

# Lebanese-Syrian Borders

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## Fact Finding Mission-May 2007

**Members of the committee**

**6/15/2007**

This report briefly describes the history of the Lebanese-Syrian border, the different incursions committed by the Syrian authorities and highlights the hotspots of the current Syrian occupation of the Lebanese territories.

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# Glossary & Abbreviations

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Definition	To name the natural features, villages, cities, rivers and other features easily recognized near the border
Delimitation	When a committee of geographers and experts copy what has been agreed on and specifies it on the map
Demarcation	is to move from points on maps to the actual to the
GPS	Global Positioning System
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Forces In Lebanon



## **I-Literature background between (1920-1975 the year of the Syrian invasion)<sup>i</sup>**

Lebanon took its independence in 1943. Its borders were defined, demarcated and delimited in 1920 (Appendix A) under the French mandate.

According to the Lebanese constitution<sup>ii</sup> as modified on the 9<sup>th</sup> of November, 1943, Lebanon is an independent state, having an un-partitioned united front and full sovereignty. Lebanon's borders were defined as follows: From the North: the Great Southern River starting from the point of discharge (in the Mediterranean sea up to the Valley of Khaled (Wadi khaled) at the level of the Moon Bridge (Jisr Il Amar).

From the East: the summit of the hill separating Wadi Khaled and Wadi Naher El Assi (Ornet) passing the villages of Maisra, Harba'ata, Hit, Abech, Fissan, to the level of the villages of Brina and Mitirba and that level following the borders of the North Baalback Casa from the North - East and South-East then the borders of Baalback, Bekaa, Hasbaya and North Rashaya.

From the South: the borders of Tyr and South Marjeyoun.

From the West: The Mediterranean Sea.

Syria did not get its independence till 1946, three years after the Lebanese state. Prior to that date (in the 1920s), the Lebanese government had to deal with the Alaouites government and the Damascus government as two separate entities. Great Lebanon was declared then. Later on, when Syria was declared a free and sovereign country (the Damascus government and the Alaouites government were merged), its officials refused to open an embassy for Syria in Lebanon claiming that Lebanon was part of Syria and refused to finalize the border's demarcation and delimitation between the two countries. This has created a huge problem for Lebanon. Many committees were formed and worked, before and after the Lebanese independence (Appendix B) and many correspondences were exchanged between the two highest French commissions in Lebanon and Syria to work this problem out.

After the independence, none of the Lebanese officials dared to ask the Syrians about delineating the borders despite all the incidences which broke out all the time between the two countries (Major incidents are listed in Appendix C) the reason being is that, at the time, some of the Sunnites in Lebanon hoped for a complete union with Syria and the Arab world. They were minorities. This has led to more committees being formed to try to solve the issues (Appendix D). These committees did not reach any conclusions but managed to highlight all the hotspots. The last map issued by the Lebanese Army in 1975 highlighted the 36 hotspots still

being disputed between the two countries (Appendix E and F). In 1976, the Syrian army invaded Lebanon and created a new law of the land and new order.

## **II-Incursion and occupation areas by Syrian authority and army**

The Syrian Army completed, only in appearance, its withdrawal from Lebanon according to UNSCR1559. In fact its occupation of the Lebanese territory is an ongoing process which has started in 1976 and continues to these days as will be detailed below.

Under the Syrian patronage, The Palestinians and the rest of the Arab and Middle East world mercenaries are also now invading the privacy of the Lebanese territory by establishing camps and training centers while banning the Lebanese authorities from implementing law and order on their own land.

To highlight, all the points invaded and occupied by the Syrian Army in Lebanon, can be a difficult task, seeing the long border of 365 Km shared between the two countries and the vast areas along the borders being chewed methodically by the Syrians. For the purpose of this report few points will be mentioned and explained, while the rest can be detailed once a United Nations' Committee is formed to do what was done in Sheb'aa Farms. Because some of the invaded areas are considered military areas by the Syrians and the Palestinians, it was difficult for this mission to fully grasp all the facts. The most serious of these incursions are in the North of Lebanon, in the North-East and in the South-East. For the purpose of this report, only two villages (Al Qaa and Maarboun) will be fully highlighted and documented. Extrapolation can be done to other places occupied by these foreign forces.

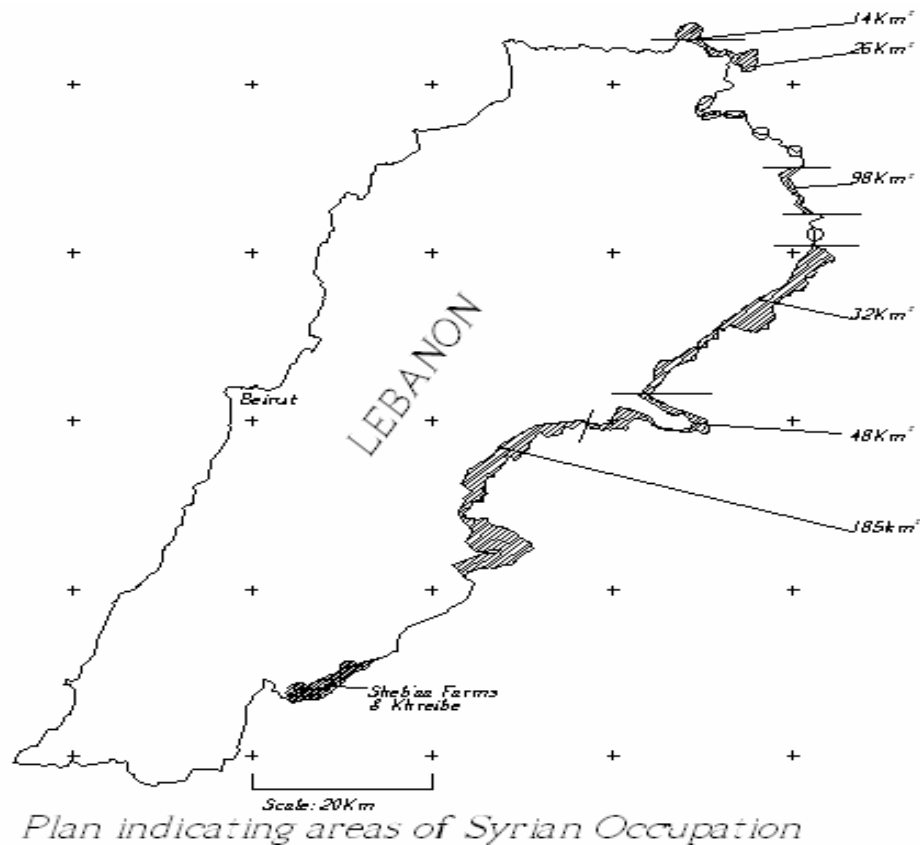


Figure 1- Map of the current Syrian and foreign occupation of the Lebanese territory amounting to a rough estimate of 450 Km<sup>2</sup>

## North

The Lebanese Government is currently undertaking, with the help of the German Government, a North Pilot Project extending over the North border. The area from Khirbet Al Remman to Al Arida was not inspected by the committee 1559 because it is being covered, for the moment, by the Lebanese Government. It is worth mentioning that the North Pilot Project only covers the smuggling points and does not address any of the incursions along the North border. The fact finding mission has covered two areas to the left corner of the map in the North.

### North of the Train Line

Historical Status: Naturally demarcated and fixed. An area over 14 Km<sup>2</sup> has been chewed by the Syrian Army. Its GPS coordinates are: Latitude 34°40'18.08"N and Longitude 36°20'22.84"E.

Brief Description of current status: This area is occupied by Syrian people who got an illegal citizenship during the Syrian mandate over Lebanon when the pro Syrian government naturalized more than 300 000 individuals. The area occupied extends north of the railway road and is bordered from the north by the Great Southern River.



*Figure 2: Google image showing the unnamed land north of the train line (highlighted by the two yellow pins. The five villages mentioned below are pointed to by the black arrow)*

### **5 villages of Karha-Hneider Knisseh**

Historical Status: Delimited and fixed. More than 26 Km<sup>2</sup> extends around a center with the following coordinate points 34°36'38.72"N, 36°26'59.72"E.

Brief Description of current status: These five villages are now fully occupied by the Syrian Army.

### **Al Hirish-Hakar Jenin**

Historical Status: Naturally demarcated and fixed. Its GPS coordinates are: Latitude 34°37'13.04"N and longitude 36°10'27.05"E (GPS taken from Google as a rough estimate).

Brief Description of current status: This village is to the South of the Great Southern river. The villagers of the Hakar Jenin <sup>iii</sup> and the agronomists reported some Syrian activities when they spotted two Syrian bulldozers trying to divert the river bed of the Great Southern river into the area of Al Hirish-Hakar Jenin where the river splits in two. The area inside the delta belongs to Lebanese citizens from the village of Amar Al Bikat. The bulldozers were trying to remove the side of the river that is closest to their land, thus to enable them later to claim the area to the north of the river as theirs because it is well known that the river bed is the natural border between Syrian and Lebanon.

## North-East

### Al Qaa

Historical Status: Delineated, demarcate and defined. Its GPS coordinates are: Latitude 34°13'21.65"N and Longitude 36°32'13.46"E. The area occupied is over 15 km<sup>2</sup>.

Brief Description of current status: This village is located on the north eastern side of Lebanon, in the Hermel Casa. The Syrians first invaded this village and massacred more than 30 young men in 1978. They occupied it for thirty years then apparently, the Syrian Army withdrew in 2005 under the UNSCR1559. But according to the villagers of al Qaa, the Syrian occupation is still very present in there (Appendix G). The east and west borders of al Qaa constitute the part of the mentioned occupied border land and are subject in several parts of it to an assault and occupation from the Syrian side. The Lebanese government has been incapacitated for the last 30 years to lift the violations and to settle the disputes by tracing the borders. The unlawful events are stated as:

#### 1-Land Occupation:

a- Real estate no 7 of the real estate region of al Qaa- Jiwar Ma'iya is co owned by several residence of al Qaa and is occupied by Syrian nationals and currently forms a Syrian village named Jousseh El Amaar. Archives were found in the municipality of Al Qaa as well as maps found in the municipality zone show that this real estate is the object of litigation with the Syrian government as shown in the title deed and the certificate of registration proving the ownership of the real estate 7 by the al Qaa residents (Appendix H).

b- Real estate no 43 of the real estate region of al Qaa-Ba'ayoun is owned by the republic of Lebanon. It is the property of the Al Qaa municipality as stated by article 7 of the Lebanese Real Estate Property Law. It is to be mentioned that the municipality has already taken a decision to consider it as part of its property as it is located in its administrative zone. Parts of this real estate are occupied by Syrian nationals. In the archive of the municipality, a map was located which mentions the presence of litigation on this real estate with the Syrian village of Kara as seen in the figure below.



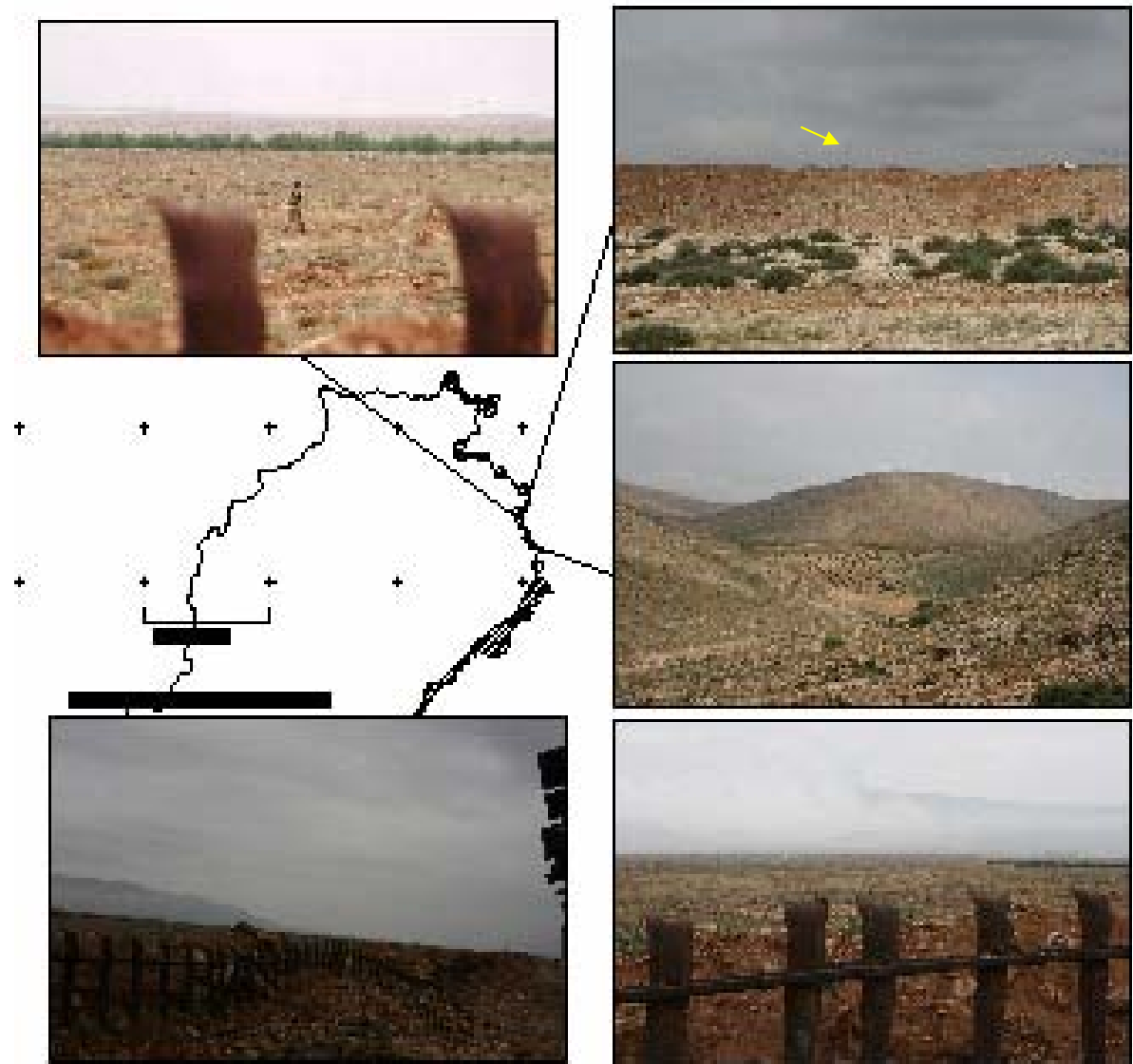
*Figure 3: Map of occupied territory (Arrows pointing to the hashed area) in Al Qaa area. See Appendix G for more details.*

2-Assault against areas of the lands of al Qaa (marked red on the above map).

The guards of Syrian borders have adopted procedures that consisted of establishing a big earth berm deep in the land of the village adjacent to the border allegedly to stop smugglers which led to:

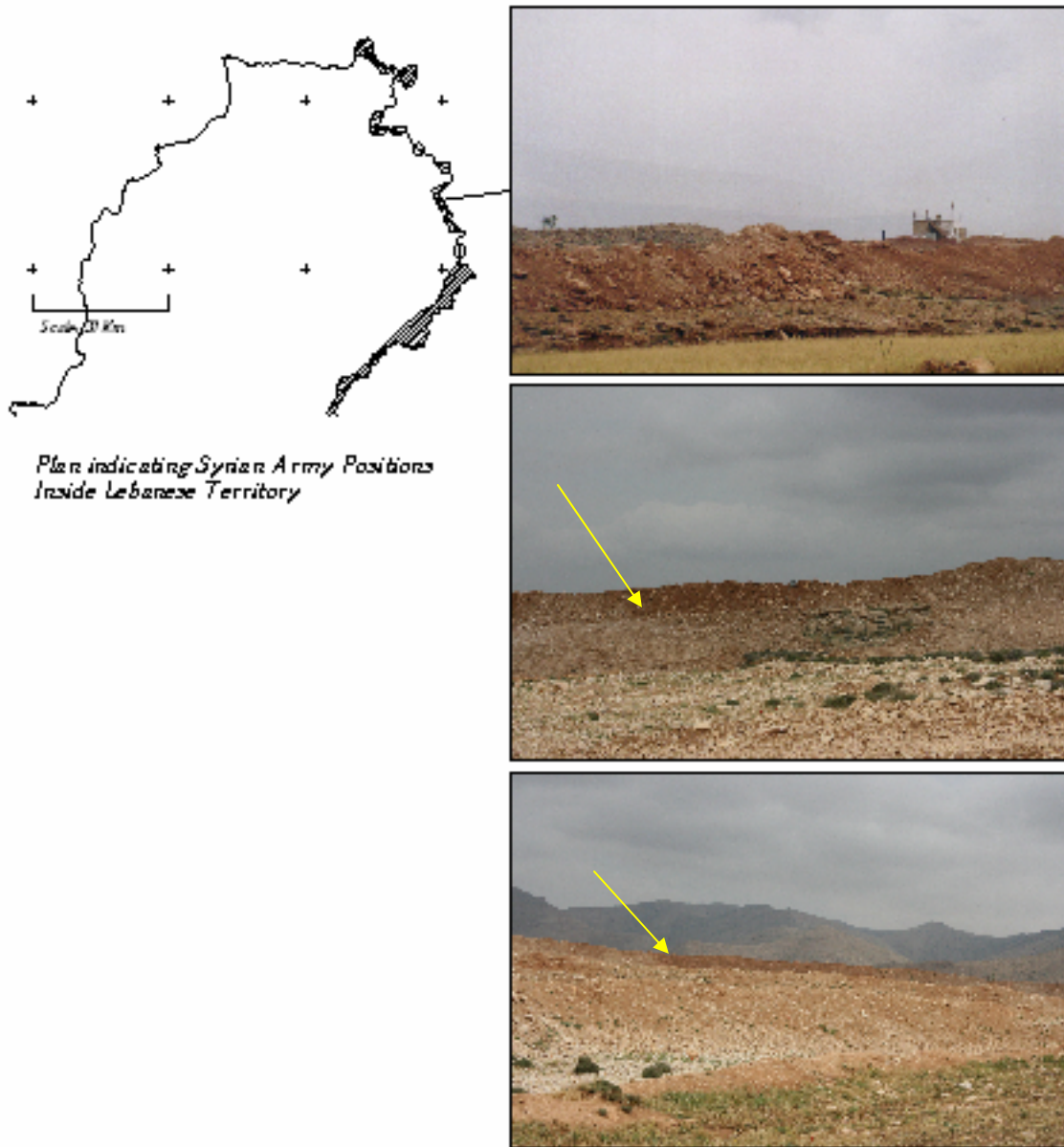
a- Inability of citizens and owners to enter and access their lands at Rajm al Afrit, Nehmat El Tahta, Al Makbara, Nehmat El Fawka, Wadi Ba'ayoun and in particular to the real estate lots no 89,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63 and 64 all of which are located in the real estate region of Al Qaa –Ba'ayoun.

b- Syrian citizens under the protection of the Syrian republic and /or its influential officials have occupied huge areas located to the north side of the above mentioned barriers and built several constructions especially in Wadi Ba'ayoun where there are gardens of fruit trees as well as houses.



*Figure 4: Photo top left is of a Syrian soldier patrolling the area inside the Al Qaa, top right an earth berm with the Syrian flag erected in the middle, middle right Shaabat al Sahrij area (ca 5 000 000 m<sup>2</sup>) totally occupied by the Syrians, bottom right and left photos are of the train railway used as an earth berm by the Syrians.*





*Figure 5: Top photo is of a house occupied by Syrian Army positioned behind an earth berm in the outskirts of Al Qaa village, middle and bottom photos are of earth berms also in the outskirts of Al Qaa and still inside the Lebanese territory.*





*Figure 6: A Google image depicting an earth berm erected by the Syrians inside Al Qaa area.*

### **Maarboun-Yahfoufa**

Historical Status: Delineated, demarcated and defined. Its GPS coordinates are: Latitude 33°50'12.57"N and Longitude 36°11'26.88"E.

Brief Description of current status: The village of Maarboun (East of baalback ) and Serghaya in Syria have been involved in a continuous fight which erupted 18 years ago when the Syrians occupied lands from Maarboun. It resulted in one dead Syrian and one burnt caterpillar. Nowadays, part of this land is still occupied by the Syrians and more land has been chopped lately. There is a continuous chewing process in the plains as well as in the high mountains of Maaraboun and Ham.

To the North East of Maarboun, Yafoufa and Ham villages form an agricultural area rich in water and are located in the valley which extends from the North of Yahfoufa to the South and ends at the south of the plain in the northern border of the Syrian Sergaya village. At Sergaya village there is a border conflict between the Syrian agronomists and their guardians (Syrian Army) exploiting the agricultural land which extends to the north side of their village and they have occupied the Lebanese lands through many points. This occupation has caused, through the last thirty years, many rows between villagers of both countries. The Syrians through the interception of their army (055,057 pinpointed on Google images throughout all this document) always had the upper hand in this conflict and the Syrian army ended up having a check point which penetrated more than 1600 m inside Lebanese territory i.e. to the river border.

This check point intercepts all Lebanese agronomists and land owners wishing to access their lands. There is a communication station raised on the hill overlooking the valley. In addition to this, some lands to the east of the plain (057) have been exploited by the Syrians and the villagers were forbidden to build a road to Kalaa Castle which is to the south of the plain (056). Moreover in the high land of Maarboun, the Syrian army closed the area and blocked the plain with earth berms halting the land owners and farmers from accessing their lands (058). Again the only excuse the Syrians were giving for building these berms was to stop the smuggling. The Syrian Army positions are 2800 meters away from border inside the Lebanese territory (060).



*Figure 7: Google image of Maarboun-Yahfoufa with yellow pins depicting the Syrian occupation.*

### **Arssal-Ras Baalback**

Historical Status: Delineated, demarcated, and defined. GPS coordinates are: Latitude 34° 4'27.76"N and longitude 36°23'51.75"E and 34°10'12.54"N, 36°32'56.55"E.

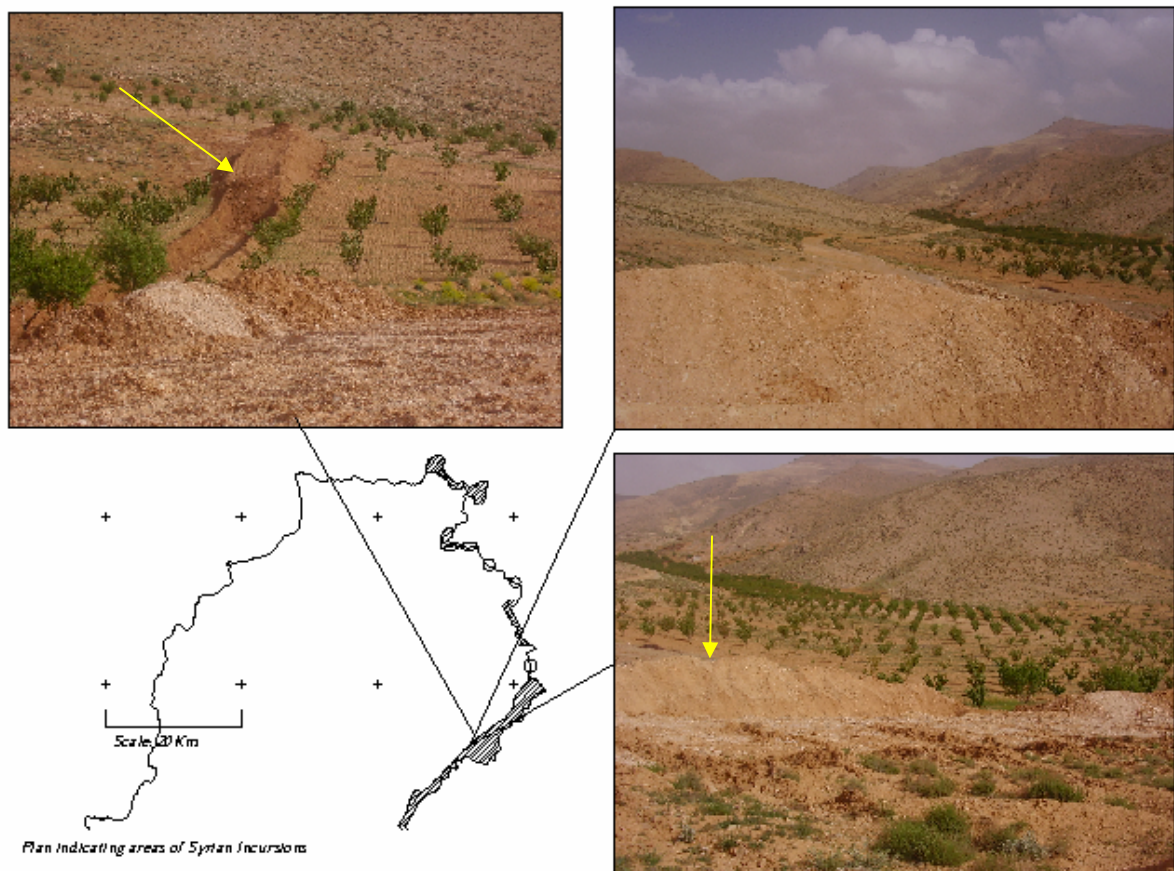
Brief Description of current status: The villages of Arssal and Ras Baalback have highlands included in the Eastern mountain chain recognized internationally as fixed border between Lebanon and Syria as it is stated that the eastern mountain chain delimits the borders between the two countries. Despite the presence of demarcated lines by the French Colonel De Jardin done in 1934 (Appendix A, Third map) and withdrawn from the archives of the French foreign ministry.

Despite all this, the areas of Houwarta, Darjet Khoshin, Khirbat Daoud and Khorbat Unine have been assaulted by the Syrian Agronomists and the Syrian Patrol Army. The former have erected



earth berms and exploited lands for the benefit of the Syrian party ignoring all the protesting done by the Lebanese villagers and officials (Appendix I).

It is worth mentioning that the row between the villagers of Arssal and the Syrian party remains over the ownership of the deeds but not overt the identity of the land, i.e. the land must be under the jurisdiction of the Lebanese authorities according to the fixed demarcation lines. The very presence of the Syrian Army especially in this case is a great example of the occupation of the Lebanese land by the Syrian regime.



*Figure 8: Earth berms erected by the Syrian Army inside Lebanese territory to deny the Lebanese farmers from accessing their lands and to put the area under occupation. This area is 5 km x18 km*

## Toufeil-Britel

Historical Status: Delineated, demarcated and defined. The GPS coordinates are as follows: Latitude and Longitude 33°50'31.29"N, 36°22'4.07"E for Toufeil and 33°55'59.15"N,36°15'49.88"E for Britel.

Brief Description of current status: The village of Toufeil is 17 km away to the east of Ham in a straight line, and cannot be reached except on an unpaved road using four wheels drive vehicles or pickups. The earth berm erected by the Syrian Army runs 17 km parallel to the border inside Lebanese territory southward (064,065,06) and northward(069,070,071). This road descends from the highland of Ham and is classified as agricultural land.



*Figure 9: Google image showing part of the 17 km earth berm near Toufeil village (red arrows).*

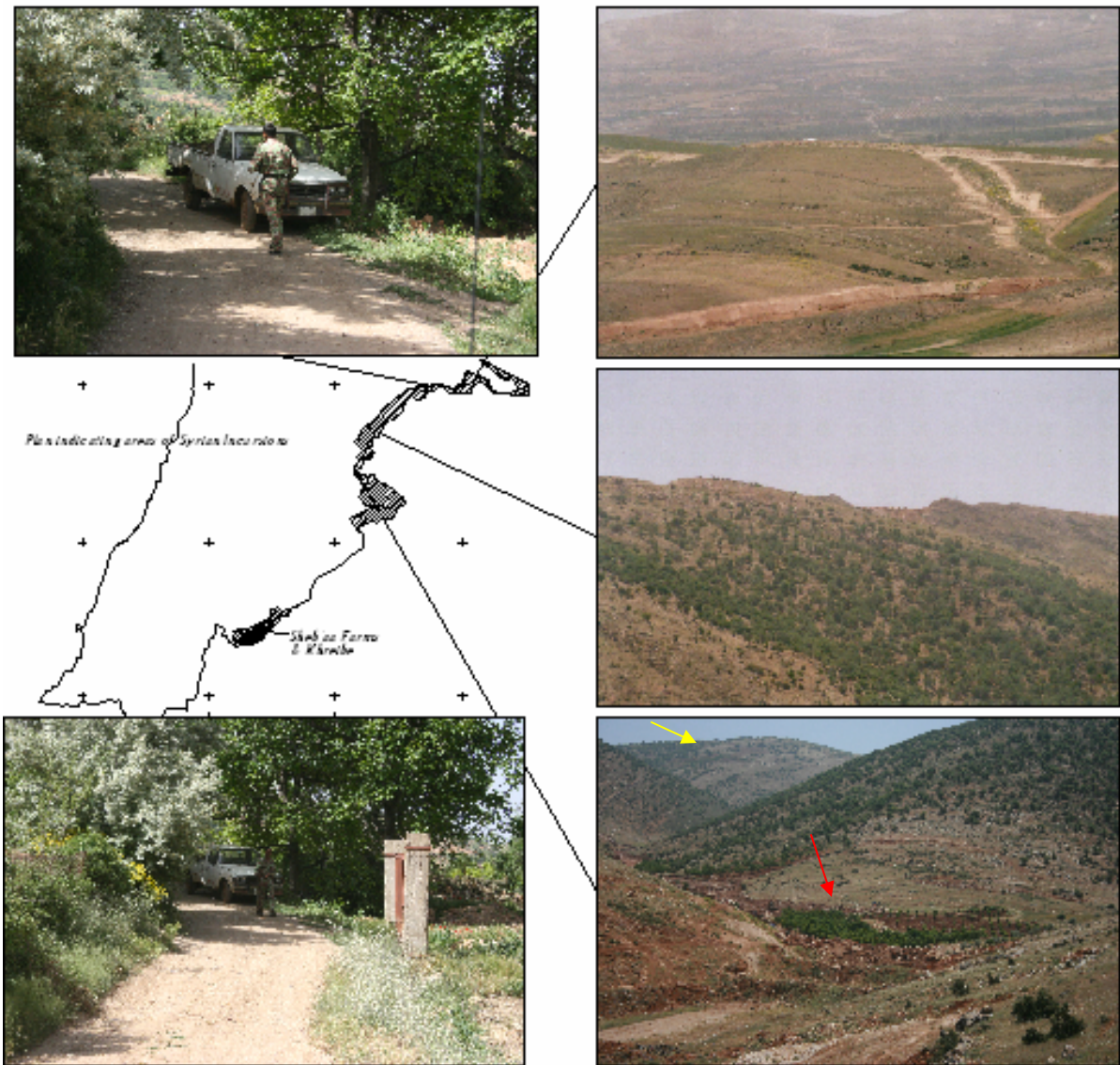
The outskirts of Toufeil village are being encroached upon inside Lebanese territory (067,068). Syrians are abusing the fact that these villages are far from other Lebanese villages and are in the vicinity of the Syrian villages Kania and Maa'loula. They are also taking advantage of the fact that no Lebanese police stations or army check points are present in the area to control it.

Villagers have testified to the fact that the Syrians are stealing rocks from the Namroud castle to the East of Ain Al Jawze which is a historical castle next to a source and a forgotten village.

To the north of this area, the farmers of Britel, who have their own orchard to the north of the road leading to Toufeil valley passing by the Nabi Sbat area, have complained of too many smuggling operations through the mountains and the fact that these areas lack checking points from the Lebanese side. In fact the Lebanese Army has check points only on the general road stretching from Maarboun, Ham and Nabi Sbat but not through the highlands of these villages



where too many smuggling passages especially in the highlands of Brital, Nabi Sbat and the highlands of Ras Baalback.



*Figure 10: Syrian incursions in Maarboun, Toufeil and Kfarzabad.*

*Top left and bottom left: A Syrian soldier stopping a Lebanese car and abusing its driver in the valley of Maaraboun. Top right is a photo of Toufeil valley where the Syrian Army has built new layers of earth berms inside Lebanese territory, middle right is a photo of the outskirts of Kfarzabad this area is off access to Lebanese, on top of the mountain Syrian military positions are seen inside Lebanese territory, bottom right is the valley of Anjar, this is the closest place to take the photo, the Syrian*

*presence is supposed to be behind the furthers mountain(the yellow arrow), the plains are being exploited by Syrians for agricultural purposes(the red arrow).*

## **South-East**

### **Kfarzabad-Kossaya**

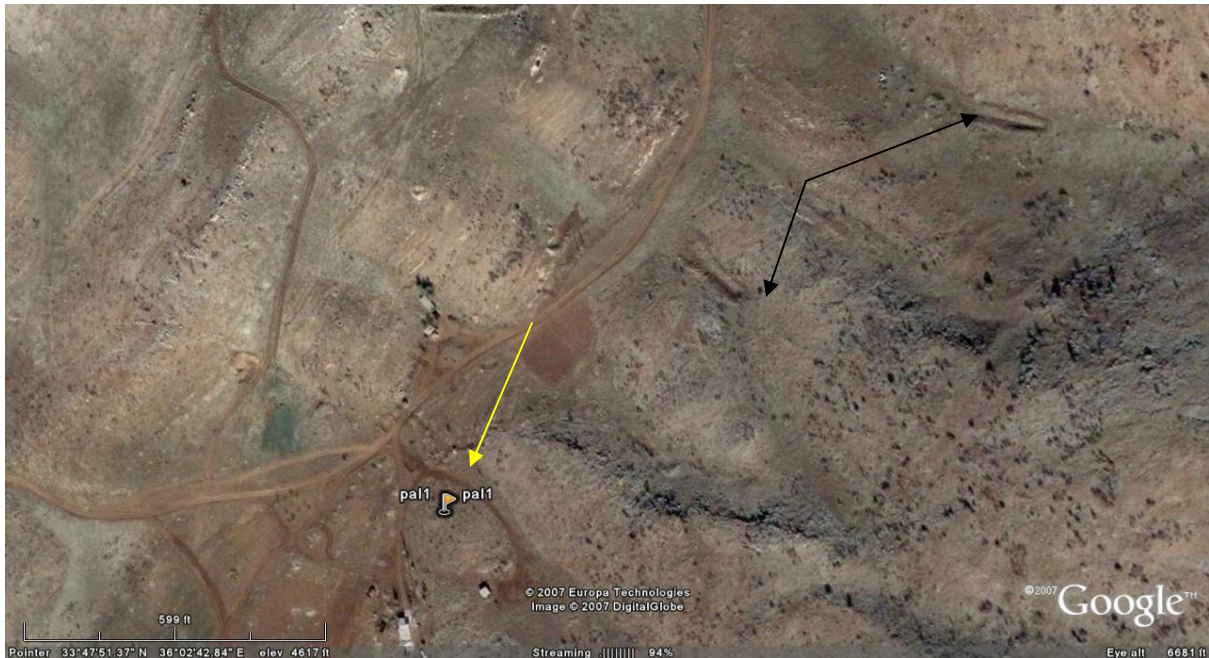
Historical Status: Delineated, demarcated and defined. Its GPS coordinates are: Latitude and Longitude 33°47'13.04"N, 36° 0'35.44"E for Kfarzabad and 33°48'11.08"N, 36° 1'49.43"E for Kossaya.

Brief Description of current status: The villages of Kfarzabad, Ain Kfarzabad , Kosaya, hashmish, and Deir al Ghazal are under the Syrian occupation except Kosaya which is under the Palestinians Popular Front occupation. All this is happening inside the Lebanese territory and is around 1000 and 4000 m shooting line and cannot be crossed unless through Syrian check points. The outskirts of these villages were not accessible due to the heavily presence of all kinds of foreign military.



*Figure 11: The outskirts of Kfarzabad village denied to all Lebanese. Palestinian camps are located on top of mountain.*





*Figure 12: Google image showing the Palestinian camp on the mountain of Kossaya –Kfarzabad (yellow arrow). Black arrows depict what is thought to be tunnels dug inside the mountain.*

### **Rachaya Casa-Deir Al Ashaer-Mazraat Deir Al Ashaer-Kfarkouk-Yanta**

Historical Status: Delineated, demarcated and defined. The GPS coordinates are as follows in Latitude and Longitude.

Village	Latitude	Longitude
Kfarkouk	33°32'44.83"N	35°53'29.73"E
Dayr alashayer	33°33'24.63"N	36° 0'34.81"E
Dayr alashayer farm	33°34'31.78"N	36° 0'37.21"E
Hallwa	33°36'59.60"N	35°59'59.27"E
Yanta	33°36'15.79"N	35°56'45.32"E

Brief Description of current status: All the area in Rashaya casa, delineated by the following villages on the Lebanese side, are now under Syrian occupation: these villages are Maysaloun, Mazraat Deir Al Ashayer and Halwa with all the outskirts of Deir Al Ashaer and other villages until Kfarkouk. Lebanese Villages, which are under Palestinian authority, are the outskirts of Halwa village and Yanta.

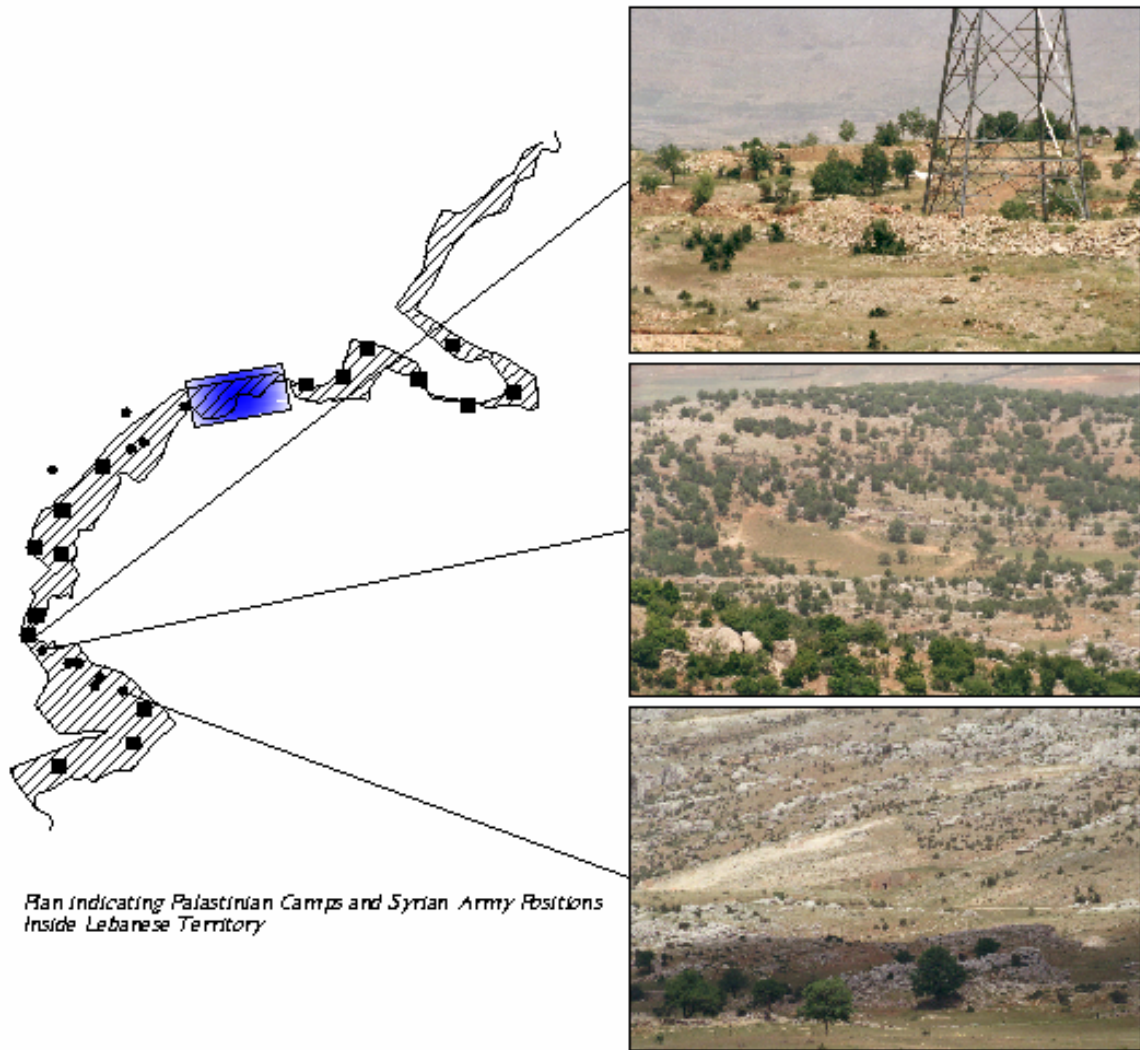


## Masnaa

Historical Status: Delineated, demarcated and defined. The GPS coordinates are as follows: Latitude 33°42'8.47"N and Longitude 35°55'27.82"E.

Brief Description of current status: To the east of the international road, the Syrians advanced from the intersection of the village Birak al Rassass (Syr 04) which used to be considered as a border point between Lebanon and Syria moving even more forward toward al Masnaa from the Lebanese side i.e. the closest point the Syrian military is currently present inside Lebanese territory is 1500 m whereas it was supposed to be as far as 5000 m out from the check point-Lebanese Customs of al Masnaa. The same thing is occurring to the west of this road where the Syrian Army installed some check points (Syr01) and its soldiers are now barricading themselves behind long earth berms with the pretense of upholding smuggling, therefore their nearest spot is now 3000 m inside Lebanese territory.

From that road and up North from the Masnaa' point, and following the border, the only two spots under the Lebanese authority are few hills such as the hill of Masnaa and the hill of Zira'a (SYR043) which are directly to the North East of the Lebanese Customs Check point (The first one is 1000 m and the second is 1900 m from the check point shooting line). These two hills can be accessed by four wheels drive vehicles but it will have to go through Syrian check points which are occupying the hills directly facing these two hills inside the Lebanese territory.



*Figure 13: Top right photo: Syrian anti aircraft positions under the high tension tower located at the end of Birak al Rassass valley. Middle photo is a Palestinian Popular Front military training camp inside the Lebanese territory. Bottom photo is a military training camp for the Palestinian Popular Front in the outskirts of Halwa.*

### **III-Military points (Palestinians, Syrians) and smuggling passages<sup>iv, v</sup>**

Syrian Intelligence is controlling and supervising the very well organized smuggling business between borders (Lebanese and Syrian). For the last few years, the smuggling was very well synchronized between Lebanese and Syrian smugglers. The nature of the landscape and the lack of surveillance by the Lebanese and Syrian authorities made the smuggling business of drugs, fuel, stolen cars and weapons a flourishing trading business, the latter being the most critical and sensitive one. Terrorists groups such as Palestinians, Hezbollah, Syrian national party, Baath party, Iranian Revolutionary Guard were the beneficiaries of such trading.

During the Syrian occupation of Lebanon, the smuggling was directly supervised by the Syrian Intelligence Officers with the help of the groups mentioned above, creating a solid financial revenue. If the Lebanese authorities had any small control over this smuggling business, it was annihilated during the 30 years Syrian occupation of Lebanon. Occasionally some heroic actions were undertaken by the Lebanese Security Forces who tried to intercept the smugglers.

#### **Smuggling passages in the North of Lebanon**

As mentioned above, many illegal passages in the North of Lebanon are being used for smuggling. Recently Fatah Al Islam (a militia gang affiliated to Syria) has crossed borders through these illegal passages and established itself in the Palestinian camps of Biddawi and Naher Al Bared. The Lebanese Government is currently working with the German Government to pinpoint these passages, to close them and to safeguard the border from future infringement. This fact finding mission did not cover this area, but it is worth mentioning that the smuggling is flourished in the area.

#### **Smuggling passages in the North East**

**Hawsh Sayed Ali-Highland of Hermel:** is separated from the Syrian border by a water duct named Zita. It is a paved. There are neither legal crossing nor there is any presence of Lebanese border guards except some Syrian border Army in the areas Horsh Saed Ali from the Syrian side. The border is separated between each check points with huge berms.





*Figure 14: Illegal crossing between Lebanon and Syria in Horsh Sayed Ali. People can freely cross border without any control and under the field vision of the Syrian Army.*

### **Ras Baalback-Arssal**

These smuggling points start from the Msharfeh in the north passing the highland of Ras Baalback, Arssal reaching the village of Younin where it is full of illegal passages. All along this, an earth berm has been erected where smugglers can dig holes in it to facilitate the exchange of goods. These passages are: Highlands of Al Fak'ha village and Wadi Martbaya, Al Akaba, Wadi Al Aawaj among others in Arssal area.

### **Toufeil**

From Arssal (North) to Toufeil (South), exist many illegal passages namely Wadi Al Hawa, Wadi Al Nahassa, Wadi Al Jamala etc.

### **Maarboun**

In this area, South east of the village, there is a foot path one kilometer long that links this village to the Syrian village of Sergaya.

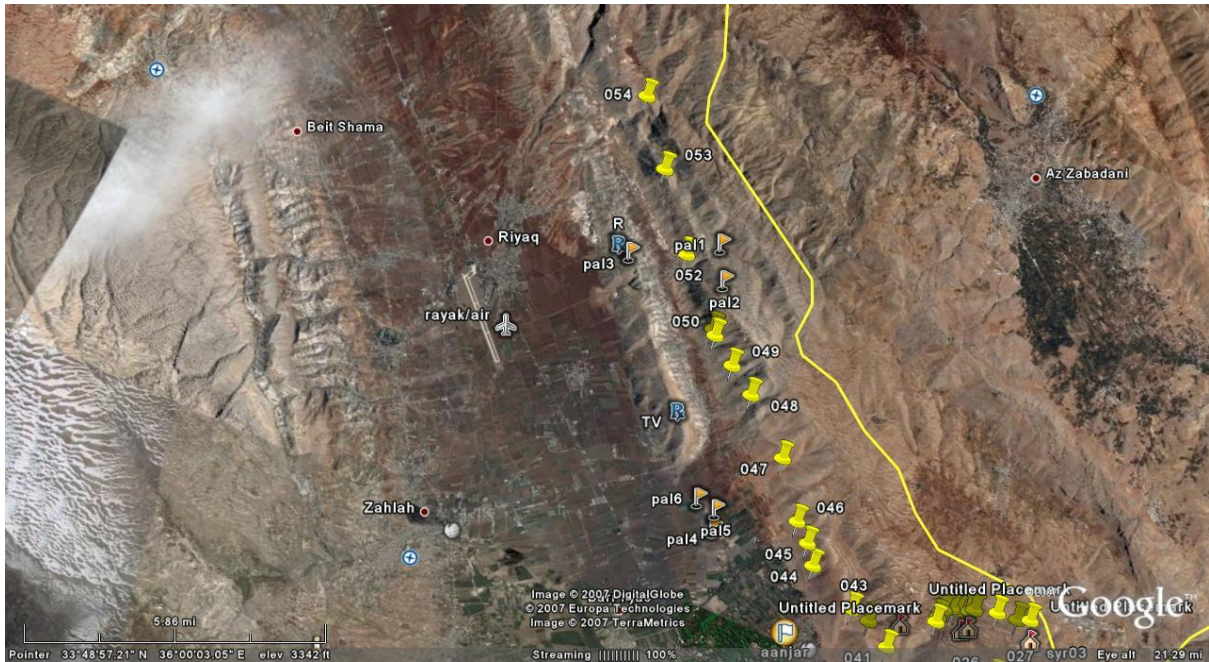
### **Yahfoufa-Beit Mbarak**

After Reit area, there are the highlands of the following villages: Beit Mbarak, Massa, Janta, Yahfoufa and Nabi Shit which is considered a key village in the coordination of operation for Hizbollah. This site is a military camp for training and is equipped with underground tunnels as protection from aerial raid. This area has three illegal passages in the area of Al Shaara in the outskirt of Al Nabi Shit.

## **Smuggling passages in the South East**

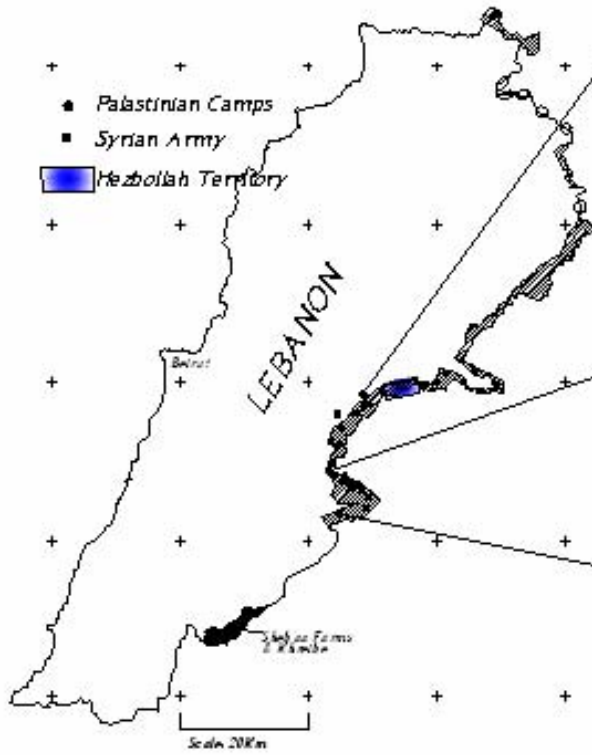
### **Zahle Casa Reit, kossaya, Ain Kfarzabad, Kfarzabad**

**1-Bir al Hadid Passage:** It can be reached by following an unpaved sandy road of six kilometer long starting from Kosaya town place southerly to the top mountains of the two villages of Ain Kfarzabad and Kfarzabad. Down the middle of this road, it splits into two sections, one side of it leads directly to the border and the other side to the camp of the Palestinian Popular Front – General Command where it is forbidden for anyone besides the members of the front to cross. This camp is 5 km far from the Al Hadid passage. The road to that passage goes through Bir Maissra, Ain Al Sabeh, Jrar Il Kilab, Bayader Al Adass where the sides of that road rejoins, in the Bir Hadadah passage, the other section of the road. Once the passage is reached, it continues into Syrian camp splitting again with one side going to Maadar area then Jdeidet Yabouss and the other side leading to Al Zabadani area. Both sides of these passages are guarded by Palestinian militia on the Lebanese side and by Syrian army on the Syrian side.



*Figure 15: A Google overview photo of different illegal passages in the South East area.*

North of Wadi Anjar hill, all the hills starting this point getting to the region of Reit passing by the area of Anjar including the villages of Kfarzabad, Ain Kfarzabad , Kossaya, Hashmish, and Deir Al Ghazal are under the Syrian occupation except Kossaya which is under the Palestinians Popular Front. All this is inside the Lebanese territory and is around 1000 and 4000 m shooting line from the border and cannot be crossed unless through Syrian check points. Since these hills are so adjacent, valleys in between are great passages for smuggling. These numerous hills need to be under Lebanese patrol (044,045). Some of the passages are foot path, some others can be crossed using four wheels drive vehicles, caterpillars (Syr045,047,053) or big trucks on roads like Kossaya and Reiiit (Syr048,Syr054).Some of these passages have rest stations for storage still existing (Syr 046 ).

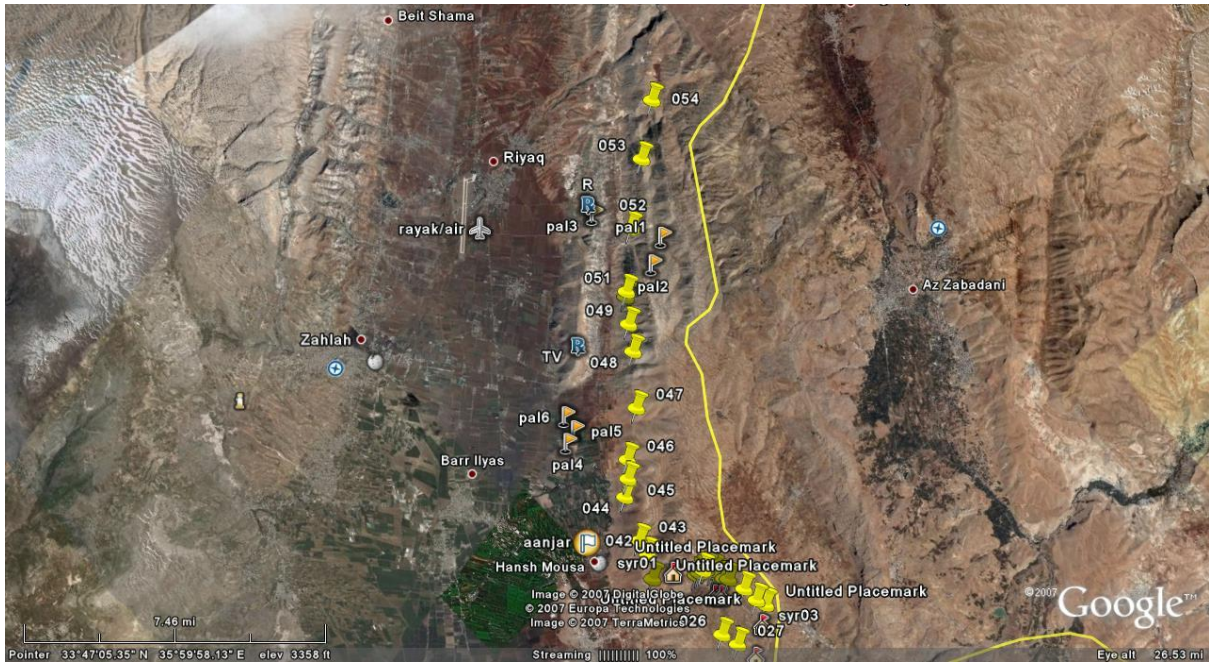


Plan indicating Palestinian Camps and Syrian Army Positions Inside Lebanese Territory



*Figure 16: Syrian and Palestinian military presence are spotted inside Lebanese territories.* Top photo are of the Palestinian military camp with underground positions facing Kossaya next to Heshmesh village, the middle photo is a military camp for Syrian army next to Syrian army core head quarters and bottom photo is for the Syrian army military camp regiment size, outskirts of Deir Al Ashaer.

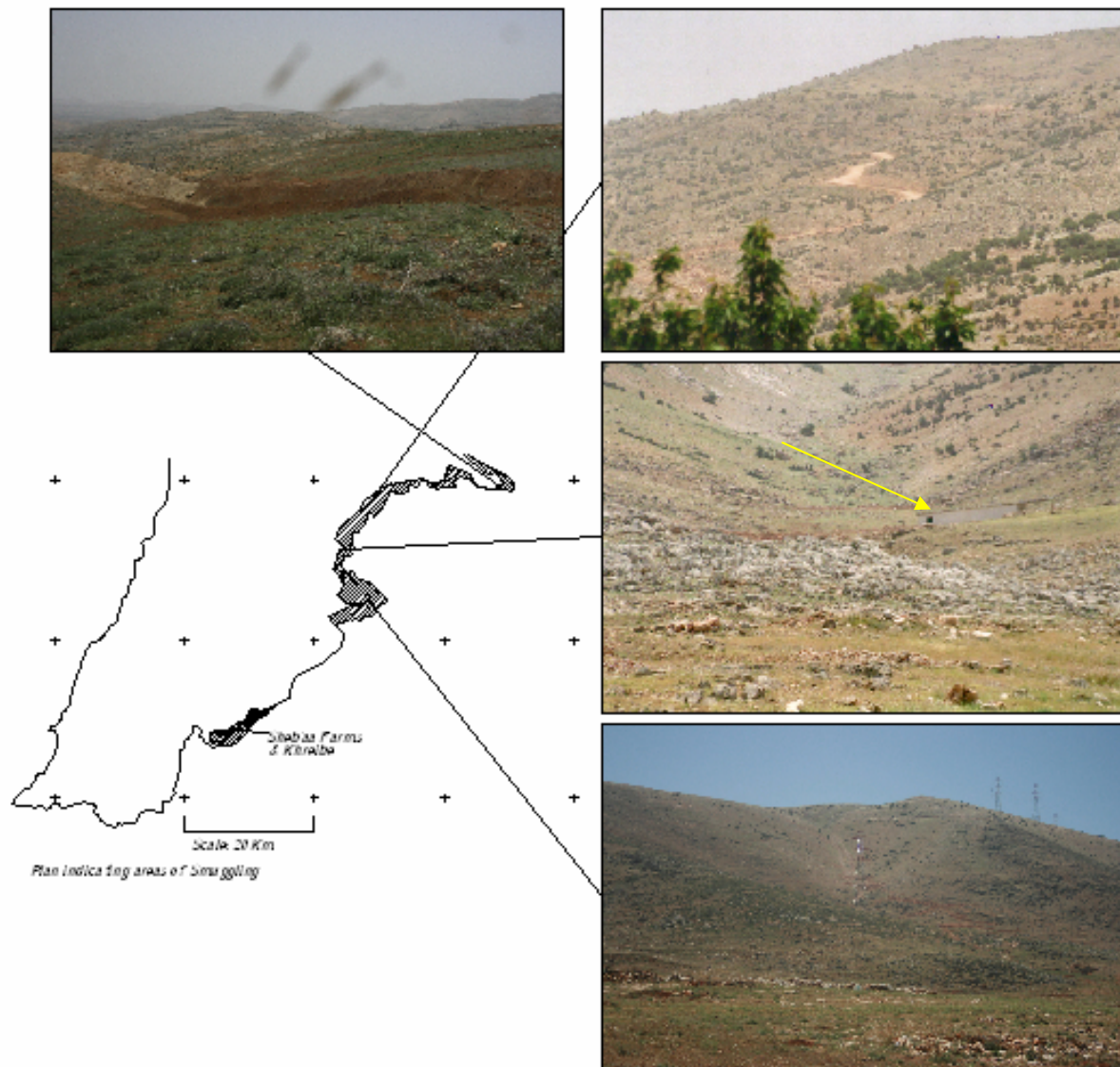




*Figure 17: A Google image depicting the smuggling network all along Eastern Mountain Chain demarcated here with yellow pins. From that vertical lines, smuggling passages run perpendicular to the border.*

As for Kossaya, the Palestinians are controlling the area of the quarries in the outskirts (PAL 1, PAL2). Mountains are opened from the eastern sides to Syria only to be intercepted by the Lebanese check point on the western plain at the entry of Kossaya from the highland i.e. the quarries road. It is worth mentioning that the Palestinian Popular Front is situated in the hill proceeding the village of Kossaya (Pal3) facing the highlands of Kossaya in Hishmish village. This Palestinian military site is facing another Lebanese Army check point located on the main road. However on the west side, the area is completely clear of any Lebanese military presence or positions (The Bekaa valley) overseeing the Ryak area and its military airport. Palestinians militias under Syrian directives are also located inside Lebanese territories in the White Mountain (Pal 4 and Pal 5) parallel of Tirbol Mountain and it is a very barricaded site with underground tunnels from the northern side (Pal 06). This site is partially encircled by the Lebanese army from the main road. It is easy for the Palestinians though to sneak around the army point through plain fields toward Tirbol in the north, Kfarzabad from the East, Anjar in the South and Bar Elias to the west.





*Figure 18: the Highland of Maaraboun ,Ham ,Kossaya , Kfarzabad, and Majdel Anjar. Smuggling roads are very clear in the mountains with rest houses for smugglers seen in the middle photo.*

**2-Wadi al Aawaj passage (Arab Al Mawali):** This passage can be reached from the Mecherfeh village through an unpaved sandy road and very rough road which can only be reached driving four wheels drive vehicle, it is 4 km long from the Mecherfeh village piazza place. The road ends in the Kfaryabouss Syrian village.

**3-Wadi An nawar passage:** The road to this passage starts from the outskirts of Mecherfeh village near Nabeh Shamseen through a foot path stretching 4 km from Nabeh Shamseen to the passage and through to The plains of the Syrian village of Kfaryabouss. This passage is

separated from the Wadi Al Aawaj passage by a Salem valley. This area lacks Lebanese military surveillance.

4- *After Reiiit* area there is an open zone under the full control of Hizbollah directly opened to Syria and can be delimited by the outskirts of Reiiit where a military camp is located suspected to be used by Palestinian-Hizbollah and is situated in the highland above the quarries (054).

#### **Chtaura area: wadi anjar, al masnaa**

- 1- *Wadi Anjar passage*: it links the village of Anjar to the Syrian Al Kfeir village also known as Wadi Anjar. Straight after the Zira'a hill, there is an agricultural land considered as natural heritage. On top of that hill, few prefabricated houses were raised which were burned in march 2007 in a suspicious way as these houses did not have any electrical power supplies nor did it have any fuel sources to cause the fire. Not even dry grass surrounds these habitations.

Straight after this hill there is a sort of dip which is a passage that used to be used for smuggling and this dip can be accessed from Anjar and is called the Wadi of Anjar. Two roads run through this dip, and can be accessed by four wheels drive vehicles and caterpillars. The Lebanese Army closed it with earth berms but other side passages are noticed which can be used especially by night since no Lebanese soldiers are patrolling the borders nor is there any fixed point for Lebanese Army.

As for the other northern hill bordering the valley of Anjar, Wadi anjar, this hill is occupied by the Syrian Army who has raised sand berms and passages for their military machinery. In its eastern plain, there are houses and points to protect the Syrian agronomists who are exploiting lands without permits either in the middle of the Valley or on the hills facing it. This eastern facet is divided into two parts: one road that goes toward the bottom of it toward the north and another one which goes South East. The one that goes to the north runs parallel to the eastern mountain and the second runs over 4300 m between valleys to reach the Lebanese Syrian border.

- 2- *Majdal Anjar*<sup>vi</sup>: The mayor of this village affirms that the Syrian army has build earth berms two kilometers into the Lebanese territory. It is privately owned by villagers with proof records and outskirts belonging to the Lebanese government and Majdal Anjar municipality. In fact the Syrians were trying to build there, three years ago, cellular stations. The municipality objected to the Lebanese Authorities and later on these stations were removed. They got in again later this year.
- 3- *Birak Al Rassass passage*: It starts from the area stretching from the Lebanese Customs-General Security and the Syrian General Security also known as Masnaa. East of the

international road, the Syrian Army advanced from the intersection of the village Birak al Rassass (Syr 04) which used to be considered as a border point between Lebanon and Syria moving even more forward toward Al Masnaa from the Lebanese side i.e. the closest point the Syrian military is currently present inside Lebanese territory is 1500 m whereas it was supposed to be as far as 5000 m out from the check point-Lebanese Customs of Al Masnaa. The same thing is occurring to the west of this road where the Syrian Army installed some check points (Syr01) and its soldiers are now barricading themselves behind long sand berms with the pretense of upholding smuggling therefore their nearest spot is now 3000 m inside Lebanese territory.

The last of the incursions occurred when the Syrian Army, by orders of their high command, started digging trenches and fixing tents on the Lebanese side of the international road that links Syria to Lebanon starting from Al Masnaa in Lebanon to Jdeidet Yabouss in Syria (reference SYR02). These camps that the Syrians have been building inside Lebanese territory are fixed features (building and concrete) (Syria 03) which sheds light on their true intentions of staying permanently in Lebanon. Temporary camps are built in a way to dismantle quickly when the need to evacuate arises

### **Jib Jannine, Aita Al Fakkhar, Yanta, Halwa, Mazraet El Deir, Kfarkouk**

- 1- An unpaved road in the middle of *Souayri village* stretching from Wadi Al Amoud toward plains of Aita Al Fakkhar- Birak Al Rassass up to Jdeidet Yabouss in Syria (South of Masnaa): the high hills of Ita Al Fakkhar is full of incursions done by the Syrians either in their presence as battalion (Syr 03) or in the hills overlooking the command area inside Lebanese territory i.e. the outskirts of the villages of Souwayri (syr 04), Manara and Aita Al Fakkhar (syr 05) although the Lebanese army have checkpoints on the hills overlooking also these villages but the wide areas and the forest do not allow them to fully control the smuggling or the clandestine entry of terrorists through highland passages (026,027,029).
- 2- *Akabat al madina* road, north of the high school, toward the Al Blata-plains of Aita Al Fakkhar- Bir Al Rassass up to Jdeidet Yabouss in Syria. This road is accessible by four wheels drive vehicles.
- 3- *Village of Aita al Fakkhar*: many roads run through it leading to the border. It is the same road of Aita al Fakkhar-Yanta. It splits into two roads at the quarry of Andraos Eid and one side leads to the outskirt of the village previously occupied by the Syrian army. This road is also known as the Bab Al Zarab. This road is accessible to all cars. There is another road leading to Syria from the middle of the Aita Al Fakkhar village. This road is also accessible to all cars.

- 4- **Yanta village:** the road of Bayader Al Abess-Yanta – Wadi Aboul Aswad leads to the international highway, accessible by foot too, after the Syrian checkpoint. It leads to the quarry of the ex-deputee Fayssal Al Daoud. This unpaved road is accessible to all cars. There is a position for Palestinian Fateh Al Intifada near it and toward the end of this road, there is a Syrian check point. Continuing further South east, Yanta valley is to the left and it is a wide valley leading to the Syrian territories un accessible as it is a training base to the Palestinian Popular Front (pal 7). This camp is 1000 m away from the international border inside Lebanese territory. Training areas and habitation houses can be spotted as well as training and shooting fields as well as hidings (pal 8,9).

East of this area you reach the outskirts of Yanta where the road is diverted by force to the Helwa village because of the presence of the Palestinian forces all across this area starting from the rocky mountain overlooking the whole plain (pal 10) and from which all this area of 30 square kilometers can be isolated average length 10 km and average width 3 km. These are all Lebanese areas occupied by Palestinian militia (Helwe) and the Syrian army in the area of Deir Al Ashaer farm and Mayssaloun. It is worth mentioning the presence of many other armed groups such as Kurds camps south of Helwe village, Palestinian Popular Front (pal 12,13) training camps (pal 18-15), observation points (pal 14,10), tunnels and hidings underground (pal 16,17,19) or inside mountains. This is an area that is outside the control of the Lebanese government and is open to the Syrian border where there is no control from the Lebanese Authorities. The Syrians there are financing activities and supplying weapons all under the pretense of fighting their enemy no 1, Israel, from there.

Road of Bayader Al Adass-Yanta-Halwa-Wadi Manssiah is a paved road, leading to the village of Mazraat Deir Al Ashaer. It is closed by earth berms from the Syrian side.

Byader Al Adass-Yanta-Halwa-Almadafen road is a paved road linking the Syrian area to the Lebanese area. It was closed once but reopened in 2005 with two Palestinian camps in the neighborhood.

The mountainous area of Yanta has many roads some of which were closed by the Lebanese Army in 2005 with earth berms as for the rest of it, it is still used and there is no military check point. This network links Yanta to Deir Al Ashaer in Lebanon and to the Mazraat Deir Al Ashaer.

**5-Deir al ashaer village:** The Syrian army erected in 2005 an earth berm 3 meters high separating the two villages of Deir Al Ashaer and Mazraat Deir Al Ashaer (both in Lebanon) and drew a 3 km line and are still working toward moving forward inside the Lebanese territory. This has caused, in May 2005, a row which erupted between the villagers of Deir al ashaer and Maaraboun in the Bekaa after the villagers reported the presence of Syrian Army in Lebanese lands owned by these farmers. Since this Syrian battalion was under the Damascus command for the last 30 years (i.e. it takes its command from Syrian Army Quarters in Syria and not from Syrian Army in Lebanon) this was not covered by the Syrian Army withdrawal following UNSCR1559. This land is over 1.2 square kilometers and is west of a foot path used for agricultural purposes. It contains two spots: the first contains more than 200 soldiers, artillery



and around 20 tents, the second has machinery and tents. The Lebanese insist that the Estates are under Lebanese jurisdiction and belong to Nasr family and Al Arian family, and they have documents to prove the ownership of the land. The Lebanese army has a copy of these documents. The Mayor of Deir Al Ashaer seconds the villagers who are requesting an international committee to delineate and demarcate the border between the two countries and assure that even the Syrian village of Mayssaloun belongs to Lebanon.

Confrontations occurred between the Syrian army and the Israeli army in the Sultan Yacoub-Bayader Al Adass in 1982. Syrians have fortified recently their positions in Rashaya Casa by spreading a fully armed regiment with tanks and mobile units in the area of Ashaer to Kfarkouk where these battalions are spread in the valleys and plains inside Lebanese territories (syr 09) at a depth reaching 20 km inside Lebanese territory and stretching to the outskirts of Rashaya at a length of 7 km. Of course the Lebanese are only allowed to reach the village of Deir Ashaer but not its outskirts or the mountains surrounding it and Deir Al Asharer -Mazraat can be reached but Lebanese forces are not allowed to stay inside and enforce law and order.



*Figure 19: This Google photo shows the Syrian Army camp in the outskirts of Deir Al Ashaer*

**6-Kfarkouk:** The quarry road runs from it, starting from Rass Wadi Al Aghbar where there is a military Lebanese checkpoint toward East Shaab- Al Maassara -Khirbet Mousmouh-Aankaa Al Touffaha-Khallit Il Wass'a, where Syrian Army is positioned toward the Syrian village of Rakhleh. It is a paved road since the French mandate accessible to all cars. One side road from this leads to Dahhar Il Ba'ra and from it to Al Touffaha point.

7-*RAshaya village*: one paved road runs from Tarik Al Faki'a east of the village heading toward Ain Ata-Bab Akaba-Jan'a then Sheb'aa farms.



*Figure 20: Smuggling is so easy between Lebanon and Syria as seen here in the Hermel.*

# Conclusion

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After the completion of its fact finding mission along some parts of the Lebanese-Syrian border, it is the conclusion of the Lebanese Committee for UNSCR1559 that Syria is still occupying the Lebanese territory despite the pretense that it has completed its part of the withdrawal as ordered in UNSCR1559. This occupation now dates more than 30 years at least.

Because Syria did not recognize Lebanon as a sovereign country and because it still considers it as part of it, it has kept this row around the border alive by creating constant conflict all around it like it is the case in the Syrian village of Kara. Until 1975 there were still 36 litigated spots. Despite all the committees formed, the litigation was still present till their occupation in 1975.

The fact finding mission has recorded the following events:

- a- 100s of km<sup>2</sup> are still occupied by the Syrians and their allies(Around 460Km<sup>2</sup> areas covered by the fact finding mission),
- b- 100s of smuggling passages, all of it are used to import terrorists, weapons and destabilize the Lebanese government
- c- 10s of Syrian Army Camps inside the Lebanese territory
- d- 10s of Palestinian Military Camps
- e- 2 Iranian Revolution Guard Camps

NB: Almost all foreign military presence on Lebanese soil except for the UNIFIL is considered as affiliations to the Syrian Regime.

It is worth mentioning that this report does not cover all Lebanese land. It only covers 60% of accessible occupied territory. The remaining 40% were not covered by this fact finding mission for three reasons: First because the Lebanese Government is undertaking a pilot project north of Lebanon, second because the United Nations is delineating the Shebaa farms and third because UNIFIL are present in the South. So it is possible that are other areas occupied that cannot be estimated.

It is the opinion of the members of the Lebanese Committee for UNSCR1559 that the solutions for the current situation lie in following these steps:

- a- Sealing the border between Lebanon and Syria and sealing the smuggling points immediately to stop the flow of arms by deploying multi-national forces fully equipped under chapter 7.

- b- Push Syria to finalize the demarcation of the border like the UN did in Kuwait and Iraq at the end of the Gulf war.
- c- Dismantle all weaponry of all militia currently occupying the Lebanese territory be it national or foreign.
- d- Make Syria pay indemnities (legal and financial according to international law) for having occupied Lebanon and causing so much damage in it over the last 30 years.
- e- Push Syria to acknowledge Lebanon as a free and separate sovereign state and establish diplomatic relationship with it.

All this again can be achieved by implementing all the United Nations Security Council Resolutions which were made for the sake of the Democratic Lebanon and its people, even if chapter seven is needed.

Moreover,

- 1- The Committee 1559 is astonished to the stoned silence on the incursions caused by the Syrians and its affiliations
- 2- The Committee is wondering as to why the Lebanese Government and Parliament Members are not taking actions about the above incursions, knowing that they have the power of the resolutions and the support of the international community especially that they are obliged to implement all these resolutions.
- 3- The committee calls upon the international community to take action immediately to fully implement, in the quickest possible way and without any further delay, all the resolutions concerning Lebanon. The international community has to do it without waiting for the request of the powerless Lebanese Government because these resolutions were issued to save guard the Lebanese people and their state.

For the last 87 years the ongoing border problem between Lebanon and Syria has not been solved. The solution will escape even more now seeing the latest development of the relationship between the two countries which has gone sour. The resolution of this major conflict can only be solved by implementing the resolutions 1559, 1680 and 1701 under Chapter Seven, with the help of the international community.

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<sup>i</sup> The Lebanese-Syrian borders. Trials in delimitation and demarcation 1920-2000. Issam Khalifeh, Lebanese university-2006-Beirut-imprimerie Joseph al Hajj.

<sup>ii</sup> The Lebanese Constitution edited on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of May, 1926 with all the modifications. Al Halabi Editions, Beirut-Lebanon 2006.

<sup>iii</sup> Al mustaqbal newspaper, Thursday the 17<sup>th</sup> of May, 2007, no 2616. Lebanese affairs, page 6.

<sup>iv</sup> Ahmad al Ayoubi, Sunday 30<sup>th</sup> of October, 2005. Al mustaqbal newspapers, no 2085, Lebanese affairs, page 5.




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<sup>v</sup> Al shark al awsat newspaper, first of May 2005, no 9651.

<sup>vi</sup> Al nahar newspaper, Sunday the 11<sup>th</sup> of March, 2007. No 22942, the 74<sup>th</sup> year.



No	COORDONNEES RECTANGULAIRES LAMBERT		ALTITUDE APPROXIMATIVE	GISEMENT	
	X	Y			
49	208.745	226.441	2426 <sup>m</sup>	49-48 1958	
	-257 501.	- 20 592			

Detailed map and coordinates of spot no 49. The French Foreign Affairs Ministry has detailed maps of all delimited spots.

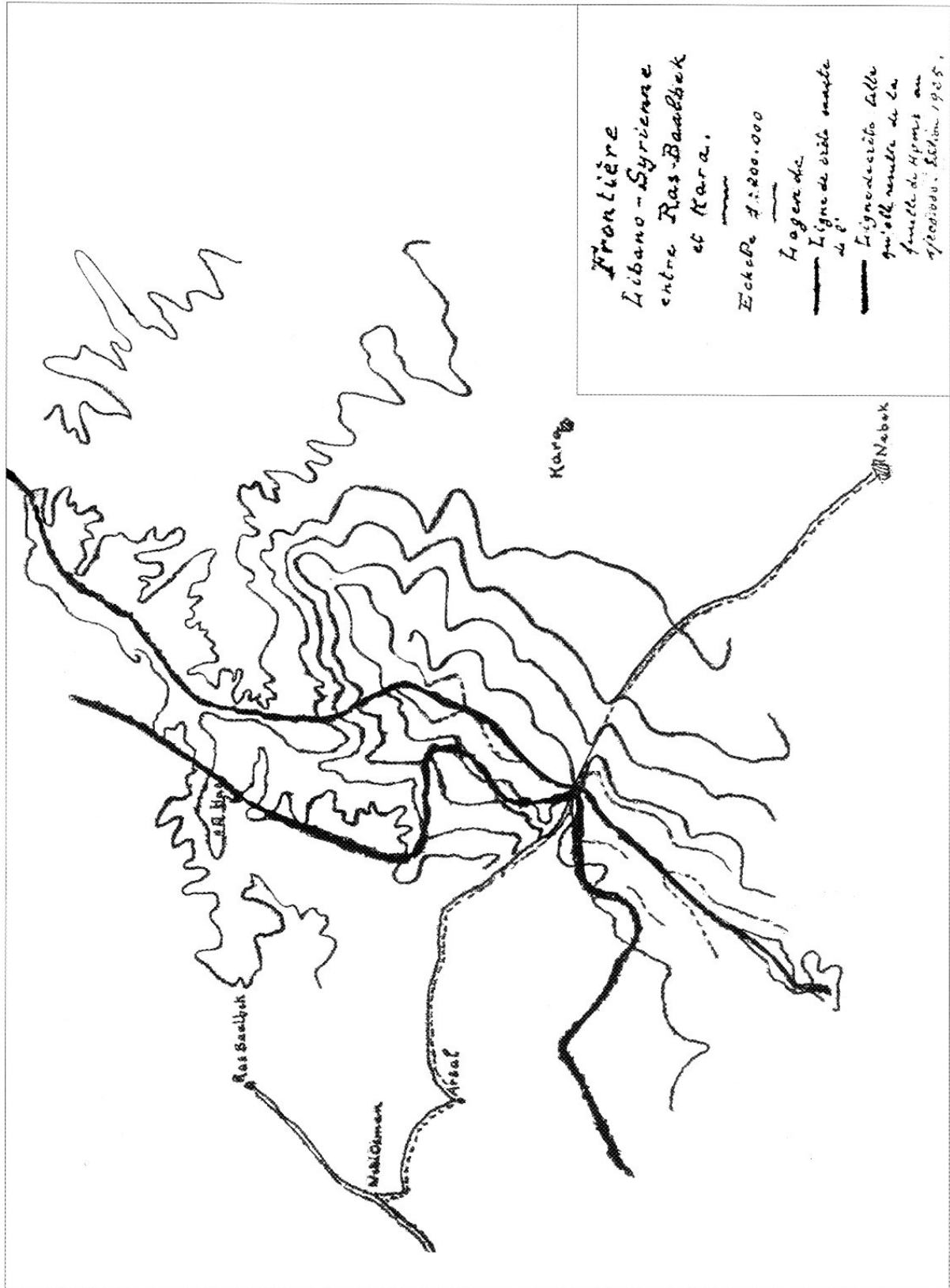




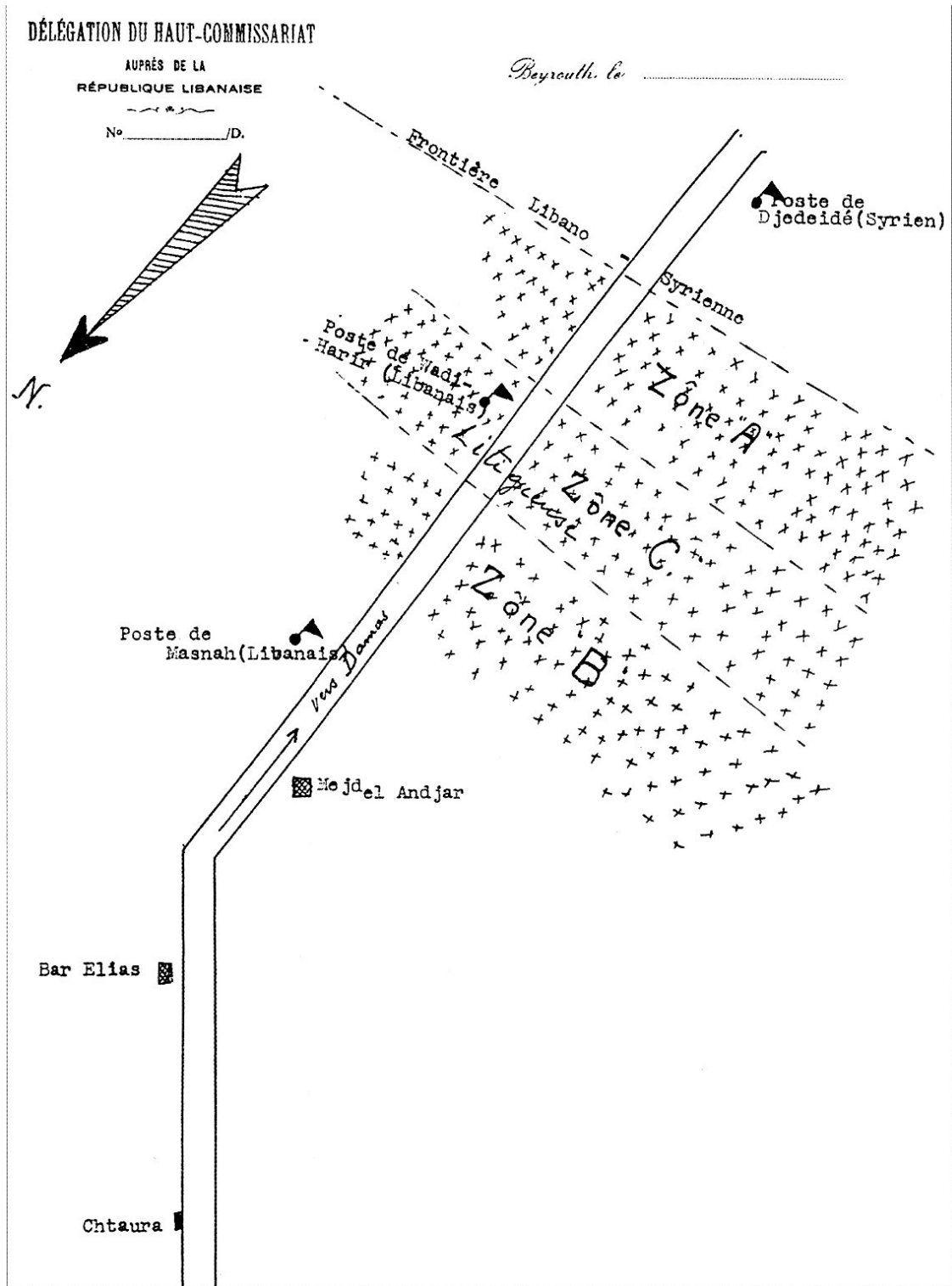
Map detailing the Lebanese villages at the border adjacent to the Syrian village of Kara. These villages are referred to in the second chapter, Ras Baalback.



Map detailing the Sheb'aa farms



Map detailing the border between the Lebanese village of Ras Baalback and the Syrian village of Kara



Map detailing al Masnaa border.



# Appendix B

## List of committees formed between 1920 to 1943

Name of committee	Year	Commissioned by	Mission	Findings
<b>Achard Committee</b>	1922	High commissioner	Delineating the border	Did not
<b>Marliave-Takla</b>	1923	High commissioner of Damascus Mr Schiffler and high commissioner in Lebanon	Precise Delimitation of borders between great Lebanon and Damascus	Agreed on by Lebanese French high commission Highlighted the problems which led to resolution 3007
<b>L epissier</b>	1924	High Commissioner	To examine the border conflicts	Yanta and Yahfoufa are now part of Lebanon Permanent confirmation of the borders
<b>No names</b>	1927-1929	High Commissioner	Named to name committees	Syria stopped it Suggesting a committee to highlight the conflicting spots
<b>No names</b>	1929-1930	High Commissioner Ponsot	to set topographic mission	Asked for land exchanges
<b>No names</b>	1935	High commissioner De Martel	Resolution 27/RL	Set Ain Kabo Bir Jbib as borders Access to water rights were preserved

# Appendix C

## List of major incidents breaking out between 1943 and 2006

Date	Village	Incident	Aggressors
16-2-1951	Majidiah	Took out the delimitation marks Stopped Lebanese agronomists from accessing their lands	Syrian army
02-1958	Shebaa	-Mayor asked for withdrawal of Syrian army from Shebaa farms Mayor Objected to the switch of identity of the Lebanese farmers from Lebanese to Syrian Mayor was jailed -Lebanese farmers till then were paying their taxes to the Lebanese government up to 1956 This was disrupted when the Syrian army occupied the Shebaa farms under the pretext of enforcing their front lines and to fight Israel from Lebanon -They imposed their own representative and imposed Syrian laws and started behaving as if Shebaa farms were Syrians	Syrian army Syrian authority
06-12-1956	Arsal	Fight over land and water pre established as status quo	Villagers from the Syrian village Kara changed their minds and fought over it

# Appendix D

## List of committees formed between 1943 and 2007

Date	Name of Committee	Commissioned by	Mission	Findings
1963		Fouad Chehab	International laws and previous discussions Discuss different problems to sort it out Put markers so it can be approved later	Found French map belonging to year 1934 and 1933 Lebanese map has international borders and these borders matched their international maps whereas Syrian maps did not show any borders except the one of their districts Few points were deferred to be discussed because of difference in dealing with the Lebanese sides submitted more than 33 official maps whereas no maps were provided by the Syrian party
1967-1969	Executive committee	Both governments	Checking document Put conditions for marking in rives and valleys Make up of markers Put the necessary logistics Put rules and regulations for the committee work Monetary and financial issues Subcommittees to deal with mutual interests of both countries such	Could not solve problems

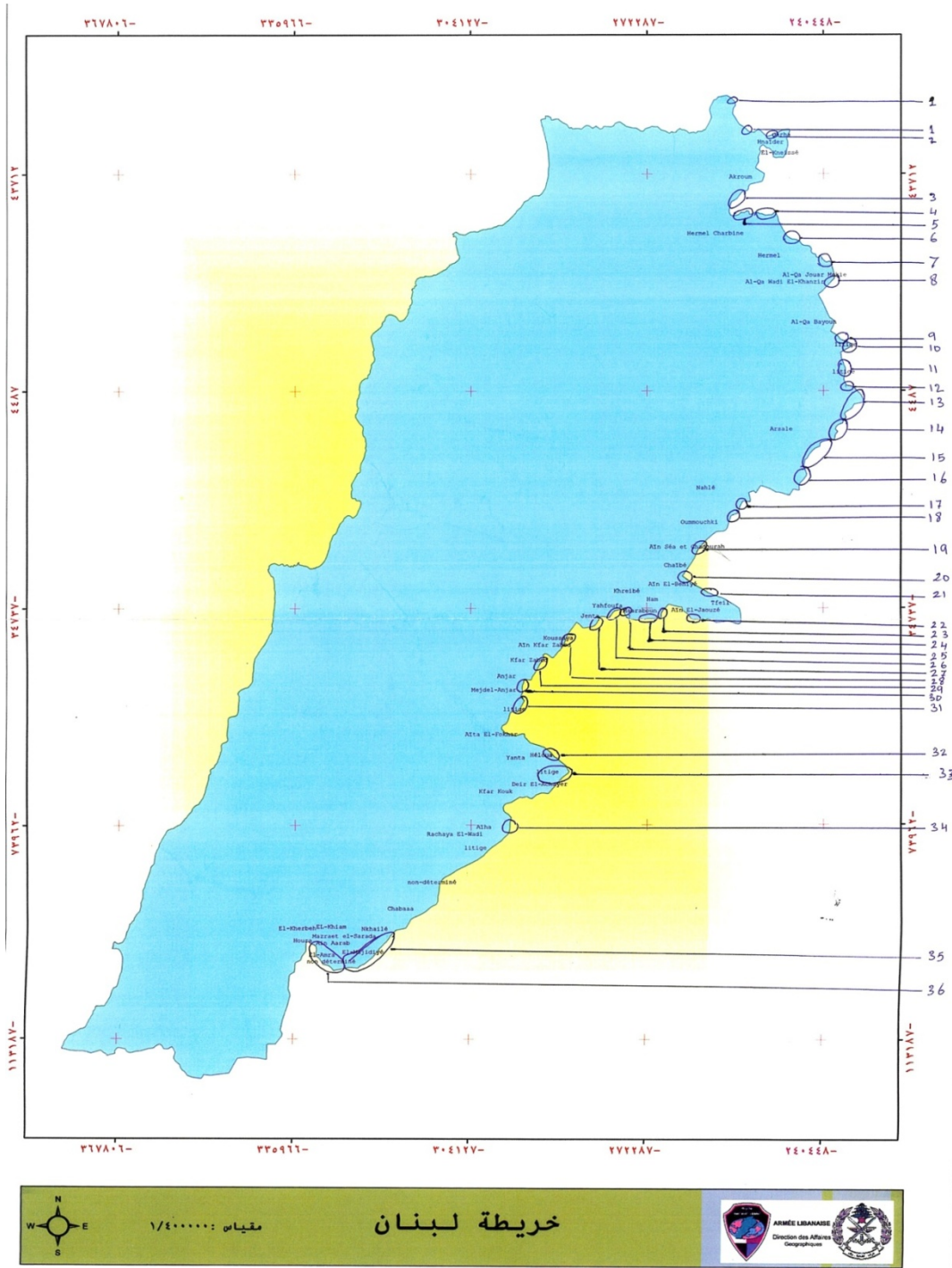
			as communication, tourism, etc.
<b>27-12-1970</b>	Permanent committee	Both Governments	To deal with all kinds of issues of interests for both countries Deal with problems like borders, security, transit, customs, workers, water



# Appendix E

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# The Lebanese Army Map



Map produced by the Lebanese army in 1975 (before the start of the war). It highlights the 36 litigated spots between Lebanon and Syria including sheb'aa farms.

# Appendix F

## List of 36 hot spots disputed between Lebanon and Syria

No	Village-Casa	No	Village-Casa
1	Nassrieh-Mshairfeh	19	Ain Sea-Shadourah
2	Korha-Mijdil	20	Ain al Biniye
3	Akroum-Rweimeh	21	Toufeil
4	Kasser	22	Ain Al Jawze
5	Hawshrieh	23	Ham
6	Hawsh Beit Ismail	24	Ma'araboun highland
7	Al Qaa	25	Ma'araboun
8	Al Qaa-Wadi al Khanzir	26	Yahfoufa
9	Wadi Ba'ayoun	27	Janta
10	Wadi Ba'ayoun-Sha'bet el Sahrij	28	Kosaya-Ain Kfarzabad
11	Ras Baalback	29	Kfarzabad
12	Ras Baalback	30	Anjar
13	Arsale-Khirbit Daoud	31	Majdel Anjar
14	Arsale-Khirbit Daoud	32	Hilwa
15	Arsale-Khirbit Daoud	33	Deir Ashayer
16	Arsale-Khirbit Daoud	34	Aiha
17	Khirbit Oumoushki	35	Al Majidieh
18	Khirbit Oumoushki	36	Al Amra

# Appendix G

## List of lots numbers in Al Qaa under litigation

Real estate number	Real estate region	Total area in m <sup>2</sup>	Area subject to litigation in m <sup>2</sup>
7	El Qaa-Jiwar Ma'iya	749 316	749316
89	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	2 531 766	581000
41	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	1182721	Not determined
43	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	5990819	2650000
44	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	532385	28500
45	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	1070190	Not determined
51	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	269382	114000
53	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	1293	1293
54	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	556	556
55	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	449	449
56	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	445	445
57	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	2102	2102
58	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	406	406
59	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	724	724
60	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	654	654
61	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	614	614
62	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	262	262
63	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	572	572
64	El Qaa-Ba'ayoun	320	320



# Appendix H

Deeds belonging to the villagers of Al Qaa for the lots listed in Appendix G with detailed rights for each lot and each owner

٢١٠٠٠

**أجمهورية اللبنانية**  
مديرية الشؤون العقارية

**شهادة قيد**

أمانة التسجيل العقاري في البقاع

المنطقة العقارية	القطعة	الرقم	اسم المالك	الحصة	اسم طالب الشهادة	ملاحظات
المنطقة ١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	كوزحيا خليل البيطار	١/١٠٠٠	كوزحيا خليل البيطار	ملاحظة
المنطقة ١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	كوزحيا خليل البيطار	١/١٠٠٠	كوزحيا خليل البيطار	ملاحظة

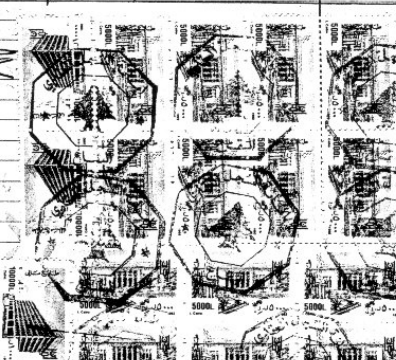
  

**شهادة**

رقم القمار	اسم الموصى	التوسط	التمتع	الملك	الاستحقاق
١	الصفحة ١	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية
٢	الصفحة ٢	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية
٣	الصفحة ٣	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية
٤	الصفحة ٤	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية
٥	الصفحة ٥	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية
٦	الصفحة ٦	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية
٧	الصفحة ٧	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية
٨	الصفحة ٨	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية
٩	الصفحة ٩	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية
١٠	الصفحة ١٠	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية	أجمهورية

أعطيت بنا ونحن الظن  
أمانة التسجيل العقاري

ان هذا القمار من قبل البيطار قد تم تسجيله عند  
السيو بوزارة العدل بتاريخ ١٣/١٠/٢٠٠٠  
مراعياً في المراسم بما اطلع عليه من  
حسب مقتضى  
كوزحيا خليل البيطار  
١٣/١٠/٢٠٠٠  
أمانة التسجيل العقاري



Two Deeds belonging to Kozhayah Khalil Bitar for sections 6 and 210



الجمهورية اللبنانية

مديرية الشؤون العقارية

شهادة قبلا تصه

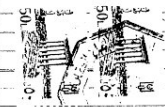
أمانة التسجيل العقاري في البطائح



المنطقة العقارية	القطعة	الرقم	اسم المالك	الخصيصة	اسم طالب الشهادة	ملاحظات
المنطقة ١٤٤	ادناه	١٤٤	حبيب جرجس فارس	١٠٠٪	مؤتمنة من رابط من اهل القف واربعه واربعين مبراطا	

شهادة

الرقم	اسم القصار	اسم المبرمج	الوصف	ملاحظات
١	الفنارة	اميرجى	الوصف	استخدمت من قبل المالك
٢	تل القرد	اميرجى	الوصف	الوصف
٣	الحوم	اميرجى	الوصف	الوصف
٤	الوطن	اميرجى	الوصف	الوصف
٥	خربة اللين	اميرجى	الوصف	الوصف
٦	سوق السبيح	اميرجى	الوصف	الوصف
٧	عقود	اميرجى	الوصف	الوصف
٨	القيام بالعمارة	اميرجى	الوصف	الوصف
٩	تقصير	اميرجى	الوصف	الوصف
١١	تقريباً	اميرجى	الوصف	الوصف



اعطيت بناء على الطلب  
 اميرجى  
 اميرجى

Deed belonging to Habib Jirjis Fares for section 142

الجمهورية اللبنانية

مديرية الشؤون العقارية

شهادة قيد

أمانة التسجيل العقاري في البعثة

الملاحظة	اسم طالب الشهادة	من الحصة	اسم المالك	القيمة	القطعة	المنطقة العقارية
	قبرطان من حل الف و ربحا ريت	...	جورج نيسن كحوري	٢٥	١٢٣٥	المنطقة العقارية
شهادة						

ملاحظات	الملاحظات	الرقم المرفوع	اسم المرفوع	رقم العقار	اشتق في الزمان
استمدت على من العقارات	الرقم المرفوع...	١	القصاص	٦	موجب اتصال
رقم القصاص...	الرقم المرفوع...	٢	القصاص	٦	رقم
القصاص...	الرقم المرفوع...	٣	القصاص	٦	تاريخ
٢٠٠٤ تاريخ...	الرقم المرفوع...	٤	القصاص	٦	
مستوربي...	الرقم المرفوع...	٥	القصاص	٦	
بما...	الرقم المرفوع...	٦	القصاص	٦	
	الرقم المرفوع...	٧	القصاص	٦	
	الرقم المرفوع...	٨	القصاص	٦	
	الرقم المرفوع...	٩	القصاص	٦	
	الرقم المرفوع...	١١	القصاص	٦	

اعطيت بناء على الطلب  
 امين كسب العقار  
 [Signature]

Deed belonging to Georges Anis Al Khoury for section 25

Deed belonging to

**الجمهورية اللبنانية**  
**الدوائر العقارية**

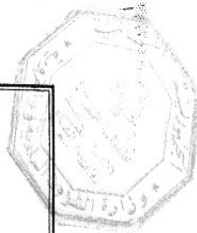
**شهادة قيد تصرف** امانة التسجيل العقاري في **القضاء**

المنطقة العقارية	القطعة	التقسيم	اسم المالك	الحصة	اسم طالب الشهادة	ملاحظات
القضاء	أولنا	١٨٦	تانيوس مكلوف	١٠٠٪	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	
<b>شهادة</b>						
رقم العقار	الموقع	المتويات	ملاحظات			
١	القناة	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	له حق الارتفاق من مياه القضاء بولاية القضاء المعمورة بعمق ١٠٠٠ متر			
٢	ساحة	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	له حق الارتفاق من مياه القضاء بولاية القضاء بعمق ١٠٠٠ متر			
٣	الحجر	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	له حق الارتفاق من مياه القضاء بولاية القضاء بعمق ١٠٠٠ متر			
٤	العتك	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	له حق الارتفاق من مياه القضاء بولاية القضاء بعمق ١٠٠٠ متر			
٥	خربة اللين	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	له حق الارتفاق من مياه القضاء بولاية القضاء بعمق ١٠٠٠ متر			
٦	ساحة	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	له حق الارتفاق من مياه القضاء بولاية القضاء بعمق ١٠٠٠ متر			
٧	ساحة	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	له حق الارتفاق من مياه القضاء بولاية القضاء بعمق ١٠٠٠ متر			
٨	ساحة	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	له حق الارتفاق من مياه القضاء بولاية القضاء بعمق ١٠٠٠ متر			
٩	ساحة	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	له حق الارتفاق من مياه القضاء بولاية القضاء بعمق ١٠٠٠ متر			
١٠	ساحة	اربابي تانيوس مكلوف	له حق الارتفاق من مياه القضاء بولاية القضاء بعمق ١٠٠٠ متر			
امضاء السيد العقاري						
رجلة ٨/١١/٨٨						

Deed belonging to Mr Mtanios Makhlof for section 186







# الجمهورية اللبنانية

## شهادة قيد لصفحة

أمانة التسجيل العقاري في البعثة

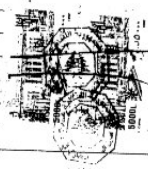
الدوائر العقارية

المنطقة العقارية	القطعة	القسم	اسم المالك	الحصة	اسم طالب الشهادة	ملاحظات
المنطقة العقارية	125	6	وهبه خليل البيطار	1/20	قيدان بسمانية ومحمود جزيري المدبر العقاري من 1964-1965	
حاشية						

## شهادة

رقم القطار	اسم الموصى	المنطقة	الملاحظات	ملاحظات
1	القطار	المنطقة	المنطقة العقارية رقم 125	استخراج من القطار
2	القطار	المنطقة	المنطقة العقارية رقم 125	استخراج من القطار
3	القطار	المنطقة	المنطقة العقارية رقم 125	استخراج من القطار
4	القطار	المنطقة	المنطقة العقارية رقم 125	استخراج من القطار
5	القطار	المنطقة	المنطقة العقارية رقم 125	استخراج من القطار
6	القطار	المنطقة	المنطقة العقارية رقم 125	استخراج من القطار
7	القطار	المنطقة	المنطقة العقارية رقم 125	استخراج من القطار
8	القطار	المنطقة	المنطقة العقارية رقم 125	استخراج من القطار
9	القطار	المنطقة	المنطقة العقارية رقم 125	استخراج من القطار
10	القطار	المنطقة	المنطقة العقارية رقم 125	استخراج من القطار

اعطيت بما هو عليه على انصاف  
أمانة سجل العقارات



Deed belonging to Mr Wehbe khalil Bitar who owns different sections(6,159,216,210,217,220) all listed below too



الجمهورية اللبنانية

مديرية الشؤون العقارية

شهادة قيد تصد

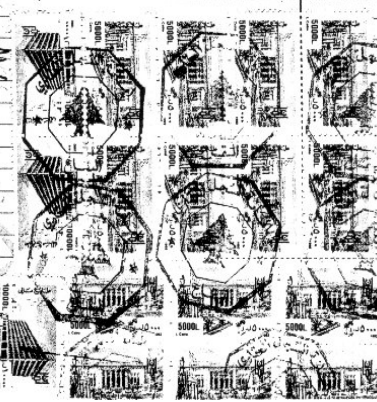
امانة التسجيل العقاري في العقار

المنطقة العقارية	القطعة التقييم	اسم المالك	الحصة	اسم طالب الشهادة	ملاحظات
العراق حور مارشيه	ادناه ٥ ١٥٩	فرحها خليل البيطار	١/١٠٠	قوله واحد من اجل القدر بها به واربعين قوطا	
العراق حور مارشيه	ادناه ٥ ٢١٠	فرحها خليل البيطار	١/٥٠٠	لصفا عبد الرحمن احد القدر بها به واربعين قوطا	

شهادة

رقم العقار	اسم الموقع	التاريخ	الملاحظات	ملاحظات
١	القصر ٥	أهري	ارض من ارض حور مارشيه	استخدامه من قبل القطار
٢	تل القصر	أهري	ارض من ارض حور مارشيه	استخدامه من قبل القطار
٣	الحجر	أهري	ارض من ارض حور مارشيه	استخدامه من قبل القطار
٤	القطيع	أهري	ارض من ارض حور مارشيه	استخدامه من قبل القطار
٥	خربة اللين	أهري	ارض من ارض حور مارشيه	استخدامه من قبل القطار
٦	سراي الشيخ	أهري	ارض من ارض حور مارشيه	استخدامه من قبل القطار
٧	سراي	أهري	ارض من ارض حور مارشيه	استخدامه من قبل القطار
٨	الغمام والبنار	أهري	ارض من ارض حور مارشيه	استخدامه من قبل القطار
٩	قصعة	أهري	ارض من ارض حور مارشيه	استخدامه من قبل القطار
١١	حقن حفرين	أهري	ارض من ارض حور مارشيه	استخدامه من قبل القطار

اعطيت بناه محمد الدين  
 امينة التسجيل العقاري  
 ان صفا خليل البيطار قد تصدق على  
 البسج بـ ١٥٩/٥  
 فرحها خليل البيطار  
 امينة التسجيل العقاري  
 ١٥/٤/٢٠٠٠









الجمهورية اللبنانية

الدوائر المتقارئة

شهادة قيد

إمارة التسجيل العقاري في البقاع



المنطقة العقارية	القطعة	القسم	اسم المالك	الحصة	اسم طالب الشهادة	ملاحظات
القاع صوار	أدناه	159	بهبجات يوسف ماطر	١/٤	تلازمة قمار على أرض الطراد بجمهورية لبنان	

شهادة

الرقم العقاري	الموقع	المشكلات	ملاحظات
1	القاعة	أرض مسطحة مسجلة لدى البقاع بجمهورية لبنان	إحداثيات بالرقم ٨/١١٢٤٤
2	القاعة	أرض مسطحة مسجلة لدى البقاع بجمهورية لبنان	إحداثيات بالرقم ٨/١١٢٤٤
3	القاعة	أرض مسطحة مسجلة لدى البقاع بجمهورية لبنان	إحداثيات بالرقم ٨/١١٢٤٤
4	القاعة	أرض مسطحة مسجلة لدى البقاع بجمهورية لبنان	إحداثيات بالرقم ٨/١١٢٤٤
5	القاعة	أرض مسطحة مسجلة لدى البقاع بجمهورية لبنان	إحداثيات بالرقم ٨/١١٢٤٤
6	القاعة	أرض مسطحة مسجلة لدى البقاع بجمهورية لبنان	إحداثيات بالرقم ٨/١١٢٤٤
7	القاعة	أرض مسطحة مسجلة لدى البقاع بجمهورية لبنان	إحداثيات بالرقم ٨/١١٢٤٤
8	القاعة	أرض مسطحة مسجلة لدى البقاع بجمهورية لبنان	إحداثيات بالرقم ٨/١١٢٤٤
9	القاعة	أرض مسطحة مسجلة لدى البقاع بجمهورية لبنان	إحداثيات بالرقم ٨/١١٢٤٤
10	القاعة	أرض مسطحة مسجلة لدى البقاع بجمهورية لبنان	إحداثيات بالرقم ٨/١١٢٤٤



١٦/١٩٤٥



Deed Belonging to Mr Bahjat Youssef Matar for section 159.



الجمهورية اللبنانية

مديرية الشؤون العقارية

شهادة قيد لهن

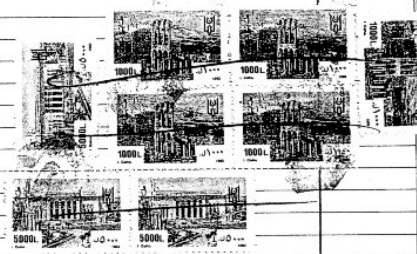
أمانة السجل العقاري في البعثة

المنطقة العقارية	القطعة	القسم	اسم المالك	الحصة	اسم طالب الشهادة	ملاحظات
المنطقة ١ قاسم	ادناه ٦٩	٦٩	راجي خليل صاهر	١/٥٠٠	لصفا خليل صاهر	لصفا خليل صاهر
المنطقة ١ قاسم	ادناه ٨١	٨١	راجي خليل صاهر	١/٩٢٣	لصفا خليل صاهر	لصفا خليل صاهر

شهادة

استوفي الرسم	رقم القمار	اسم الموقع	التسجيل الرقمي	المستفيد	ملاحظات
بموجب اتصال	١	البعثة	١	راجي خليل صاهر	استوفت الرسوم
رقم	٢	سكن الصفا	٢	راجي خليل صاهر	رقم القمار
تاريخ	٣	الوطن	٣	راجي خليل صاهر	تاريخ القمار
	٤	ضريبة الدين	٤	راجي خليل صاهر	
	٥	سري الشبيبي	٥	راجي خليل صاهر	
	٦	عصا	٦	راجي خليل صاهر	
	٧	القمار	٧	راجي خليل صاهر	
	٨	قوصه	٨	راجي خليل صاهر	
	٩	عصا	٩	راجي خليل صاهر	
	١٠	القمار	١٠	راجي خليل صاهر	

أعطيت بناءً على الطلب  
لصفا خليل صاهر



Deed belonging to Mr Raji Khalil Daher for sections 69 and 81

الجمهورية اللبنانية

مديرية الشؤون العقارية

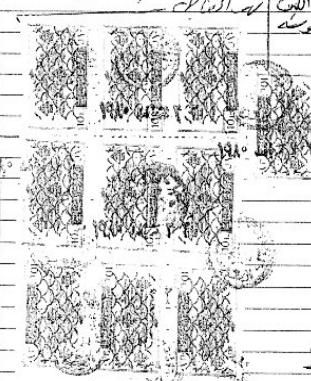
شهادة قيد تصرف

أمانة التسجيل العقاري في البعثة

المنطقة العقارية	القطعة	القسم	اسم المالك	المحصة من المساحة	اسم طالب الشهادة	ملاحظات
الطابق ١٠٠	ادناه	٢٢٦	خطار توفيق وهبة	١/٤٤٤	خطار توفيق وهبة	من الفرض من الفرض المورث

شهادة

استوفى الزمن	رقم القمار	اسم القمار	التاريخ	التمديد	ملاحظات
موجب ابطال	١	الفضاء	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤	استعملت على وجه التصاريح
زخم	٢	تواليف	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤
الاج	٣	البحر	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤
	٤	القطعة	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤
	٥	خبر اللين	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤
	٦	سنة الشهور	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤
	٧	فقر	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤
	٨	القيام للخدمات	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤
	٩	وصف	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤
	١١	فقر	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤	١٩٤٤



أعطيت بناء على الطلب  
 على السيد خطار توفيق وهبة  
 رقم القمار ٢٢٦

للمساحة ١/٤٤٤ من الفرض المورث  
 خطار توفيق وهبة بالعدد ٢٢٦

خطار توفيق وهبة ١/٤٤٤ من الفرض المورث  
 من الفرض المورث

١١٥٥٥  
 ١/٤٤٤  
 ١/٤٤٤

خطار توفيق وهبة  
 ١/٤٤٤

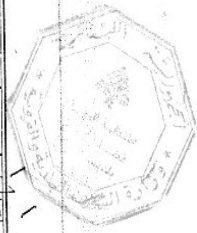
Following deeds belong to Mr Khattar Toufic Wehbe for sections 236,45 and 200.

الجمهورية اللبنانية

مديرية الشؤون العقارية

شهادة قيد لهن

أمانة السجل العقاري في البقاع

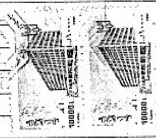


المنطقة العقارية	القطعة	التقسيم	اسم المالك	الحصة	اسم طالب الشهادة	ملاحظات
العراقية <td>ادنا ٥ <td>٤٥ <td>ظفار كوريم و هبة <td>١/٨٨٩ <td>نما غارية وسنة وما تاذن من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا</td> <td></td> </td></td></td></td>	ادنا ٥ <td>٤٥ <td>ظفار كوريم و هبة <td>١/٨٨٩ <td>نما غارية وسنة وما تاذن من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا</td> <td></td> </td></td></td>	٤٥ <td>ظفار كوريم و هبة <td>١/٨٨٩ <td>نما غارية وسنة وما تاذن من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا</td> <td></td> </td></td>	ظفار كوريم و هبة <td>١/٨٨٩ <td>نما غارية وسنة وما تاذن من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا</td> <td></td> </td>	١/٨٨٩ <td>نما غارية وسنة وما تاذن من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا</td> <td></td>	نما غارية وسنة وما تاذن من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	
العراقية <td>ادنا ٥ <td>٤٠٠ <td>ظفار كوريم و هبة <td>١/٥٥٦ <td>نما غارية وسنة وعوض من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا</td> <td></td> </td></td></td></td>	ادنا ٥ <td>٤٠٠ <td>ظفار كوريم و هبة <td>١/٥٥٦ <td>نما غارية وسنة وعوض من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا</td> <td></td> </td></td></td>	٤٠٠ <td>ظفار كوريم و هبة <td>١/٥٥٦ <td>نما غارية وسنة وعوض من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا</td> <td></td> </td></td>	ظفار كوريم و هبة <td>١/٥٥٦ <td>نما غارية وسنة وعوض من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا</td> <td></td> </td>	١/٥٥٦ <td>نما غارية وسنة وعوض من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا</td> <td></td>	نما غارية وسنة وعوض من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	

شهادة

استوفي الزمن	رقم القيد	اسم المالك	العنوان	الملاحظات	ملاحظات
بموجب ارفاق رقم تاريخ	١	القناة	البحري	الرقم القوي مستوفاه من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	استوفى الزمن على صفة من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا
	٢	طابا لقص	البحري	الرقم القوي مستوفاه من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	تم حياجه في ١٤٤٠ قديلا
	٣	البحري	البحري	الرقم القوي مستوفاه من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	تم حياجه في ١٤٤٠ قديلا
	٤	القطعة	البحري	الرقم القوي مستوفاه من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	تم حياجه في ١٤٤٠ قديلا
	٥	خريستالين	البحري	الرقم القوي مستوفاه من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	تم حياجه في ١٤٤٠ قديلا
	٦	سليم الشبي	البحري	الرقم القوي مستوفاه من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	تم حياجه في ١٤٤٠ قديلا
	٧	عوض	البحري	الرقم القوي مستوفاه من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	تم حياجه في ١٤٤٠ قديلا
	٨	المقام والبريد	البحري	الرقم القوي مستوفاه من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	تم حياجه في ١٤٤٠ قديلا
	٩	قريفة	البحري	الرقم القوي مستوفاه من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	تم حياجه في ١٤٤٠ قديلا
	١١	عوض/عوض	البحري	الرقم القوي مستوفاه من الفاضل القوي من اذن ١٤٤٠ قديلا	تم حياجه في ١٤٤٠ قديلا

اعطيت لها على اذن  
 امانة السجل العقاري  
 في البقاع





الجمهورية اللبنانية

الدوائر العقارية

شهادة قيد تصرف امانة التسجيل العقاري في البقاع

ملاحظات	اسم طالب الشهادة	الحصة	اسم المالك	التقسيم	القطعة	المنطقة العقارية
اصول ١٤٤٠	عبدالله	١٠٠٪	عبدالله	١٠٠	١٠٠	البقاع
مقتضى ١٤٤٠	عبدالله	١٠٠٪	عبدالله	١٠٠	١٠٠	جوار
مقتضى ١٤٤٠	عبدالله	١٠٠٪	عبدالله	١٠٠	١٠٠	مناشئة

شهادة

ملاحظات	المستندات	الموقع	رقم العقار	استوفي الزم
اصول ١٤٤٠	ارض سقي متعاقبة لزوم الجيوب	القبعة	١	بموجب اتصال رقم تاريخ
اصول ١٤٤٠	ارض سقي متعاقبة لزوم الجيوب	تل القمر	٢	
اصول ١٤٤٠	ارض سقي متعاقبة لزوم الجيوب	الخور	٣	
اصول ١٤٤٠	ارض سقي متعاقبة لزوم الجيوب	القبعة	٤	
اصول ١٤٤٠	ارض سقي متعاقبة لزوم الجيوب	خربة اللبن	٥	
اصول ١٤٤٠	ارض سقي متعاقبة لزوم الجيوب	سرم الشيخ	٦	
اصول ١٤٤٠	ارض سقي متعاقبة لزوم الجيوب	مقن	٧	
اصول ١٤٤٠	ارض سقي متعاقبة لزوم الجيوب	الفاقم والتلات	٨	
اصول ١٤٤٠	ارض سقي متعاقبة لزوم الجيوب	تصعة	٩	
اصول ١٤٤٠	ارض سقي متعاقبة لزوم الجيوب	الزلاحة	١٠	

امين البقاع العقاري  
 ١٩٤٨/١١/١٩

Deed belonging to Elias Fares Haber and Georges Fares Haber for section 103

الجمهورية اللبنانية

الدوائر العقارية

شهادة قيد

أمانة التسجيل العقاري في البقاع

المنطقة العقارية	القطعة	القيسم	اسم المالك	الحصة من اصلها	اسم طالب الشهادة	ملاحظات
القاهرة	اذناه	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	عائشة وانشاء وعيسى فواز جزء من الاموال ما حصل اليه	الرقعة وارعاية واربعين جدها
صبرا عارضة	اذناه	٥٥	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	ارعاية وسبعة وسبعون جزء من الاموال ما حصل اليه	الرقعة وارعاية فواز عين وماطرا

شهادة

رقم العقار	اسم الموضع	القيسم	المنطقة	القيسم	اسم المالك	الحصة من اصلها	ملاحظات
١	العقار	١٤	القاهرة	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	استخدمه على قسمه
٢	العقار	١٤	القاهرة	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	العقار ارضي
٣	العقار	١٤	القاهرة	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	العقار ارضي
٤	العقار	١٤	القاهرة	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	العقار ارضي
٥	العقار	١٤	القاهرة	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	العقار ارضي
٦	العقار	١٤	القاهرة	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	العقار ارضي
٧	العقار	١٤	القاهرة	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	العقار ارضي
٨	العقار	١٤	القاهرة	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	العقار ارضي
٩	العقار	١٤	القاهرة	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	العقار ارضي
١٠	العقار	١٤	القاهرة	١٤	فوازات الياس شهود	١٠٠	العقار ارضي

اعطيت بناء على الطلب

أمين العدل العقاري



Deed belonging to Mrs Fawzat Elias Shehoud for sections 12 and 55



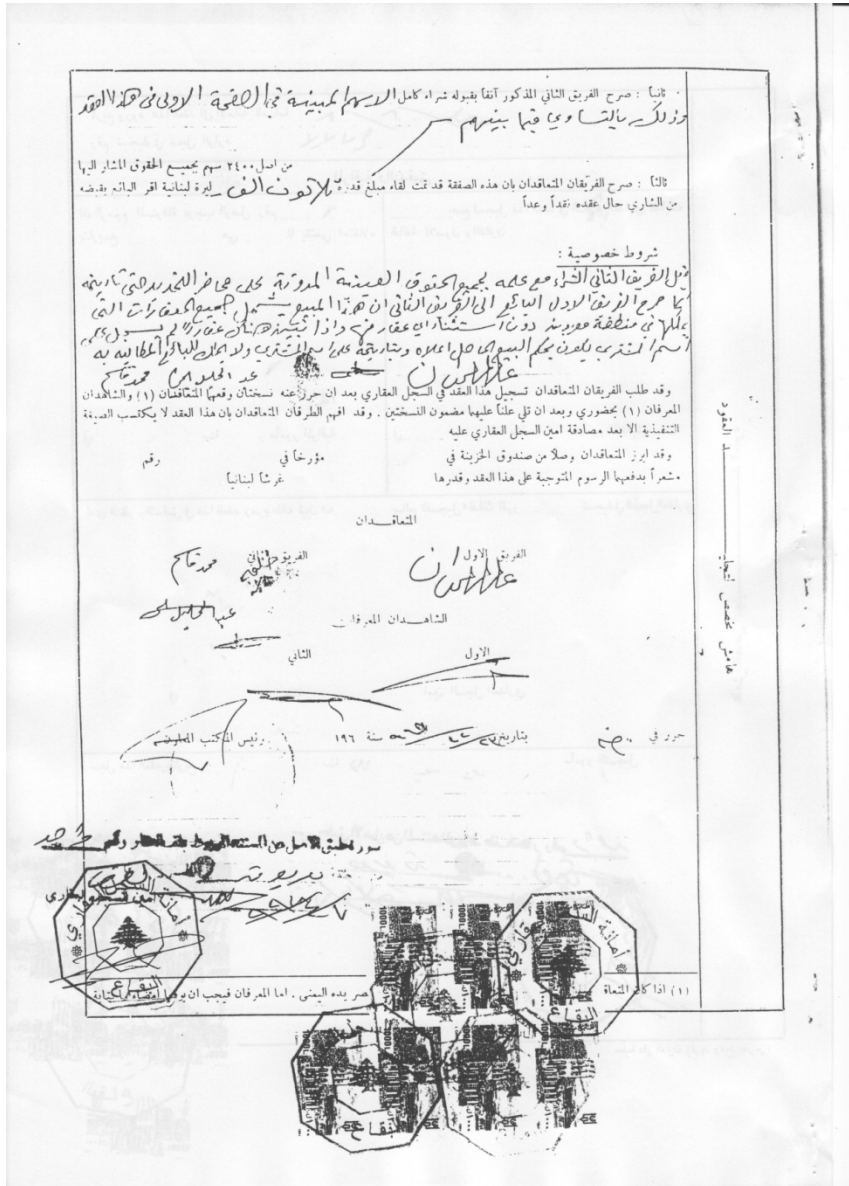












The following four documents are the deed belonging to Lebanese villagers from Maarboun litigated with Syria.

تاريخ ورود هذا العقد الى الامانة العامة  
رقم تسجيله في سجل الوارد

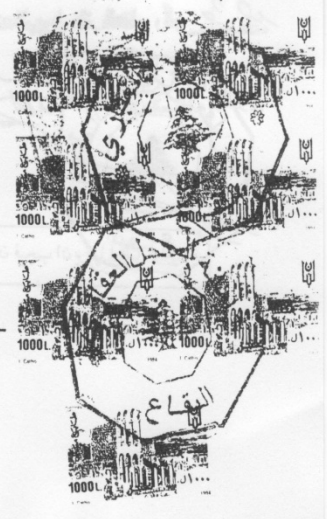
المراقبة والتدقيق

ان الرسوم المستوفاة بموجب الوصل رقم ١٢ هي ما يقتضي استفاؤه بتاريخ  
بصح تسجيل هذا العقد في السجل العقاري اطابقتها لمخالفة للاصول والقانون

في سنة مأمور المراقبة  
في سنة مأمور التدقيق

لدى النظر والتدقيق في هذا العقد ومبرراته تبين انه صالح للتسجيل، لذلك اقرر تسجيله في السجل العقاري

سجل هذا العقد بتاريخ سنة ١٩٦٦  
مأمور التسجيل



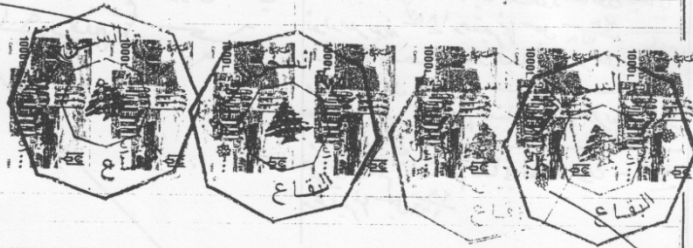
اولا : ان الفريق الاول المذكور سابقا بعد ان ابرجه في اوقات عيد يمينا ١٨٧ / عفار ١

فانبت بوجبه ملكيته لتمامه اسم بالعقارات المبينة في الصفحة الاولى في هذا العقد  
شراعية

من اصل ٢٤٠٠ سهم

وهذه العقارات هي من نوع ابريد واقعة في منطقة عربون  
وحتوية على المستحقة بمقدار على ارضي زراعية مسجى وبعل وشجر زيتون ومختلف  
ممرات من حوض انتفاعية كالاتفاقية المبينة تفصيلا في محاضر الخبير والمرونة من  
القرينة المرفقة التامة

شرح بانه باع من الفريق الثاني المذكور اعلاه ، بيما باننا قطعيا لامل الاسم المبينة في الصفحة الاولى من  
هذا العقد وذلك بالتساوي فيما بينكم



من اصل ٢٤٠٠ سهم



العدد ١  
الاسم  
الصفحة



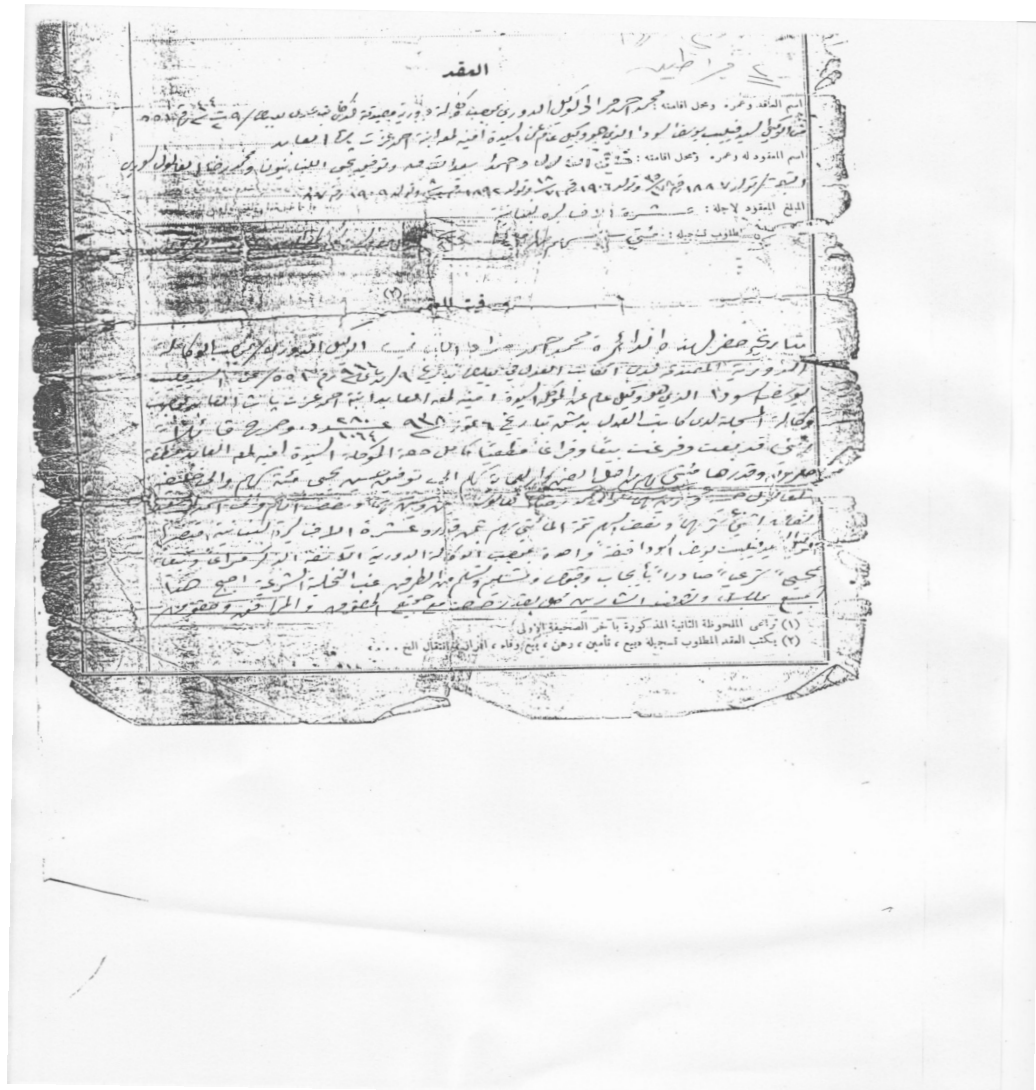


The following two pages are for the deed owned by Dr Melhem Ibrahim a Lebanese villager from Maarboun for a lot under litigation with Syria









The above is a contract for the deed owned by Lebanese villagers from Maarboun for a lot under litigation with Syria

Definition document for a lot of land in Maarboun-Ham and close villages



مخافة انشا انكبت المعادني لبي سبح المص  
 السيد: الحامي فضل يوسع ر الدين العام من عبد الرحمن بن السيد  
 المدفوع: التناهي بيان "عن الدنيا" - الم ٥٤٢: ٥٤٣  
 ٥٥٥ و ٥٦٠ من رتبة سرد محمد ٩٤٧ الشيم الكريد لاس در التيم

المزب عن رقم ١٤٠

دائمه المرافقا



٨٠٨  
 ١٤ / ٧ / ٥٨

لدى مراجعة دفتر خطه اذا كان ٩٤٧ وقد قور ٩٤٧ شهر ما  
 اولاً - من مراجعة دفتر خطه شهر ٩٤٧ شهر العا ررم ٥٢ مخفة موروه محتف حقن صوبنا  
 المحوي على المخرج من المخرج احمد ود الكندا دو عنة المزيه وتريده وشفه فزوح ومقبلة ما  
 مفدا رصافه ما به دو غنا عبا رصافه از بعد و خرويه كان فر عنة اكم و نكت شهر رصافه و خرويه كان  
 اذ عنة المخرج المخرج من بيت العابد اي / غنا عبا رصافه شهر رصافه و خرويه كان  
 ولذا بقا رصافه شهر رصافه و خرويه كان

بالتا - البقا ررم ٥٤ تاريخ خور ٩٤٧ بقور شهر رصافه و خرويه كان  
 المخرج و خرويه كان و مقبلة ما رصافه و خرويه كان و مقبلة ما رصافه و خرويه كان  
 اكم و نكت شهر رصافه و خرويه كان اي علة المخرج شهر رصافه و خرويه كان  
 انتفا لا / رصافه و خرويه كان ١١ دفتر رصافه و خرويه كان  
 قان العا ررم ٥٥ تاريخ خور ٩٤٧ بقور شهر رصافه و خرويه كان  
 الحامي حوالا ررم ٥٥ تاريخ خور ٩٤٧ بقور شهر رصافه و خرويه كان  
 دفتر رصافه و خرويه كان ١٢ ررم - تبع -



عدد الرسوم الكافية

١٨

طفه اليه في السيرة لشقة بسبب المذم

ان طنة بين الحدود الثانية السرية قرينة على المصلحة

في ٢١ آذار ١٩٤٤ طرد الحاق: التجارة لدار في سوريا الثالثة

الجمهورية السورية مع شقة مبرين منفقوا الانصار

على بلزم لا بد انما في الحاق في الحدود المتعددة

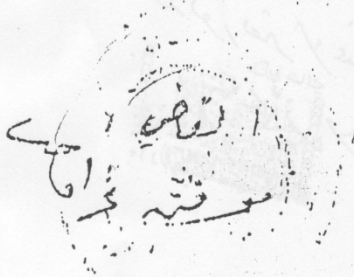
الحدود في سيناء الجسة اليه في ١٩٤٤ آب

وتتعدد بقول تاليد المذم

رسمه في الحدود السورية والمرد في الثانية

١٩٤٤

الإثنين ١٩٤٤



تدار سوريا على اراضي لبنان الكبير  
تعدى الشطاط على اماكن بنو العابد في مملكت  
ترجمة النص التركي المحرر ورا\* قيود الصابو الواردة من انقره  
\*\*\*\*\*

باد وكالة من عهد الرحمن بد العابد ان صلاح الدين فاير قدم للديرية  
العامة طلبا باخراج قيود الاراضي والاملاك التي يتصرف بها موكله مع اخوته  
في قري حام وصريون والشعبه الكائنة بقصا\* بمملك التابع للشام فخشية من  
الفساد عند الاستسناح اخذت هذه القيود بالتصهر الشمسي ودد ١٥ مبلغ -  
ثمانية وستون قطعة ووجد في الدفتر المحفوظ في ديرية الاوثان العاصه حاشية  
تاريخها ٨ صفر ١٢٢٤ شين مورخ ١٩٣٧/٤/٢٤ تحت رقم ٥٠٢ بدل  
على وريد وثيقة تاريخها ١٠٤ رجب سنة ١٢٦٥ للديرية العامة المذكورة وثيقه  
صادرة من عزت هوللو وزوجته واولادهم بوقف الاراضي والاشجار وغيرها التي -  
تحت تصرفهم في اقسية دوبا ومملك والسعيدية وايضا شرح يدل على الارادة  
السنية الناحقة بتسليم المستقات للمتولي احد عزت بانسا نغرا لصحة وثيقها  
وابقا\* المستقات باهادى متصرفتها بصفتها اراضي اميرة لعدم صحة وثيقها  
وتملك هوللا\* المتصرفين الحقوق التصرفية للاراضي والاشجار وتصحيح قيودها  
بصفتها ملكا لهم بنا\* تدفق الاعتبار للجهة الاميرية وبها هي ذات المقاسمة -  
للمقاسمات القديمة المنصوبة اليها\*

بعد اخذ القيد به بموجب القبول المورخ ١٩٤٣/١٠/٢٩ ل (٨٦٢٨٨٧)

٥٥٩٧ صلحت صورة القيد الى التوكيل ١٩٤٣/١٠/٢٥ بديرية سجل الصابو

وكالة الخارجية للجمهورية التركية

مديرية الحقوق المختلطة رقم ١٢٢٨

يصادق على ان الخاتم والتوقيع المحرر اعلاه هو خاص بديرية الصابو -

والكاد استرو العام ٢٦ تشرين اول سنة ١٩٤٣

انقرضا ٢٦ تشرين اول سنة ١٩٤٣

وكالة الخارجية

مديرية الحقوق المختلطة

التوقيع - ادم بايزيد اولو

A document from the Turkish Government in 1943, in which it is stated that Syrian villagers have invaded and abused Lebanese land in Maarboun.







The following five pages are for a selling contract between a Syrian citizen and a Lebanese citizen for all the lands in Maarboun and Ham registered in the Bekaa Estate Registry in 1966 with all its legal issues.

صرح الفريق الأول بأنه باع من الفريق الثاني المذكور اثنا عشر بيتاً بطبعا كامل الاسهم التي يملكها في قرى ابيجات  
 ومجدلون وحام من العقارات المذكورة اثنا عشر وأربعماية وثلاثون سهما من اصل ٢٤٠٠ سهما في العقارات التي يملك  
 بها شتاية سهما في منطقتي الشعبية ومعربون . حيث يبيئ للفريق الاول مائة وعشرون سهما في ملكيته بالعقارات  
 المذكورة تكافا باع مائتين وأربعين سهما من اصل ٢٤٠٠ سهما في العقارات التي يملك بها ثلاثماية سهما من  
 منطقة معربون حيث يبيئ للفريق الاول ستون سهما في ملكيته بالعقارات المذكورة .

١٠١٠ صرحت الفريق الثاني اسعد علي الزين بقوله شراء كامل الاسهم في الحاضر المذكورة اعلاه في قرى ابيجات  
 ومجدلون وحام . وأربعماية وثلاثون سهما في عقارات قرى الشعبية ومعربون التي يملك بها الفريق الاول شتاية  
 سهما . والمائتين والأربعين سهما في قرية معربون من العقارات التي يملك فيها الفريق الاول ثلاثماية سهما .  
 صرح الفريقان المتعاقدان بان هذه الصفقة قد تمت لفا مليم قدره / مائة وثمانية وعشرون الف ليرة لبنانية /  
 تدفع على ثلاثة أقساط : القسط الاول وقدره / خمسة وعشرون الف ليرة لبنانية / يدفع بتاريخ ٢٧ شباط ١٦٦٦ اوست  
 وستين . والقسط الثاني وقدره / خمسة وعشرون الف ليرة لبنانية يدفع بتاريخ ١٥ ايار سنة ١٦٦٦ اوست وستين .  
 والقسط الثالث وقدره / ثمانية وسبعون الف ليرة لبنانية / يدفع بتاريخ ٥ ايلول سنة ١٦٦٦ اوست وستين .  
 وفي حال تاخر الفريق الثاني عن دفع اى قسط في استحقاقه تستحق كافة الاقساط دفعة واحدة وذلك بدون اذاعة  
 الى اذار ما .

١٠١١ لما كانت السيدة و داد الشطاح زوجة نظير بك العابد والتي لا تزال تزعم انها ابنة عزت باشا العابد  
 استنادا لحكم صادر عن محكمة شرعية دمشق رقم صدور حكم نهائي من محاكم اسطنبول يثبت انها (بوداد بنت جوزف  
 الشطاح ) اقامت الدعوى مع كل من علي الحدادي وصبري بك -مادة - جوزف بك السكاف بمبالغ مالية عن الرجوع  
 اراضيها التي انتزعتها من الموكلف سنية العابد واخوتها . وقد اوقعت الحجز الاحتياطي على كامل حصة السيدة  
 سنية العابد في العقارات المذكورة . وحيث ان محكمة بداية زحلة الدعية كانت قد اصدرت بتاريخ ١٠ اذار سنة  
 ١٩٥٠ برقم اساس ٦٦ قرار ٦٦ حكما بالزام السيدة سنية العابد بدفع مبلغ / احدى وثلاثون الف ليرة لبنانية / مع  
 الرسوم والمصاريف والفائدة القانونية اعتبارا من تاريخ اقامة الدعوى الواقع في ٢٢ / ١ / ١٩٥٠ . وحيث ان هذه  
 الدعوى قد استوفيت من قبل كل من المتداعيين المذكورين ولا تزال عالة امام محكمة استئناف بعليق الدعية  
 تحت رقم اساس ٦٦ اثنان وستون سنة ١٩٦٥ اثنان البيع جرى بين الدعويين المتعاقدين على ان يحل المشتري  
 الفريق الثاني محل البائعة في هذه الدعوى . ومتحلا نتائجها واخذ على عاتقه امر تسديد هذه الدين بمعا باخذت  
 في حال صدور الحكم النهائي بذلك للفريق الثاني اذا شاء الحق باجراء الدفالة معهم واخذ سند امرا . ثم  
 لمصلحة السيدة سنية العابد بمضمون الدعوى المذكورة وبالتالي وبعبارة اخرى فان قيمة هذا الدين بهذه الدعوى  
 المذكورة تشكل جزءا من الثمن المسمى اعلاه .

١٠١٢ بموجب اشارة التامين العقاري من الدرجة الاولى ، ويدون فائدة على كافة العقارات موضوع هذا العقد في  
 السجل العقاري ما عدا الحصص في عقارات قري حام و دريون والحصص في العقارات ٢٦ / ١٩ / ١١ / ٤١١ /  
 متعلقة بحام . وهذا التامين يعهد اليه السيدة سنية العابد .

١٠١٣ دفع الاقساط البالغ مجموعها مائة وثمانية وعشرون الف ليرة لبنانية .







مكتب  
الأستاذ ناجي الحسيني  
الكتاب العدل في بعلبك  
تليفون : ٨٧٠٥٧٨

بتاريخه انا الموقع أدناه محمد علي الدين اللبناني المقيم في بعلبك بتاريخ ١١/١٠/١٩٨٠

قد وكلت السيد محمد إبراهيم شبلان من بعلبك ببيع وبيع عن من يشاء وأراد وبالتمن الذي يشاء  
ويزيده لكل ما يملكه من عقارات هيرية وعينية واقعة في بعلبك بصفحة القيد والرقم  
القيد والتموين واستلام برائة الرضا والفتح والهدية

وذلك امام الدوائر العقارية وعموم الدوائر التي يعود اليها ذلك وأذنته بالتوقيع عن مع حق الاقرار والابراء  
والاسقاط وقبض الثمن واستلام سند التمليك والتوقيع على استلام وكالة خاصة شاملة بالخصوص المذكور  
بجواز منه فوكيل الغير بتاريخ ١١/١٠/١٩٨٠

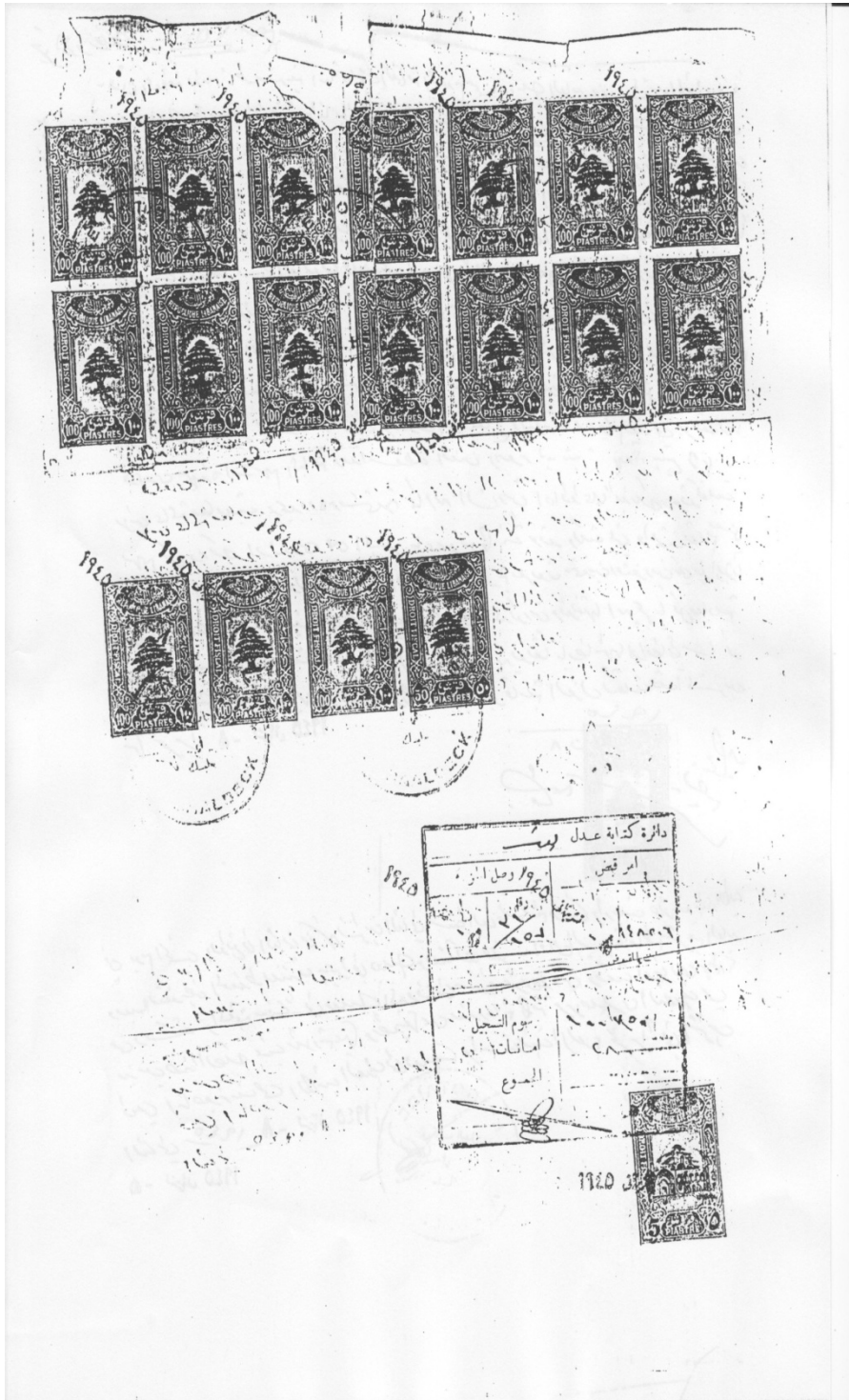
عمومي =  
ع  
شخصي =

نظر المصادقة على صحة اعضاء السيد محمد علي الدين اللبناني المقيم في بعلبك بتاريخ ١١/١٠/١٩٨٠

وقد وقع أمامي أنا ناجي الحسيني الكاتب العدل في بعلبك بعد تلاوة هذا السند عليه علناً وموافقته على  
مضمونه بحض ارادته وذلك في يوم الاثنين الموافق في ١١ من شهر ١٠ سنة الف وتسعمائة  
١٩٨٠

الكتاب العدل في بعلبك  
رؤسائه  
الكتاب العدل في بعلبك

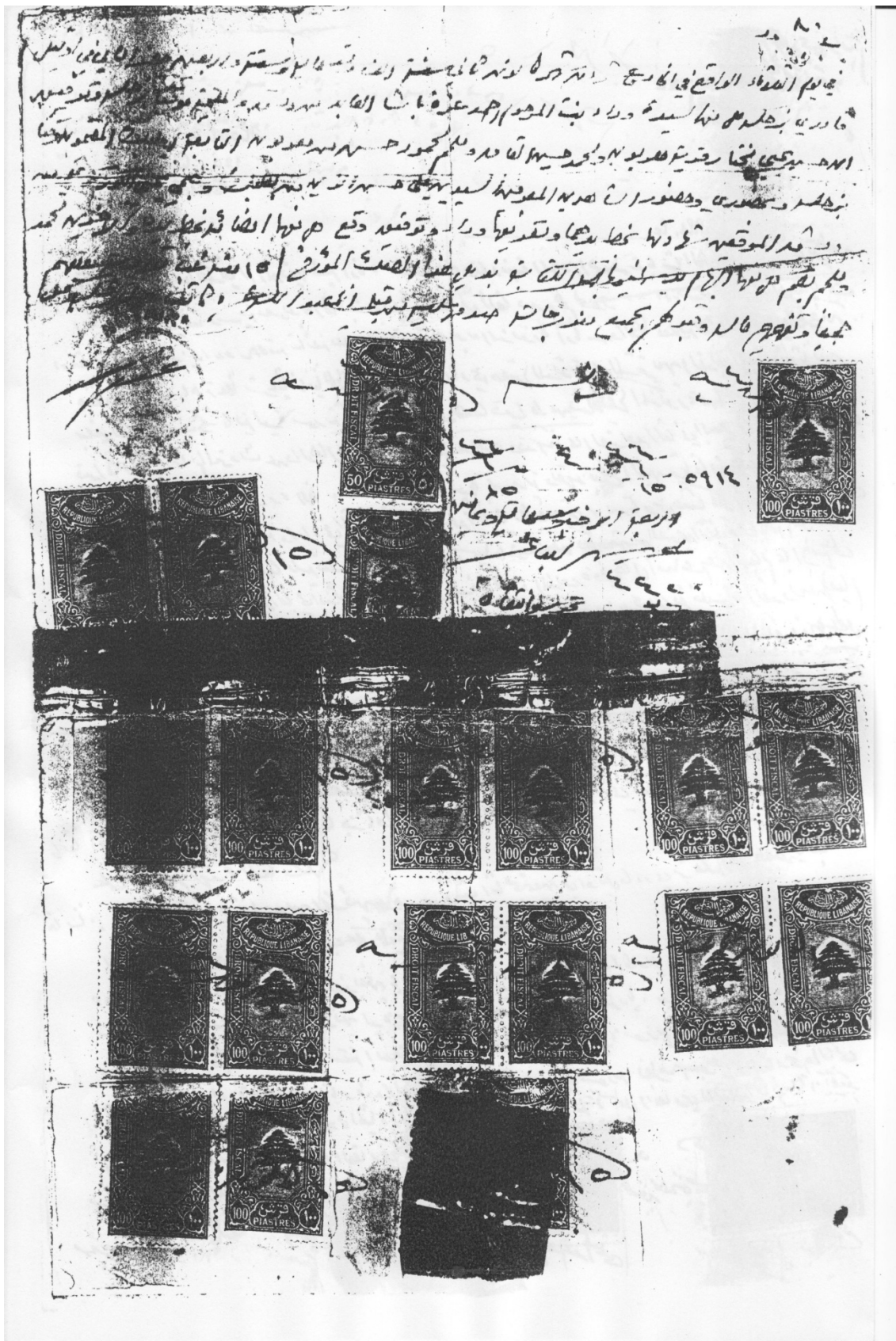




This page and the following ones are for a deed for a piece of land sold by a Syrian to the Lebanese in Maarboun

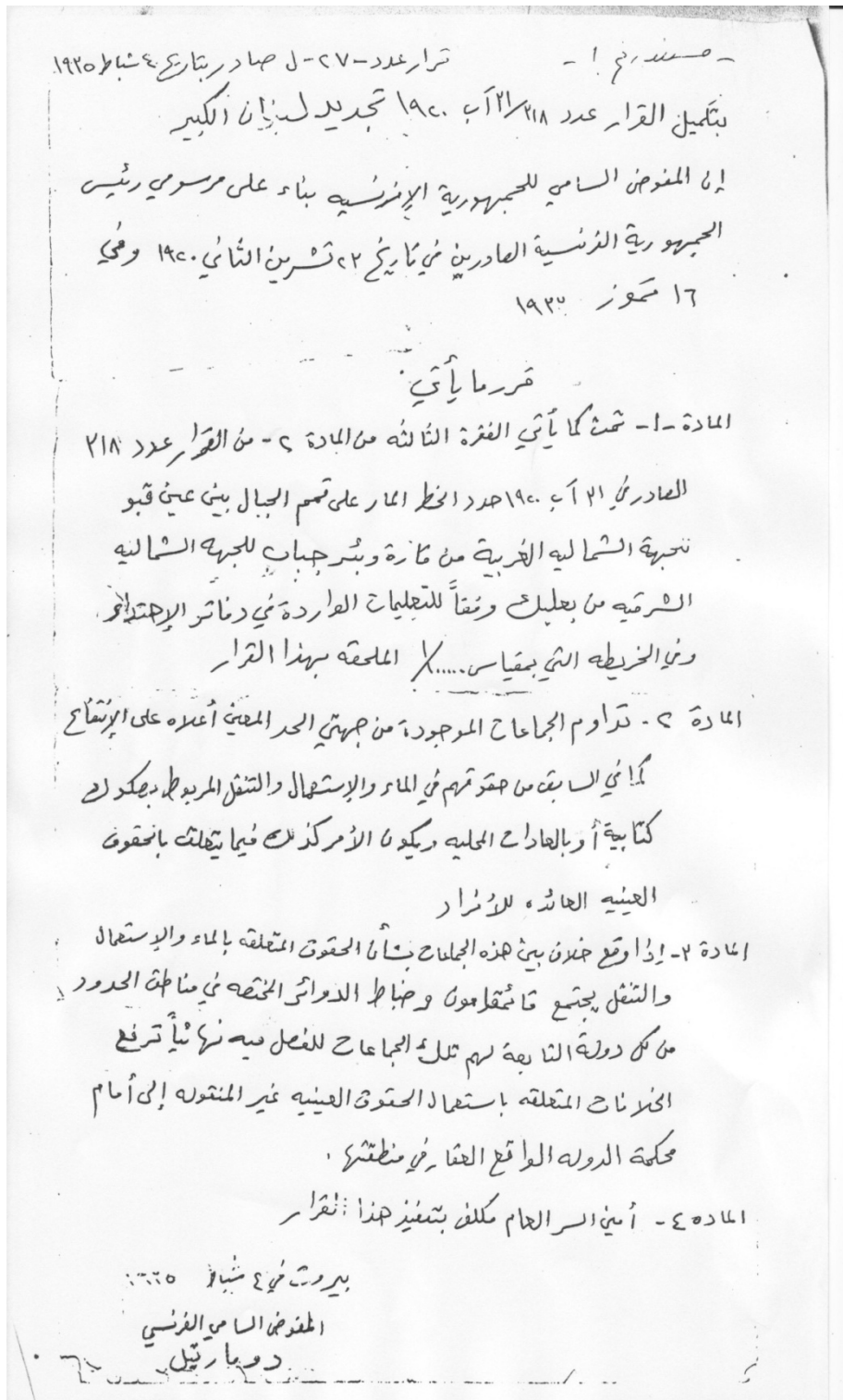








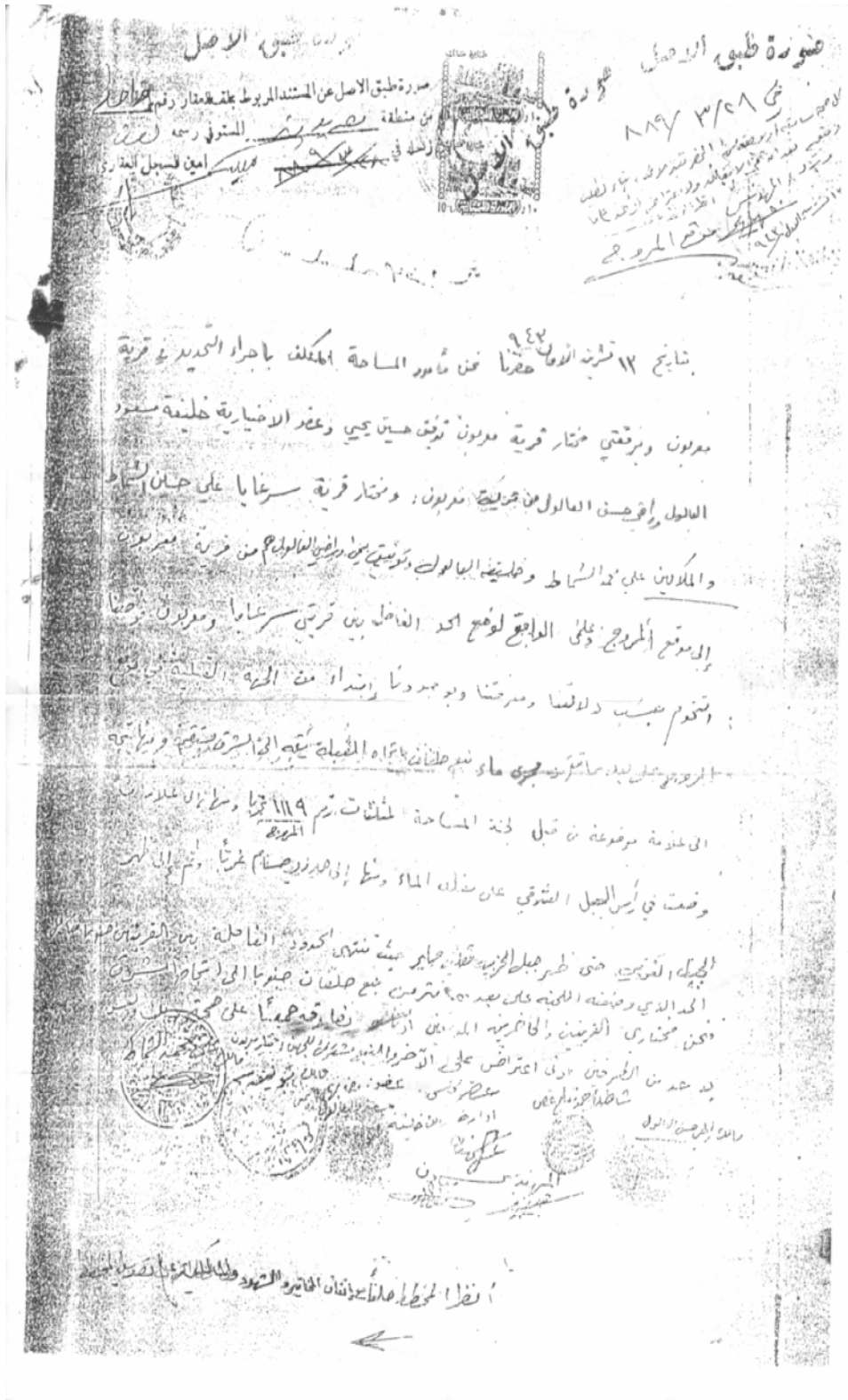




A decision by the French Commissioner De Martel about the resolution of problems between the two countries sharing the border in 1935.







A map and an agreement between all the mayors of both villages Maarboun and Sergaya about the demarcated border of the two villages.

# References

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