

**Agreement between the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahariya and the
Republic of Tunisia to Implement the Judgment of the International Court of
Justice in the Tunisia/Libya Continental Shelf Case
8 August 1988**

Article 1

The continental shelf delimitation line between the two countries consists of two sectors as follows:

A. The First Sector

Starts from the point where the outer limit of the territorial sea of the two countries is intersected by a straight line drawn from the land frontier point of Ras Ajdir, through the point 33° 55' North and 12° East seaward, forming a bearing of approximately 26° East, thus on the same bearing, to the point of its intersection with the parallel of latitude 34° 10' 30".

B. The Second Sector

At the point determined by the parallel latitude mentioned above (34° 10' 30") the line of delimitation is to veer towards the northeast, with a bearing of 52° and extends northeastwards till it meets a line of delimitation with third States.

Article 2

For illustrative purposes only, the line determined in Article (1) above is depicted on the attached Chart No. 52019 of the U.S. Mapping Agency, scale 1:798, 700 at Lat. 35°. (1)

The present agreement has been signed according to the rules applicable in the two countries.

The agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

DONE in Arabic in Benghazi on 8 August 1988.

Endnotes

1 (Note - Note)

Chart not reproduced for technical reasons

No. 17601

**TUNISIA
and
ITALY**

Agreement concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries (with annexed agreed minutes dated 23 January 1975 and map). Signed at Tunis on 20 August 1971

Authentic text: French.

Registered by Tunisia on 9 March 1979.

**TUNISIE
et
ITALIE**

Accord relatif à la délimitation du plateau continental entre les deux pays (avec procès-verbal annexé en date du 23 janvier 1975 et carte). Signé à Tunis le 20 août 1971

Texte authentique : français.

Enregistré par la Tunisie le 9 mars 1979.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

The Government of the Republic of Tunisia and the Government of the Italian Republic, desiring further to reinforce the good-neighbourly relations and strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries, have agreed to define and lay down in this Agreement the principles and criteria for drawing the boundary line of the continental shelf between Tunisia and Italy.

Article I. The boundary line of the continental shelf between the two countries shall be the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial seas of Tunisia and Italy is measured, taking into account islands, islets and uncovered shoals, except Lampione, Lampedusa, Linosa and Pantelleria.

Article II. With regard to the islands referred to in article I, the boundary line of the continental shelf is defined by the following provisions:

- (a) Around Pantelleria, the boundary line towards Tunisia shall be made up of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having a radius of 13 nautical miles and having their centres on the coastline of this island, as far as the intersection of this envelope with the median line defined in article I;
- (b) Around Lampione, the boundary line towards Tunisia shall be made up of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having a radius of 12 nautical miles and having their centres on the coastline of this island, as far as the intersection of this envelope with the one relating to Lampedusa as defined in subparagraph (c) below;
- (c) Around Lampedusa, the boundary line towards Tunisia shall be made up of the sections of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having a radius of 13 nautical miles and having their centres on the coastline of this island, these sections being included between the intersections of this envelope, on the one hand, with that of Lampione as defined in subparagraph (b) above and, on the other hand, with the envelope relating to Linosa, as defined in subparagraph (d) below;
- (d) Around Linosa, the boundary line towards Tunisia shall be made up of the sections of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having a radius of 13 nautical miles and having their centres on the coastline of this island, these sections being included between the intersections of this envelope, on the one hand, with that of Lampedusa as defined in subparagraph (c) above and, on the other hand, with the median line defined in article I.

Article III. A Tuniso-Italian Technical Commission shall be established as soon as possible to draw, on maps, the median line and the envelope sections

¹ Came into force on 6 December 1978 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Rome, in accordance with article VI.

defined above and to determine the co-ordinates of the points making up these lines.

This Commission shall, as far as possible, complete its work within three months from the date of this Agreement.

The maps and the definition of the co-ordinates of the points making up the lines, when they have been established by the Technical Commission, shall be authenticated by the signature of the plenipotentiaries of the two Parties; they shall be annexed to this Agreement.

Article IV. If deposits of natural resources extend on both sides of the boundary line of the continental shelf, with the result that the resources in the part of the shelf belonging to one of the Contracting Parties could be exploited from the side of the shelf belonging to the other Party, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to reach agreement as to the manner in which these resources are to be exploited, after consulting with possible licence-holders.

While awaiting the entry into force of the above Agreement, each Party shall ensure that exploitation is carried out under optimal conditions in accordance with accepted procedures.

Article V. In case of a dispute over the position of an installation with respect to the boundary line as defined in this Agreement, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall determine by common agreement in which Party's continental shelf these installations are located.

Article VI. This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional regulations of the Contracting Parties and shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Rome as soon as possible.

However, beginning on the date of signature of this Agreement, the two Governments may grant permits for the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources in the zones assigned to them, as defined by the principles stipulated above.

DONE at Tunis on 20 August 1971, in duplicate in French, both copies being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Republic of Tunisia:

ABDELAZIZ LASRAM
Director of International
Co-operation

For the Government
of the Italian Republic:

LUCIANO FAVRETTI
Italian Ambassador in Tunis

AGREED MINUTES

On 23 January 1975 the plenipotentiaries of the Republic of Tunisia, Mr. Ahmed Ghezal, Director of Political Affairs, and of the Italian Republic, His Excellency Ambassador Salvatore Saraceno, met at Tunis at the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs and, having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, proceeded to authenticate the following documents:

- (1) List of points composing the median line and the envelope sections defined in articles I and II of the Agreement,
- (2) Map¹ representing the boundary line of the continental shelf between the Republic of Tunisia and the Italian Republic, determined on the basis of the provisions of articles I and II of the Agreement signed at Tunis on 20 August 1971,

by placing their signatures on the above-mentioned documents which constitute annexes to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tunisia and the Government of the Italian Republic concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries, signed at Tunis on 20 August 1971.

For the Government
of the Republic of Tunisia:

AHMED GHEZAL

For the Government
of the Italian Republic:

SALVATORE SARACENO

ANNEX TO THE TUNISO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT OF 20 AUGUST 1971 CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES (MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC CO-ORDINATES)

LIST OF POINTS CONSTITUTING THE MEDIAN LINE AND THE ENVELOPE SECTIONS DEFINED IN ARTICLES I AND II OF THE AGREEMENT

Points	Latitude North	Longitude East Greenwich
0	38° 00'.6	7° 49'.0
1	38° 04'.9	8° 09'.6
2	38° 07'.8	8° 22'.3
3	38° 10'.5	8° 32'.5
4	38° 13'.1	8° 48'.8
5	38° 15'.0	9° 33'.8
6	38° 13'.5	9° 40'.4
7	38° 14'.5	9° 54'.2
8	38° 24'.6	10° 41'.7
9	38° 03'.5	10° 52'.7
10	37° 47'.4	11° 10'.3
11	37° 41'.2	11° 19'.0
12	37° 24'.5	11° 42'.0
13	37° 22'.4	11° 45'.5
14	37° 20'.6	11° 48'.2
15	37° 14'.2	11° 52'.7
16	37° 08'.4	11° 56'.8
17	37° 03'.8	12° 00'.9
18	Northern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Pantelleria and a 13-mile radius, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the median line joining point 17 and auxiliary point 18A defined below.	

¹ See insert in a pocket at the end of this volume.

<i>Points</i>	<i>Latitude North</i>	<i>Longitude East Greenwich</i>
18A (auxiliary point)	36° 55'.5	12° 06'.5
19	Southern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Pantelleria and a 13-mile radius, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the median line joining auxiliary point 18A defined above and point 20 defined below.	
The boundary line between points 18 and 19 is constituted by the western arc forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Pantelleria and a 13-mile radius.		
20	36° 35'.0	12° 21'.2
21	36° 23'.0	12° 29'.4
22	36° 21'.7	12° 30'.2
23	36° 15'.2	12° 32'.4
24	36° 08'.7	12° 38'.1
25	Northern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Linosa and a 13-mile radius, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the median line joining point 24 to auxiliary point 25A defined below.	
25A (auxiliary point)	35° 52'.3	12° 51'.0
26	Northern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Linosa and a 13-mile radius, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius.	
The boundary line between points 25 and 26 is constituted by the northern arc forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Linosa and a 13-mile radius.		
27	Northern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampione and a 12-mile radius.	
The boundary line between points 26 and 27 is constituted by the northern arc forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius.		
28	Southern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampione and a 12-mile radius, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius.	

Points

Latitude North

Longitude East
Greenwich

The boundary line between points 27 and 28 is constituted by the western arc forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 12-mile radius.

29

Southern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Linosa and a 13-mile radius.

The boundary line between points 28 and 29 is constituted by the southern arc forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius.

30A (Auxiliary point)

35° 46'.5

13° 01'.7

30

Southern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Linosa and a 13-mile radius, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the median line joining auxiliary point 30A and point 31 defined below.

31

35° 39'.6

13° 11'.5

32

35° 15'.0

13° 36'.6

The points on the boundary line as defined above have been represented graphically on Italian sea-chart number 260, scale 1/750,000, Mercator's projection, at latitude 40° 04', 1963 edition, reprinted in March 1972, published by the Navy Hydrographic Institute at Genoa.

The boundary line is constituted by the arcs of great circles joining the points defined above and by the sections forming the envelope around the islands mentioned in article II of the Agreement. The auxiliary points used in the drawing are not part of the boundary line.

This map and this document have been established in application of the Agreement of 20 August 1971 as an integral part thereof, notwithstanding any other legislative or regulatory provision which may have come into force since that date concerning the definition of the baselines.

No. 58293*

**Algeria
and
Tunisia**

Agreement on the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Tunisia. Algiers, 11 July 2011

Entry into force: 9 March 2017 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, in accordance with article 8

Authentic text: *Arabic*

Registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations: *Algeria and Tunisia, 1 June 2024*

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**Algérie
et
Tunisie**

Accord sur la délimitation de la frontière maritime entre la République algérienne démocratique et populaire et la République tunisienne. Alger, 11 juillet 2011

Entrée en vigueur : 9 mars 2017 par l'échange des instruments de ratification, conformément à l'article 8

Texte authentique : *arabe*

Enregistrement auprès du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies : *Algérie et Tunisie, 1^{er} juin 2024*

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المادة 8

تتم المصادقة على هذه الاتفاقية وفقا للإجراءات الدستورية لكل طرف وتدخل الاتفاقية حيز التنفيذ اعتبارا من تاريخ تبادل وثائق التصديق.

مادة 9

يقوم الطرفان بصفة مشتركة بتسجيل هذه الاتفاقية لدى الأمانة العامة لمنظمة الأمم المتحدة طبقا للمادة 102 من ميثاق الأمم المتحدة.
حرر في الجزائر بتاريخ 11 جويلية 2011 في نسختين أصليتين باللغة العربية لهما نفس الحجية القانونية.

عن
الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية

مراد مدلسي

وزير الشؤون الخارجية

عن
الجمهورية التونسية

محمد المولدي الكافي

وزير الشؤون الخارجية

المادة 3

تمارس الجمهورية التونسية شرق خط الحدود البحرية سيادتها أو حقوقها السيادية أو ولايتها القانونية. تمارس الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية غرب خط الحدود البحرية سيادتها أو حقوقها السيادية أو ولايتها القانونية.

المادة 4

إذا قرّر أحد الطرفين القيام أو الترخيص بالقيام بأشغال تنقيب لغاية استكشاف أو استغلال الموارد المعدنية على مقربة مباشرة من خط الحدود البحرية، يقوم بإعلام الطرف الآخر بذلك.

المادة 5

في حالة تواجد بُنية جيولوجية أو حقل للمحروقات أو للغاز الطبيعي أو أية موارد طبيعية غير حية، على جانبي خط الحدود البحرية المذكور في المادة الأولى من هذه الاتفاقية، وإذا كانت البنية أو الحقل المتواجد على أحد جانبي الخط يمكن استغلاله كلياً أو جزئياً انطلاقاً من الجانب الآخر للخط المذكور، يتبادل الطرفان جميع المعلومات في هذا الخصوص ويضبط الطرفان، باتفاق مُشترك، الترتيبات المتعلقة باستغلال هذه الموارد.

المادة 6

تتمّ تسوية كل خلاف ينشأ بين الطرفين بخصوص تفسير هذه الاتفاقية أو تطبيقها عن طريق المفاوضات، وإن تعذر ذلك يتمّ اللجوء إلى أية طريقة سلمية أخرى يقبلها الطرفان وفقاً للقانون الدولي.

المادة 7

1. يُشكل الطرفان لجنة مشتركة للحدود البحرية تكلف بمُتابعة تنفيذ هذه الاتفاقية وبتذليل الصعوبات التي قد تنشأ عن تطبيقها.
2. تتكوّن اللجنة المشتركة للحدود البحرية من ممثل عن كل طرف يُساعده مُستشارون أو خبراء.
3. تجتمع اللجنة المشتركة للحدود البحرية في دورة عادية كل سنتين بالتداول في كل من البلدين. كما تجتمع بطلب صريح من أحد الطرفين وذلك في غضون شهرين من تاريخ الطلب.
4. تصدر اللجنة المشتركة للحدود البحرية توصيات تُرفع للطرفين. وفي حالة اعتمادها من قبل الطرفين تُصبح التوصيات مُلزمة. وفي حالة عدم اعتمادها من إحدى الطرفين تطبق أحكام المادة 6 أعلاه.

المادة أولى

1. يتكوّن رسم خط الحدود البحرية بين البلدين من قطع المستقيّات الرابطة بين النقاط :
ن1 و ن2 و ن3 و ن4 ذات الإحداثيات التالية وفقا لنظام الإسقاط UTM32
(Universal Transverse Mercator) :

$$\begin{aligned} 468128.71 &= X & \text{نقطة ن1} \\ 4088378.99 &= Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 457962.5 &= X & \text{نقطة ن2} \\ 4139213.5 &= Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 449023.8594 &= X & \text{نقطة ن3} \\ 4183909.7453 &= Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 397568.0535 &= X & \text{نقطة ن4} \\ 4206457.1241 &= Y \end{aligned}$$

2. الإحداثيات المذكورة أعلاه مُعرّفة في النظام الجيوديزي العالمي لسنة 1984 (WGS 84).

3. لتثبيت النقاط الأربعة المشار إليها أعلاه على خرائط بحرية مختلفة النظم الجيوديزية ونظم الإسقاط تعرّف هذه النقاط حسب السمّت (azimut) والمسافة، انطلاقا من النقطة 1(ن1) التي تتمثل في العلامة الحدودية رقم 001 للحدود البرية التونسية-الجزائرية.

$$\text{النقطة 2(ن2) : السمّت} = 348^\circ 28' 23'' \text{ المسافة} = 51860.9625 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{النقطة 3(ن3) : السمّت} = 348^\circ 28' 23'' \text{ المسافة} = 97459.2693 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{النقطة 4(ن4) : السمّت} = 328^\circ 55' 07'' \text{ المسافة} = 137601.2365 \text{ m}$$

4. لغاية الاستدلال، يرسم خط التحديد مثلما تمّ تعريفه في الفقرة الأولى من هذه المادة، على الخريطة البحرية الدولية 3208.

المادة 2

يُشكل رسم خط تحديد الفضاءات البحرية المتلاصقة، حد البحر الإقليمي والمنطقة المتاخمة والجرف القاري والمنطقة الاقتصادية الخالصة وكذلك كل منطقة بحرية أخرى محدثة أو من الممكن إحداثها وفقا لاتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لقانون البحار لسنة 1982 ولللقانون الدولي.

إن الجمهورية التونسية

و

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية

المُشار إليهما فيما يلي بـ "الطرفين"؛

رغبة منهما في توطيد علاقات الأخوة والتعاون وحسن الجوار القائمة بين البلدين والشعبيين الشقيقين والمتجذرة في الروابط التاريخية المشتركة؛

واستجابة للإرادة الثابتة لتعزيز العلاقات المتميزة بين البلدين في كل الميادين على أساس الإخاء والتضامن وتحقيق المصالح المشتركة؛

وجريصا منهما على تعزيز بناء صرح اتحاد المغرب العربي من خلال تمتين علاقات الأخوة والتعاون بينهما؛

ووعيا منهما بضرورة العمل على حماية البحر الأبيض المتوسط والمحافظة على ثرواته الطبيعية البيولوجية منها وغير البيولوجية لصالح أجيال الحاضر والمستقبل؛

واستلهاما من روح الأخوة والوفاق التي سمحت بإبرام الاتفاقية الخاصة برسم الحدود البرية بين البلدين، الموقعة في تونس بتاريخ 19 مارس 1983 والمُصادق عليها من قبل الطرفين؛

وعزما منهما على ضبط الحدود البحرية بين البلدين بروح من التفاهم والتعاون والإنصاف؛

وعملا بأحكام اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لقانون البحار المُعتمدة بتاريخ 10 ديسمبر 1982 والمُصادق عليها من قبل الطرفين والقانون الدولي؛

واعتمادا على الاتفاق حول الترتيبات المؤقتة المتعلقة بضبط الحدود البحرية بين الطرفين المُبرم في الجزائر بتاريخ 11 فيفري 2002 والمُصادق عليه من قبل الطرفين ومحضر أشغال الفريق التقني المشترك التونسي - الجزائري الموقع عليه بالجزائر بتاريخ 07 أوت 2002؛

اتفق الطرفان على ضبط الحدود البحرية بين الجمهورية التونسية والجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية نهائيا وفق الأحكام التالية:

اتفاقية
تتعلق بضبط الحدود البحرية
بين
الجمهورية التونسية
والجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية

[TRANSLATION - TRADUCTION]

AGREEMENT ON THE DELIMITATION OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARY
BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA AND
THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Tunisia, hereinafter referred to as "the parties",

Desiring to consolidate the relations of brotherhood, cooperation and good neighbourliness that exist between the two fraternal peoples and are based on common historical ties,

Prompted by a determination to strengthen the excellent relations between the two countries in all areas on the basis of brotherhood, solidarity and the promotion of common interests,

Wishing to reinforce the Arab Maghreb Union by strengthening the relations of brotherhood and cooperation between them,

Aware of the need to protect the Mediterranean Sea and conserve its natural resources, both biological and non-biological, for the benefit of present and future generations,

Inspired by the spirit of brotherhood and concord that permitted the conclusion of the Agreement between the two countries on the emplacement of boundary markers, signed at Tunis on 19 March 1983 and ratified by the two Parties,

Determined to delimit the maritime boundary between the two countries in a spirit of mutual understanding, cooperation and fairness,

Pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982 and ratified by the two Parties, and to international law,

Based on the agreement on provisional arrangements for the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two parties concluded in Algiers on 11 February 2002 and ratified by the two parties, and the procès-verbal of the work of the joint Algerian-Tunisian technical group signed at Algiers on 7 August 2002,

Have agreed on the final delimitation of the maritime boundary between the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Tunisia as follows:

Article 1

1. The line of delimitation marking the maritime boundary between the two countries shall consist of straight-line segments connecting points P1, P2, P3 and P4, which have the following Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates:

Point P1	X = 468128.71
	Y = 4088378.99
Point P2	X = 457962.5
	Y = 4139213.5
Point P3	X = 449023.8594
	Y = 4183909.7453
Point P4	X = 397568.0535
	Y = 4206457.1241

2. The above points are also defined using the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).
3. For the purpose of locating the above four points on nautical charts based on different geodesic systems and projection systems, these points shall be defined in terms of the azimuth and distance from point P1, representing boundary marker No. 001 of the Algerian-Tunisian land boundary.
 - Point P2: Azimuth = $348^{\circ} 28' 23''$, distance = 51860.9625 m.
 - Point P3: Azimuth = $348^{\circ} 28' 23''$, distance = 97459.2693 m.
 - Point P4: Azimuth = $328^{\circ} 55' 07''$, distance = 137601.2365 m.
4. For reference purposes, the line of delimitation as defined in paragraph 1 of this article shall be drawn on international nautical chart 3208.

Article 2

The line of delimitation shall extend to the limit of the territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the continental shelf, the exclusive economic zone, or any other maritime zone that is established or might be established under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea or international law.

Article 3

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria shall exercise its sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction west of the maritime boundary. The Republic of Tunisia shall exercise its sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction east of the maritime boundary.

Article 4

If either party decides to conduct or permit exploration for the purpose of discovering or exploiting mineral resources in direct proximity to the maritime boundary, it shall inform the other party.

Article 5

In the event of the discovery of any geological formation, hydrocarbon or natural gas field, or any non-living natural resources that straddle the maritime boundary referred to in article 1 of this agreement, or if such a field located on one side of the boundary can be exploited wholly or in part from the other side of the aforementioned boundary, the two sides shall exchange any information in that regard, and the two sides shall specify, in a joint agreement, the arrangements for exploitation of such resources.

Article 6

Any dispute between the parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be settled by negotiation. If that proves impossible, then recourse may be had to any other peaceful means accepted by both parties under international law.

Article 7

1. The two parties shall form a joint maritime boundary commission to monitor implementation of this Agreement and overcome any such obstacles as may emerge to its implementation.

2. The joint maritime boundary commission shall consist of a representative from each party, to be assisted by advisers and experts.

3. The joint maritime boundary commission shall meet in regular session every two years, alternating between the two countries. It shall also meet at the explicit request of either of the two parties within two months of such request.

4. The joint maritime boundary commission shall issue recommendations to be submitted to both parties. If such recommendations are adopted by both parties, they shall be binding. In the event that they are not adopted by one of the parties, the provisions of article 6 above shall apply.

Article 8

This Agreement shall be ratified by each party in accordance with its constitutional procedures. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Article 9

The two parties shall jointly register this Agreement with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

DONE at Algiers, on 11 July 2011, in two original copies in the Arabic language, both texts being equally authentic.

For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria:

MOURAD MEDELJI
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Tunisia:

MOHAMED MOULDI KEFI
Minister for Foreign Affairs

[TRANSLATION - TRADUCTION]

ACCORD SUR LA DÉLIMITATION DE LA FRONTIÈRE MARITIME ENTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ALGÉRIENNE DÉMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE ET LA RÉPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE

La République algérienne démocratique et populaire et la République tunisienne, ci-après dénommées les « Parties »,

Désireuses de consolider les relations de fraternité, de coopération et de bon voisinage existantes entre les deux peuples fraternels et fondées sur des liens historiques communs,

Animées par la volonté de renforcer les excellentes relations entre les deux pays dans tous les domaines sur la base de la fraternité, de la solidarité et de la promotion des intérêts communs,

Souhaitant renforcer l'Union du Maghreb arabe en consolidant les relations de fraternité et de coopération qu'elles entretiennent,

Conscientes de la nécessité de protéger la mer Méditerranée et de conserver ses ressources naturelles, tant biologiques que non biologiques, pour le bien des générations actuelles et futures,

Inspirées par l'esprit de fraternité et de concorde qui a permis la conclusion de l'Accord entre la République tunisienne et la République algérienne démocratique et populaire relatif à l'emplacement de bornes frontières de la Mer Méditerranée à Bir Romane, signé à Tunis le 19 mars 1983 et ratifié par les deux Parties,

Déterminées à délimiter la frontière maritime entre les deux pays dans un esprit de compréhension mutuelle, de coopération et d'équité,

Conformément aux dispositions de la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer, adoptée le 10 décembre 1982 et ratifiée par les deux Parties, et au droit international,

Sur la base de l'Accord portant arrangements provisoires relatifs à la délimitation de la frontière maritime entre la République tunisienne et la République algérienne démocratique et populaire conclu à Alger le 11 février 2002 et ratifié par les deux Parties, et du procès-verbal des travaux du groupe technique mixte algéro-tunisien signé à Alger le 7 août 2002,

Sont convenues de la délimitation définitive de la frontière maritime entre la République algérienne démocratique et populaire et la République tunisienne comme suit :

Article premier

1. La ligne de délimitation marquant la frontière maritime entre les deux pays est constituée de segments de droite reliant les points P1, P2, P3 et P4, lesquels ont les coordonnées UTM (Transverse universelle de Mercator) suivantes :

Point P1	X = 468128.71
	Y = 4088378.99
Point P2	X = 457962.5
	Y = 4139213.5
Point P3	X = 449023.8594
	Y = 4183909.7453
Point P4	X = 397568.0535

Y = 4206457.1241

2. Les points ci-dessus sont également définis à l'aide du système géodésique mondial WGS 84.

3. Aux fins de la localisation des quatre points ci-dessus sur des cartes marines basées sur différents systèmes géodésiques et de projection, ces points sont définis en termes d'azimut et de distance par rapport au point P1, qui représente la borne-frontière n° 001 de la frontière terrestre algéro-tunisienne.

Point P2 : Azimut = 348° 28' 23'', distance = 51860,9625 m.

Point P3 : Azimut = 348° 28' 23'', distance = 97459,2693 m.

Point P4 : Azimut = 328° 55' 07'', distance = 137601,2365 m.

4. À des fins de référence, la ligne de délimitation définie au paragraphe 1 du présent article est tracée sur la carte marine internationale 3208.

Article 2

La ligne de délimitation s'étend jusqu'à la limite des eaux territoriales, de la zone contiguë, du plateau continental, de la zone économique exclusive ou de toute autre zone maritime établie ou susceptible d'être établie en vertu de la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer de 1982 ou du droit international.

Article 3

La République algérienne démocratique et populaire exerce sa souveraineté, ses droits souverains et sa juridiction à l'ouest de la frontière maritime. La République tunisienne exerce sa souveraineté, ses droits souverains et sa juridiction à l'est de la frontière maritime.

Article 4

Si l'une des Parties décide de mener ou de permettre des activités d'exploration dans le but de découvrir ou d'exploiter des ressources minérales à proximité directe de la frontière maritime, elle en informe l'autre Partie.

Article 5

En cas de découverte d'une formation géologique, d'un gisement d'hydrocarbures ou de gaz naturel, ou de toute ressource naturelle non vivante chevauchant la frontière maritime visée à l'article premier du présent Accord, ou si un tel gisement situé d'un côté de la frontière peut être exploité en tout ou partie depuis l'autre côté de ladite frontière, les deux Parties échangent toute information à cet égard et fixent dans un accord conjoint les modalités d'exploitation de ces ressources.

Article 6

Tout différend entre les Parties relatif à l'interprétation ou à l'application du présent Accord est réglé par voie de négociations. Si cela s'avère impossible, il peut être recouru à tout autre moyen pacifique accepté par les deux Parties en vertu du droit international.

Article 7

1. Les deux Parties forment une commission mixte de la frontière maritime afin de contrôler l'exécution du présent Accord et de surmonter les obstacles pouvant être rencontrés lors de la mise en œuvre de celui-ci.

2. La commission mixte de la frontière maritime est composée d'un représentant de chaque Partie, assisté de conseillers et d'experts.

3. La commission mixte de la frontière maritime se réunit tous les deux ans, alternativement dans chacun des deux pays. Elle se réunit également à la demande expresse de l'une des deux Parties dans les deux mois suivant cette demande.

4. La commission mixte de la frontière maritime formule des recommandations qui sont soumises aux deux Parties. Si ces recommandations sont adoptées par les deux Parties, elles ont force obligatoire. Dans le cas où elles ne seraient pas adoptées par l'une des Parties, les dispositions de l'article 6 ci-dessus s'appliquent.

Article 8

Le présent Accord est soumis à ratification par chacune des Parties conformément à leurs règles constitutionnelles respectives. Le présent Accord entre en vigueur à la date de l'échange des instruments de ratification.

Article 9

Les deux Parties enregistrent conjointement le présent Accord auprès du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies conformément à l'Article 102 de la Charte des Nations Unies.

FAIT à Alger le 11 juillet 2011, en deux exemplaires originaux en langue arabe, les deux textes faisant également foi.

Pour la République algérienne démocratique et populaire :

MOURAD MEDELCI
Ministre des affaires étrangères

Pour la République tunisienne :

MOHAMED MOULDI KEFI
Ministre des affaires étrangères