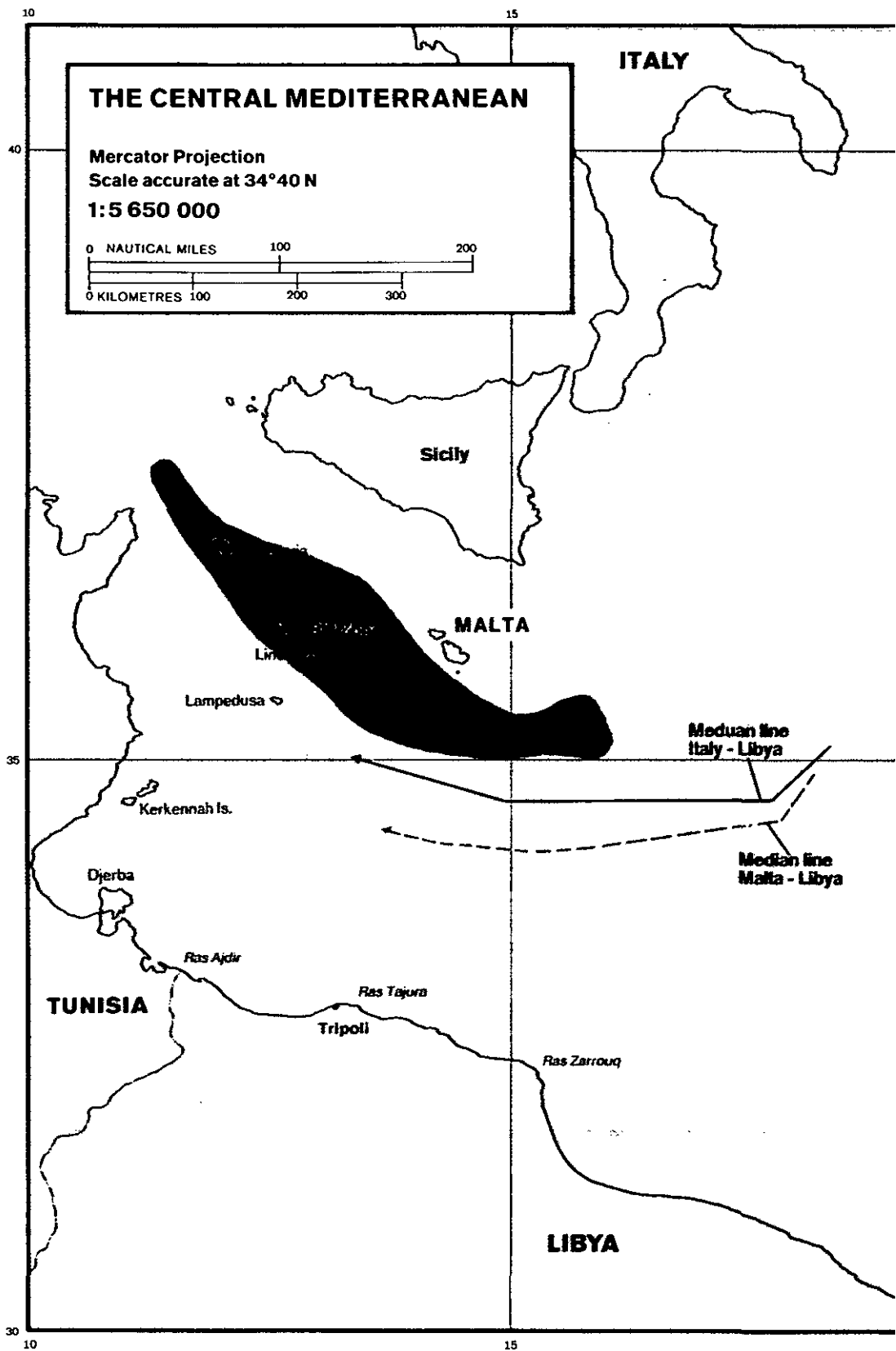


Figure 13



Median line between Malta and Libya.
Median line between Italy and Libya.
The "Rift Zone".

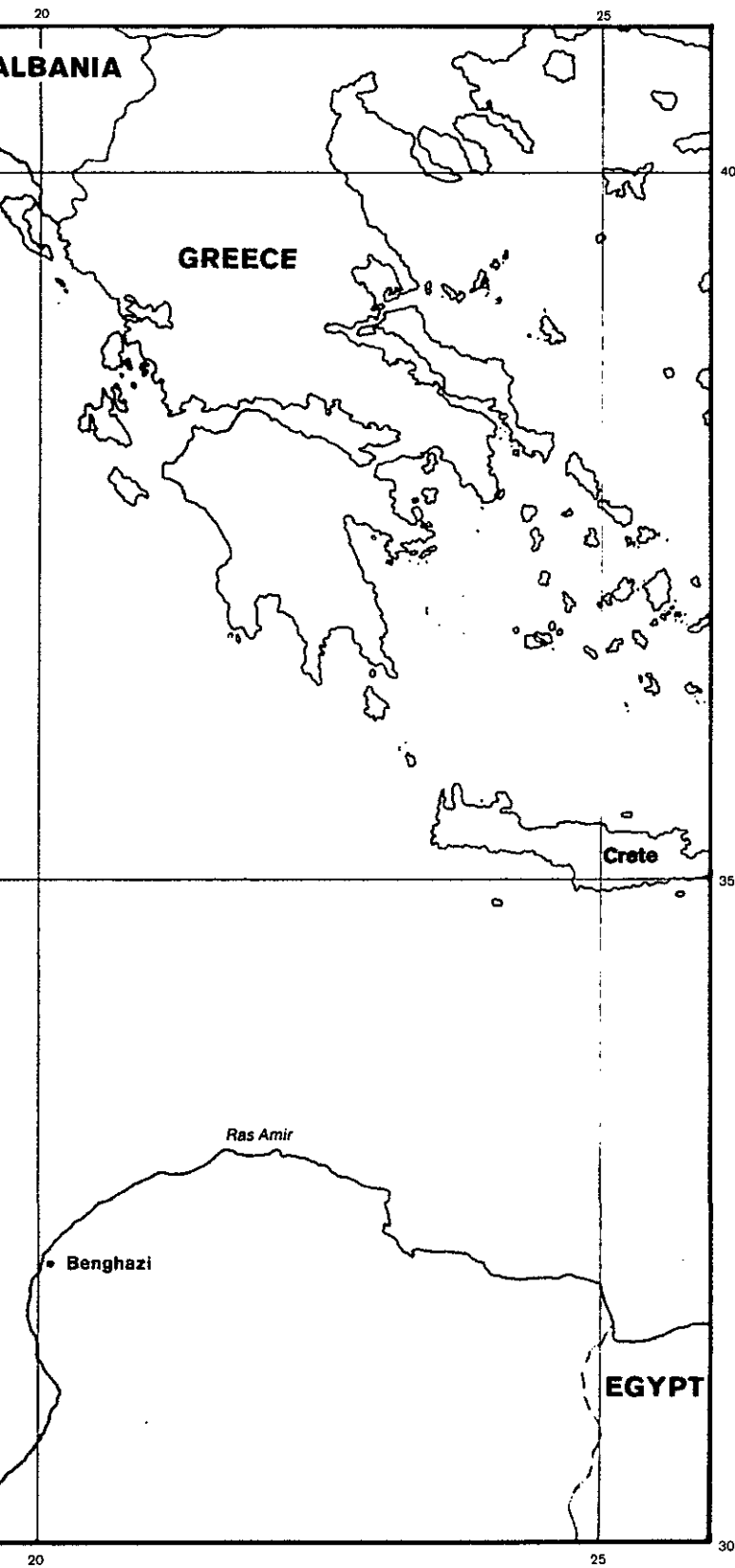


Figure 41

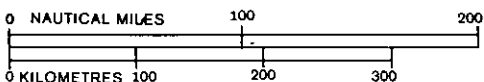
THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

GENERAL BATHYMETRIC SETTING

Mercator Projection

Scale accurate at 34°40' N

1:5 650 000



ITALY

Sicily

Pantelleria

Linosa

Lampedusa

MALTA

Kerkennah Is.

Djerba

Ras Ajdir

Ras Tajura

Tripoli

Ras Zarrouq

TUNISIA

LIBYA

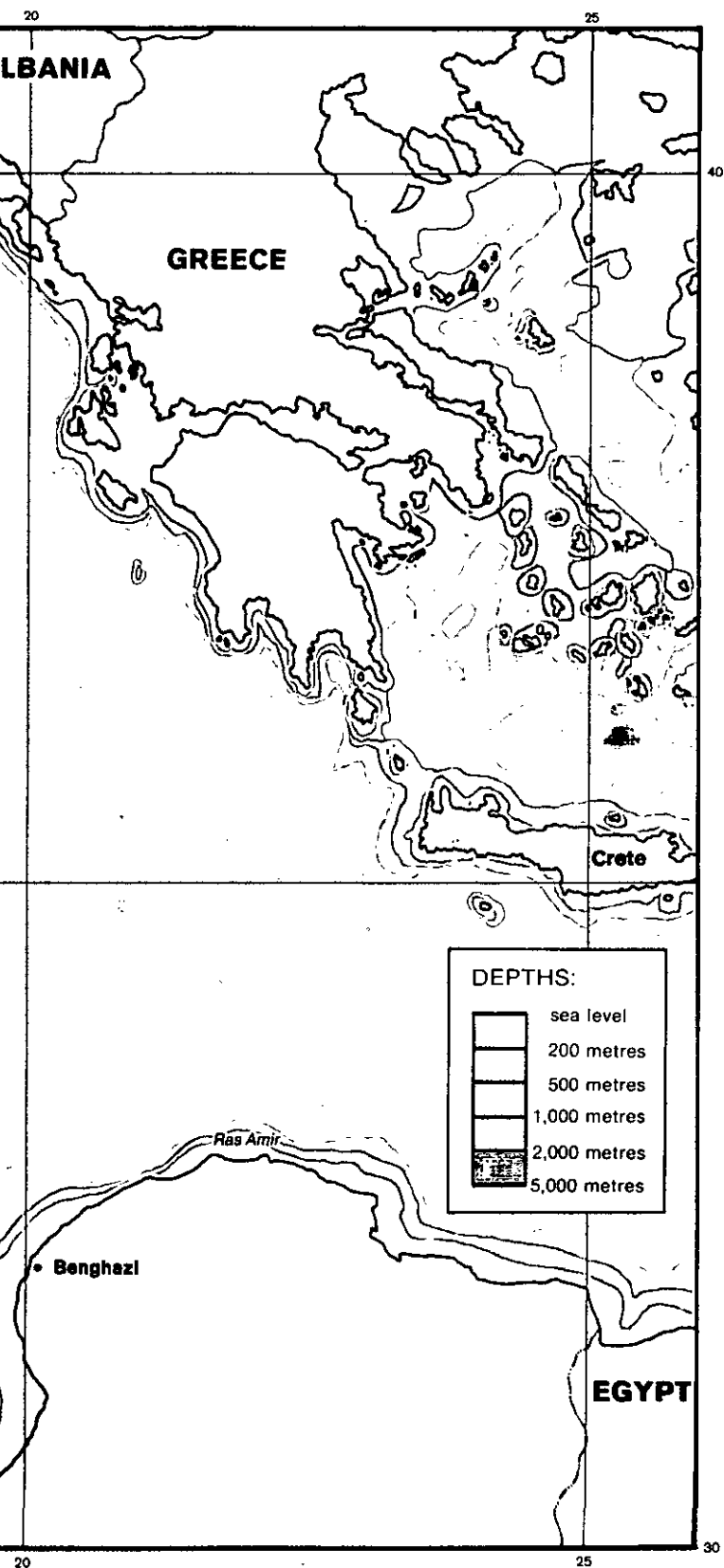
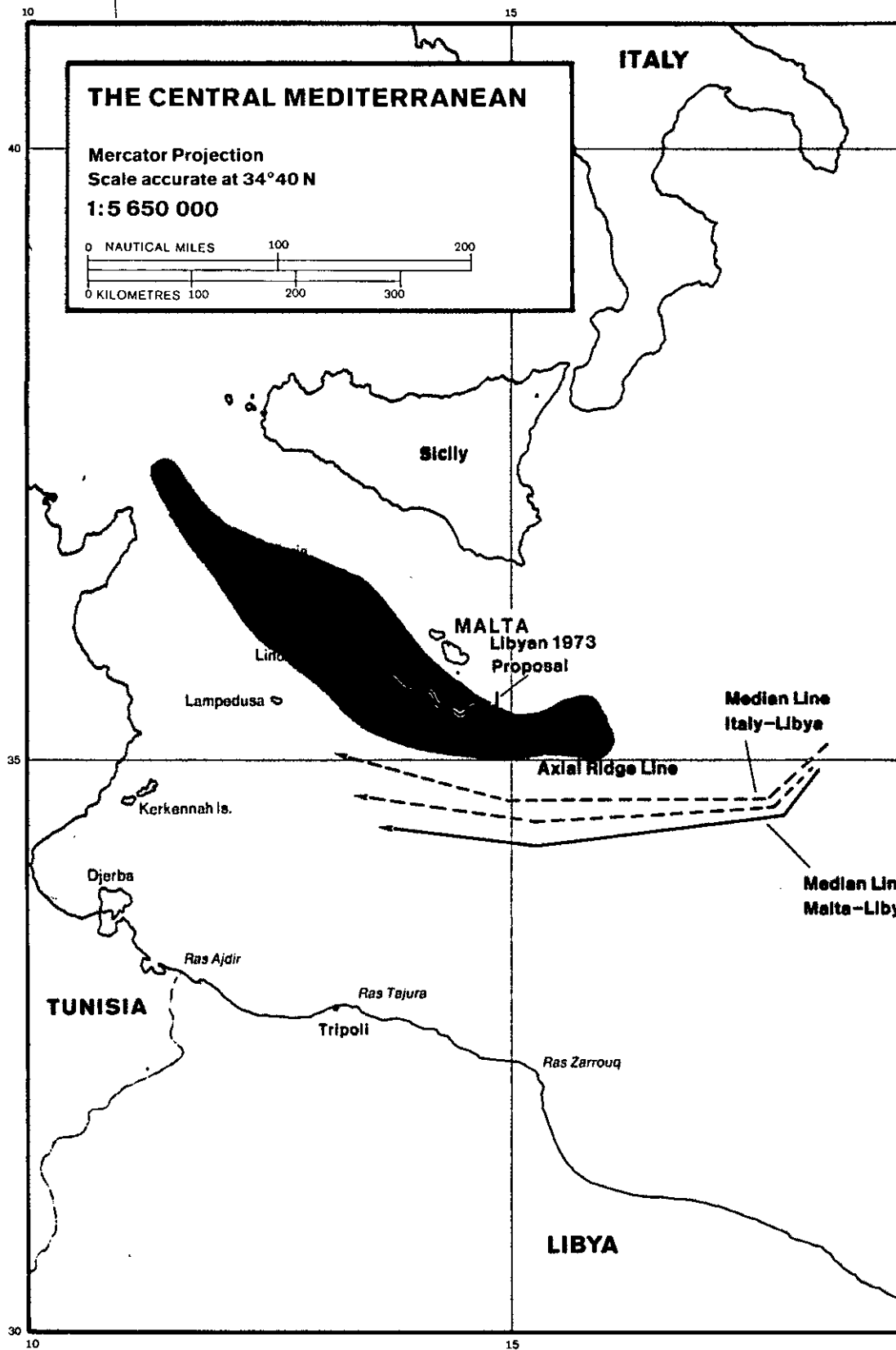
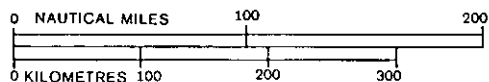


Figure 42

THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

Mercator Projection
Scale accurate at 34°40' N
1:5 650 000



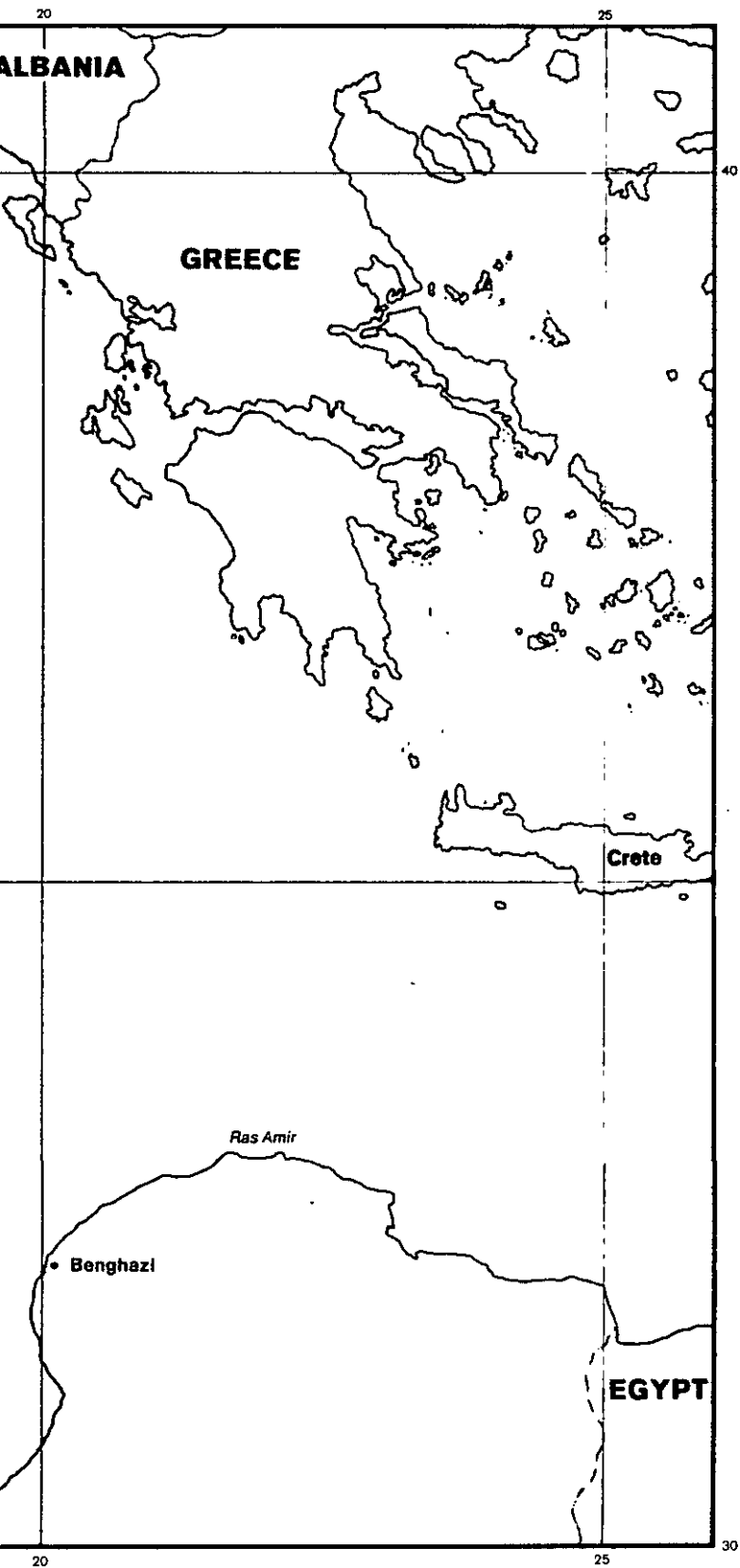
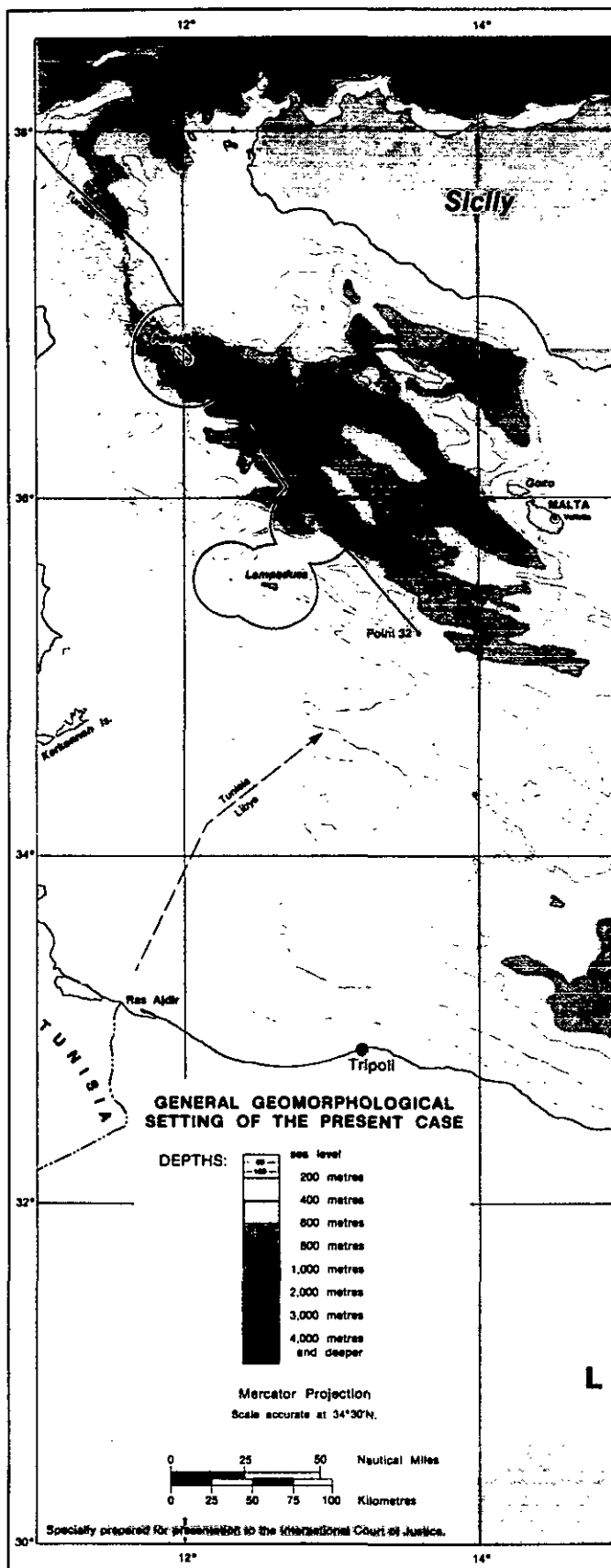
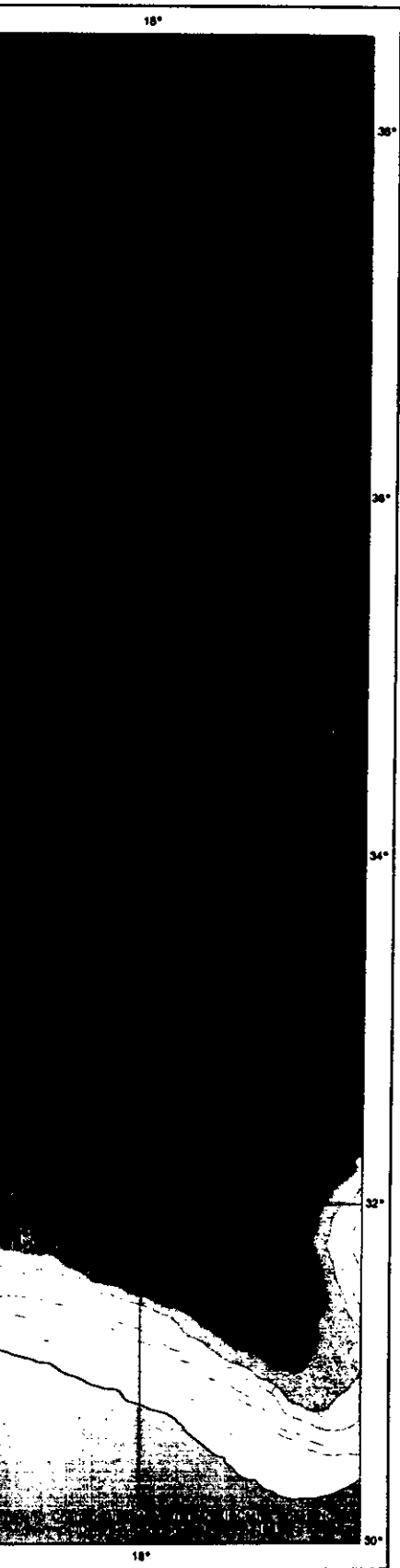
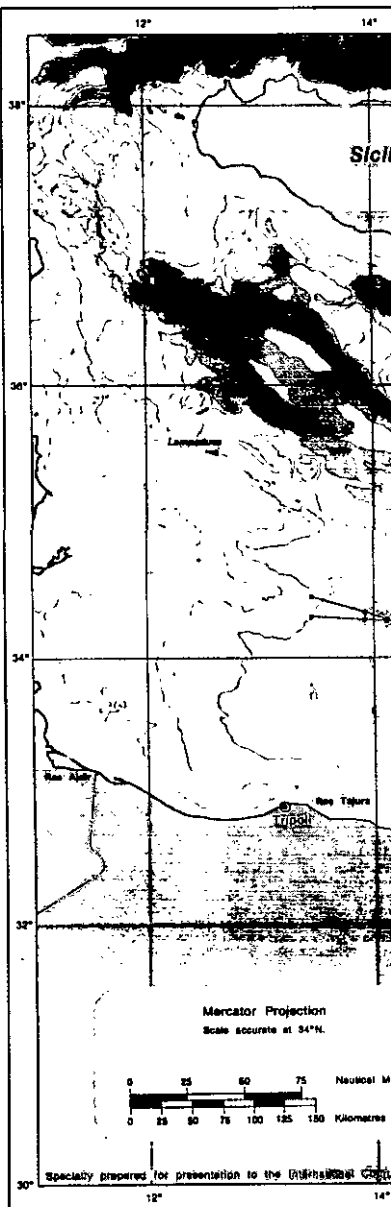
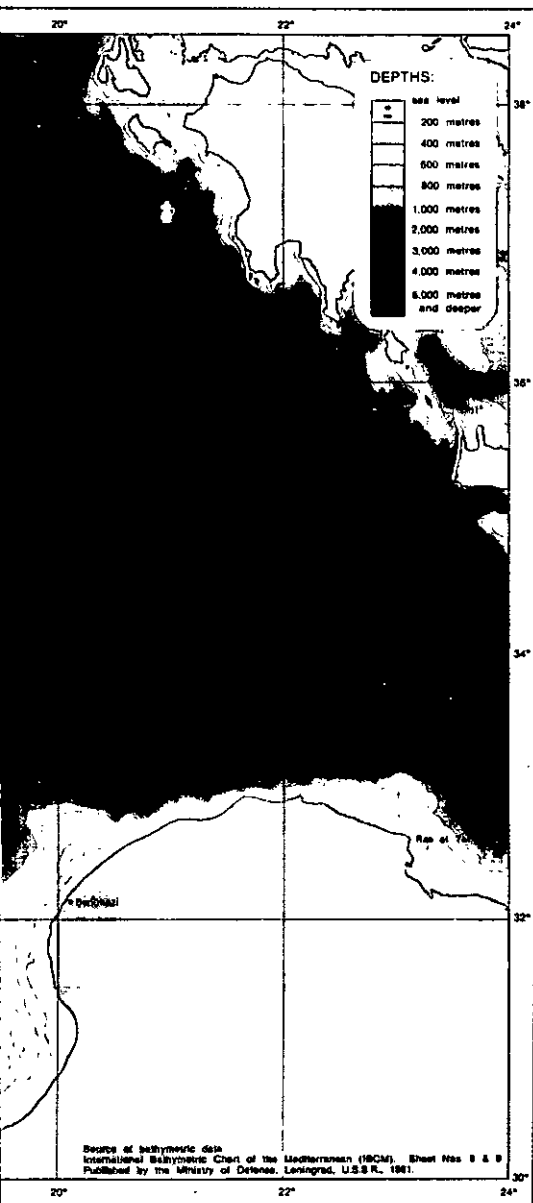


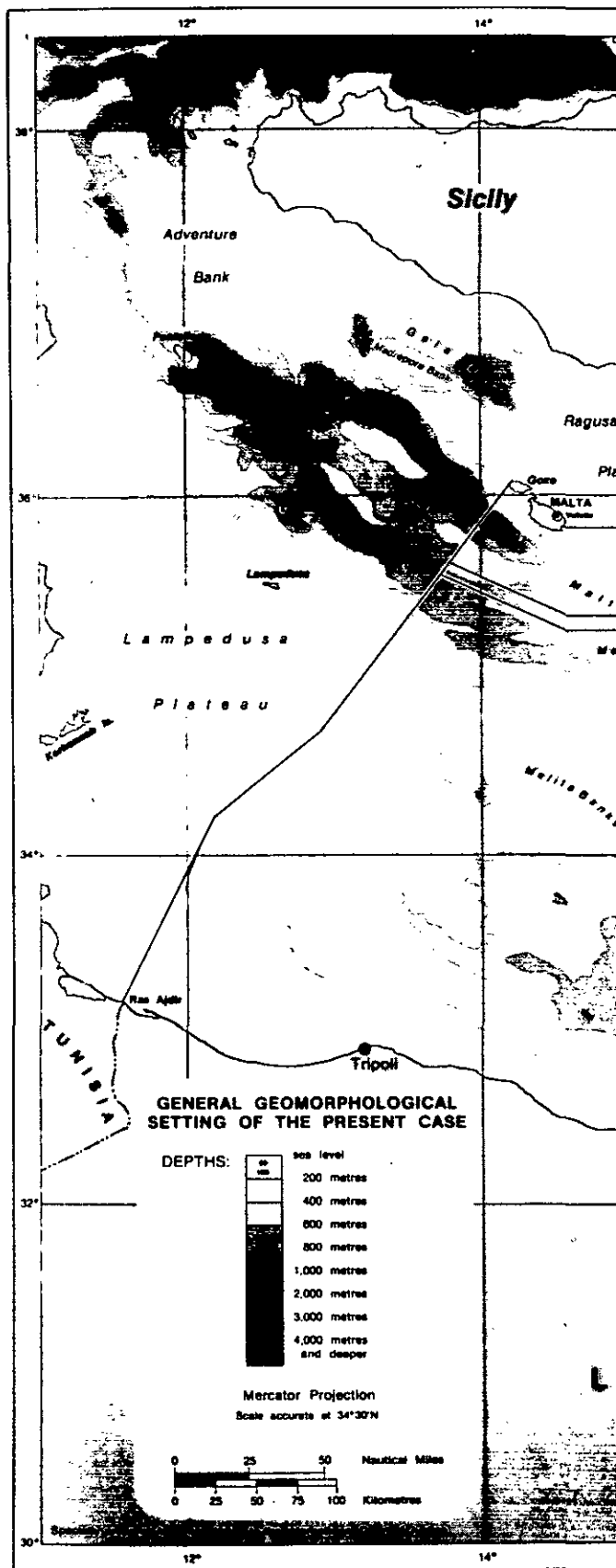
Figure 43

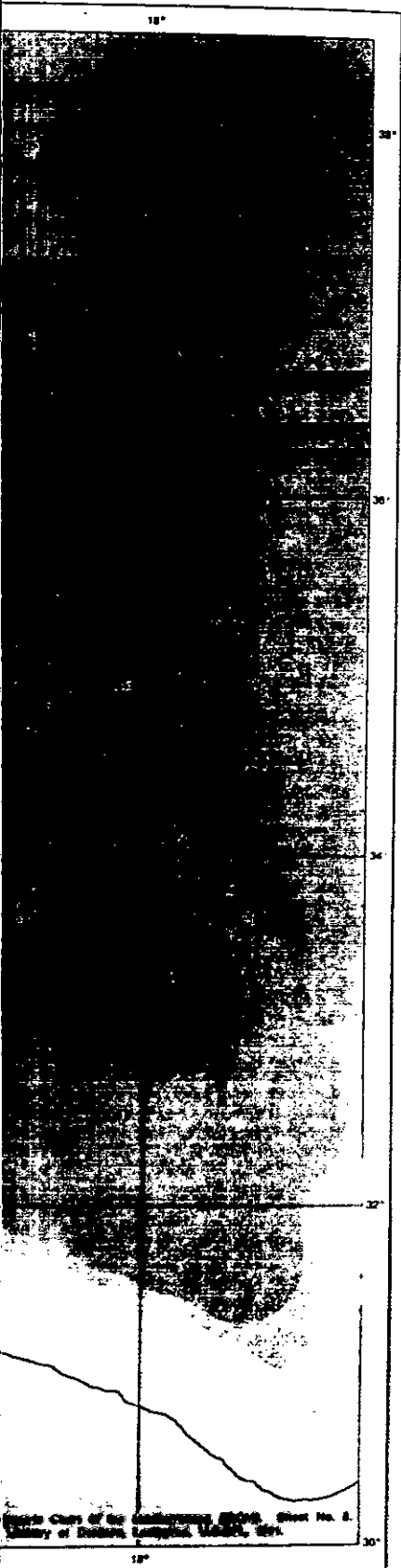


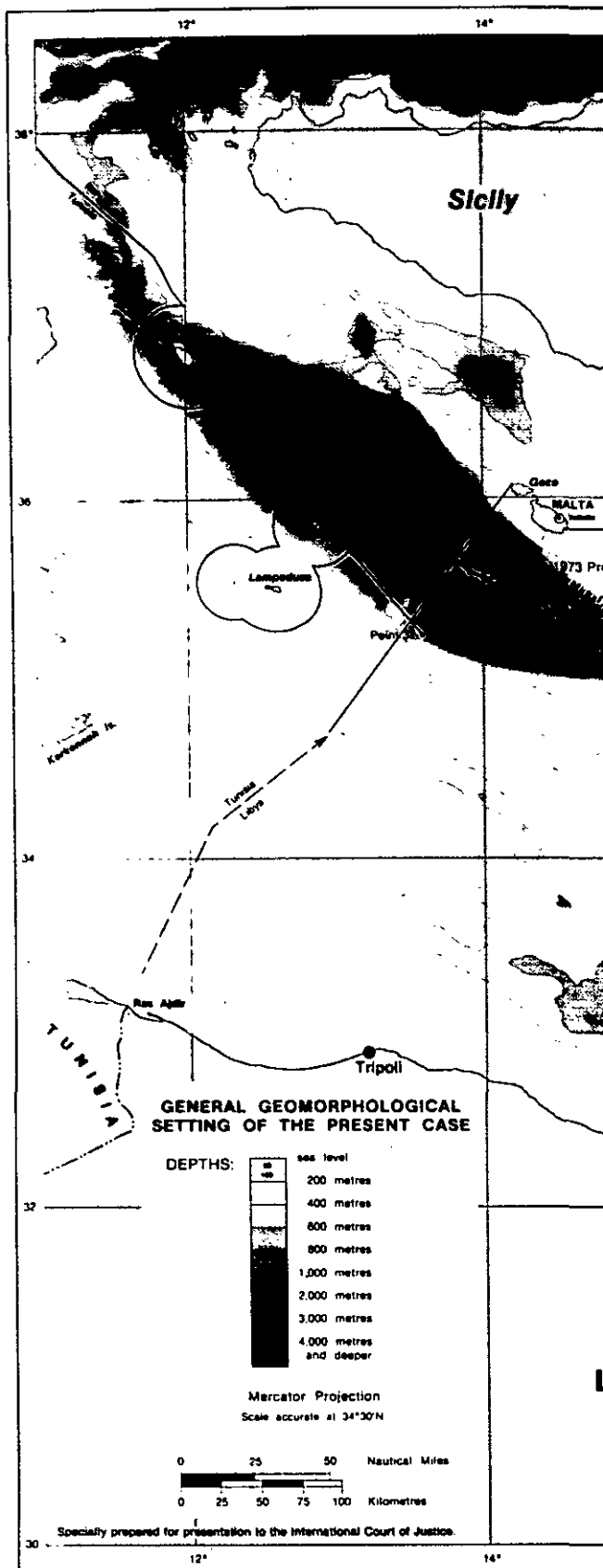


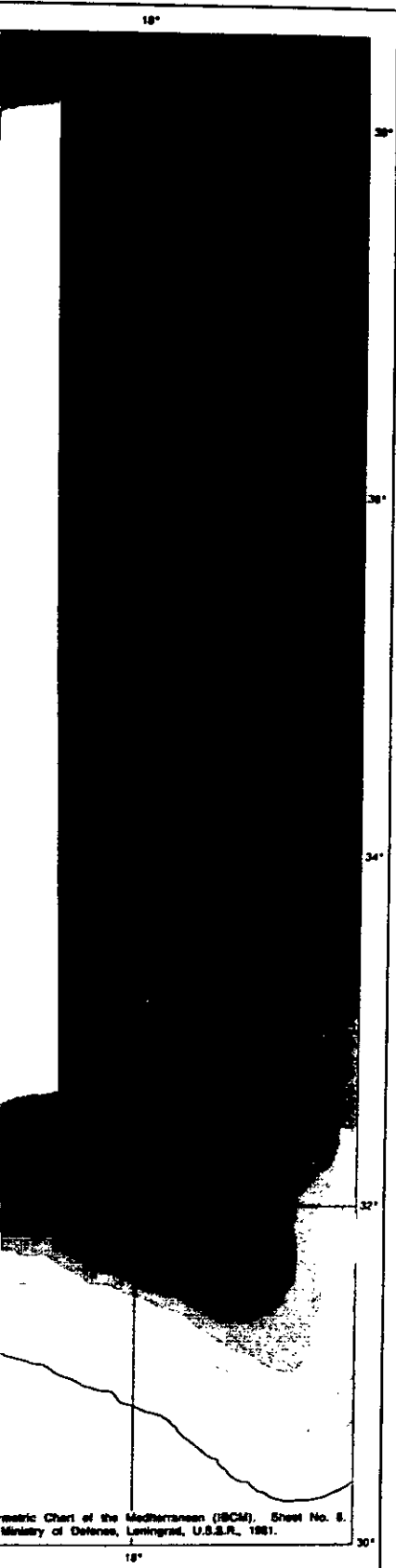


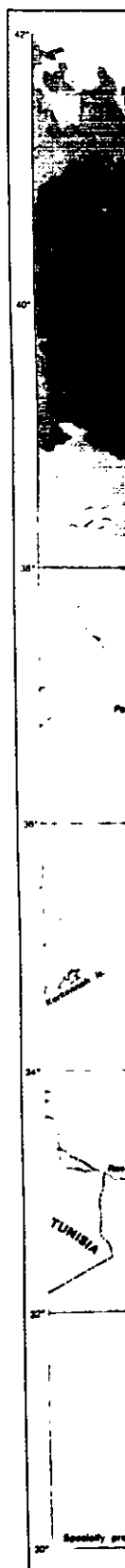


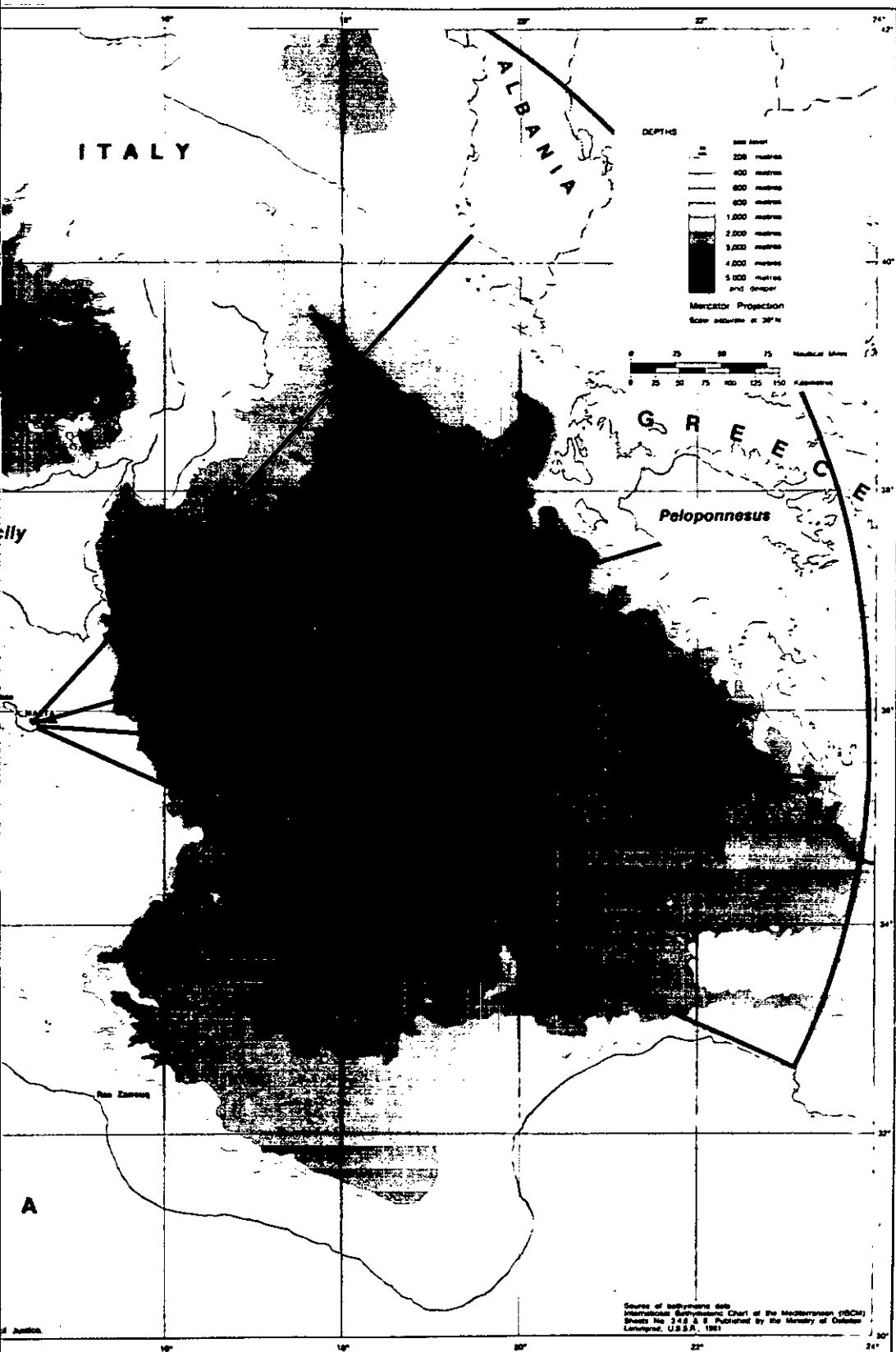


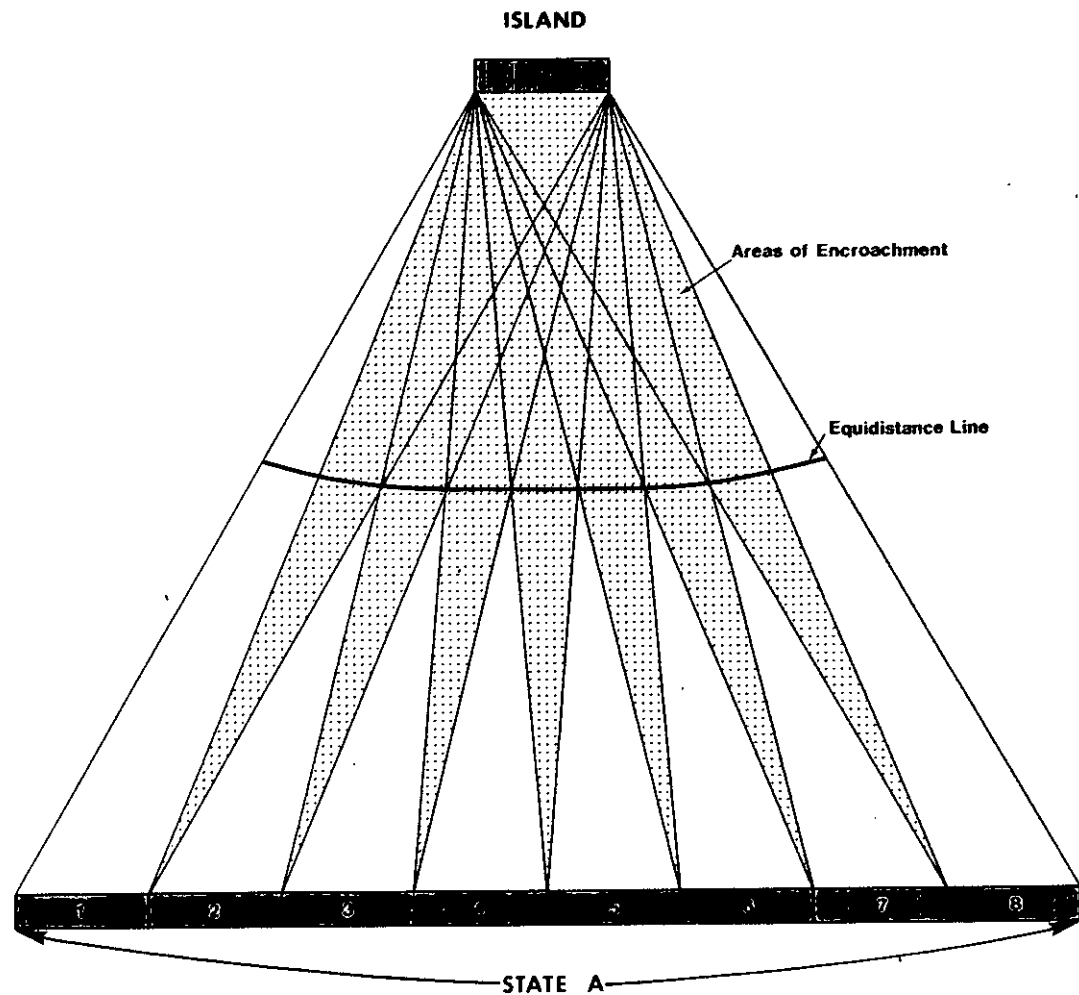
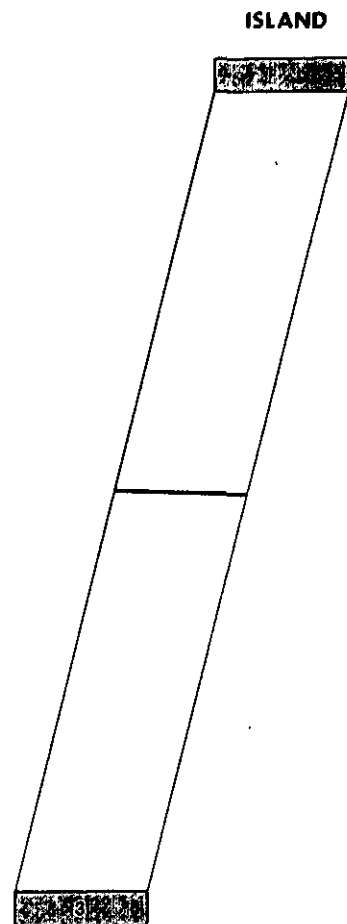


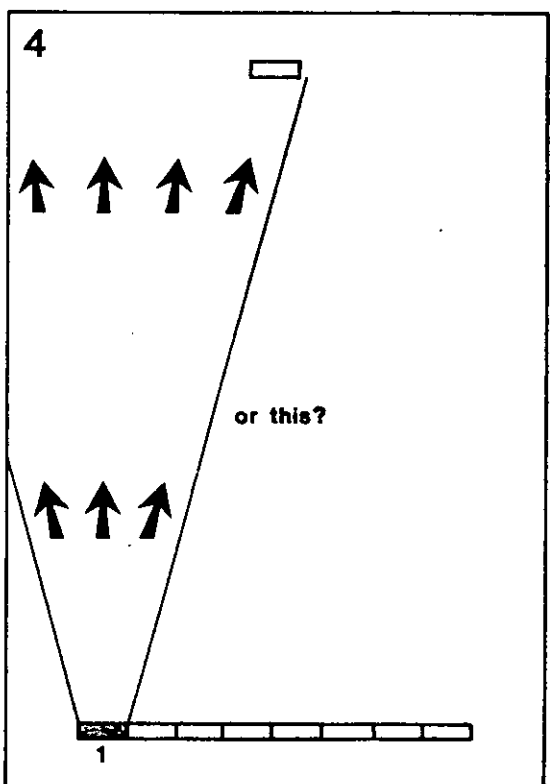
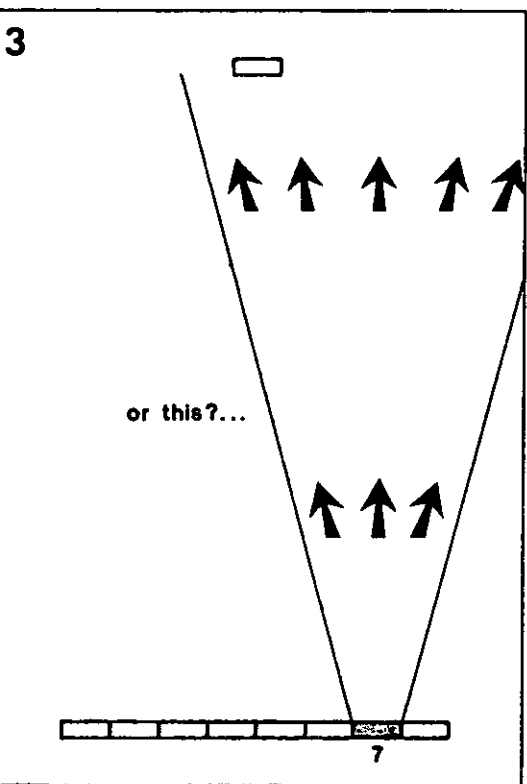
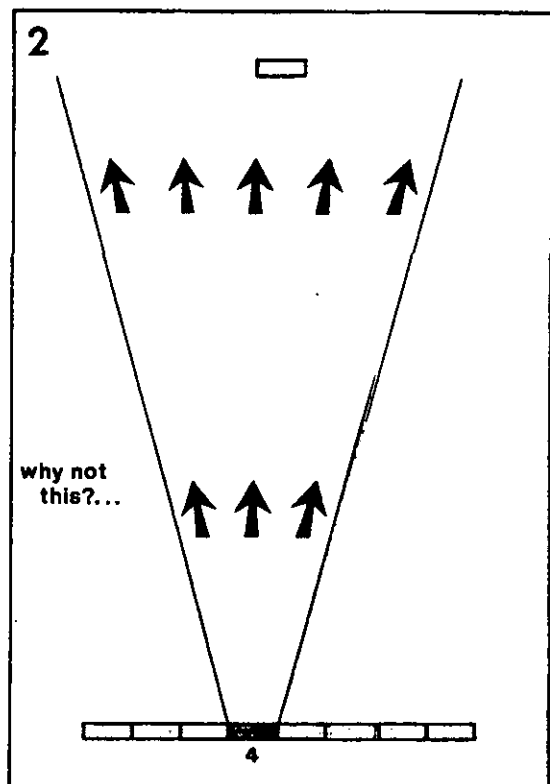
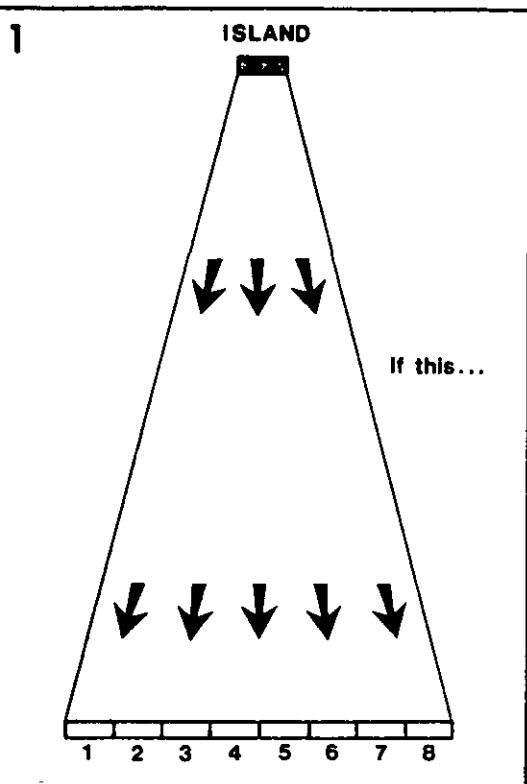




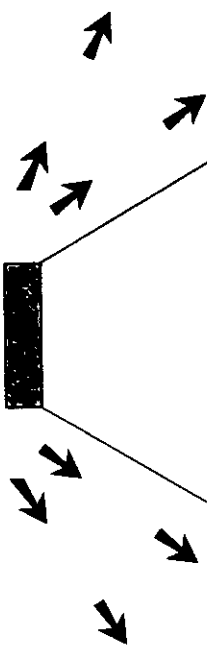








ISLAND



1

Area ratio is approximate

Equidistance Line

3

LONG COAST

