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DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES
POLICY DEPARTMENT B: STRUCTURAL AND COHESION POLICIES

FISHERIES

JURISDICTIONAL WATERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS

STUDY

This document has been requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Fisheries.

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**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES OF THE
UNION**

POLICY DEPARTMENT B: STRUCTURAL AND COHESION POLICIES

FISHERIES

JURISDICTIONAL WATERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS

STUDY

Content:

Due to their geographical features, maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean and Black Seas are particularly complex. The number of states and their relative positions create new boundaries that impact on coastal states' and third countries' access to use of the living resources. This study describes and analyses the jurisdictional structure of these two basins and the possible impacts on fishing activity.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPTS

CS	Continental shelf
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone
EPZ	Ecological protection zone
FPZ	Fisheries protection zone
FPZ-SPA	Fisheries/ecological protection zone
IW	Internal waters
JW	Jurisdictional waters
NBL	Normal baseline
SBL	Straight baseline
TS	Territorial sea
UJ	Undetermined jurisdiction

COUNTRIES

AG	Algeria
AL	Albania
BK	Bosnia-Herzegovina
BU	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
EG	Egypt
FR	France
GG	Georgia
GR	Greece
GZ	Gaza
HR	Croatia
IS	Israel
IT	Italy
LE	Lebanon
LY	Libya
MN	Monaco
MO	Morocco
MT	Malta
MW	Montenegro
RO	Romania
RS	Russia
SI	Slovenia
SP	Spain
SY	Syria
TS	Tunisia
TU	Turkey
UK	United Kingdom
UP	Ukraine

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area
BARCOM	Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean
BP	Barcelona Process
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIESM	The Mediterranean Science Commission
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
DOALOS	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
EASES	European Atlantic Social-Ecological System
EEA	European Economic Area
EEA	European Environment Agency
EUROMED	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HW	Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IHO	International Hydrographic Organisation
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LBS	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources
LME	Large Marine Ecosystems
LOS	Law of the Sea
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MEDSPA	Current LIFE programme
MEOW	Marine Ecoregions of the World
PARIS MOU	Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Ports State Control
MED MOU	Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Ports State Control in the Mediterranean Region
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RACs	Regional Activities Centres
RAMOGE	The RAMOGE Agreement is the instrument adopted by the governments of France, Monaco and Italy to ensure that the coastal areas of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Region, the Principality of Monaco and the Ligurian Region form a pilot zone for preventing and combating pollution of the marine environment.
SALVAGE	International Convention on Salvage
SFS	United Nation Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
SPA	Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean
SUA	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation
UCH	Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
UFM	Union for the Mediterranean
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WFDE	Waterfront Directive Ecoregions

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SUMMARY

The way in which states' declare their maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean and Black Seas reveals not only the image and iconography of a new territorial and political reality but also the formal – geographical – factors on which it is constructed, and some of the reasons behind the territorial disputes and tensions.

The political shape of the Mediterranean region is characterised by a clear division between the north and south coasts, the first comprised, to a large extent, of EU Member States, thus implying greater cohesion and the existence of common policies, and the latter (the North African coast) with a weak political structure. Nonetheless, in terms of the maritime map, national interests predominate both north and south, with a resulting mosaic of jurisdictions that facilitates neither bilateral nor multilateral agreements.

In the Black Sea, despite the fact that the Russian Federation continues to maintain economic links with the region's states, a Western-looking geopolitical dynamic has emerged in recent years that has resulted in the more active involvement of the European Union.

The legal framework of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea [UNCLOS] (1982) provides jurisdictional structure to the maritime space. UNCLOS defines a number of territorial spaces that may wholly or partly be proclaimed by coastal states. The main territorial forms that national jurisdiction of the maritime space may take are as follows: internal waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone. Waters located beyond the jurisdiction of the states are defined as the 'high seas'; seabed and subsoil not subject to state jurisdiction is known as the 'area'. Alongside the jurisdictional spaces defined in UNCLOS, the coastal states of the Mediterranean Sea have also established fisheries protection zones and ecological protection zones.

The limited size of the Mediterranean Sea is such that if the states were to claim full jurisdiction of their waters, the whole sea would be under national jurisdiction. Some states have not proclaimed their sovereign rights, however, and this means that a considerable proportion of the waters do in fact remain high seas. In the Black Sea, in contrast, all the waters are under the jurisdiction of the different coastal states.

The delimitation between different jurisdictions in the Mediterranean gives rise to what could be termed a 'jurisdictional asymmetry', a consequence of the heterogeneous nature of the legal systems of adjacent jurisdictions: exclusive economic zone, fisheries areas, fisheries protection zones and ecological protection (González Giménez, J., 2007).

Seen from another perspective, when coastal states declare their jurisdictional rights by means of any of the above concepts, this implies a greater responsibility on their part for resource and environmental conservation. Hence the suggestion to extend states' jurisdictional rights beyond the territorial sea, as a management and conservation mechanism that would ensure effective governance of the Mediterranean basin.

Given its hydrological and climatic features, the biological productivity of the Mediterranean as a whole, measured in terms of its primary production, is less than that of most oceanic areas. There are some exceptions, such as the Adriatic, the Gulf of Lion and the southern Aegean which, due to the magnitude of average nutrient concentrations, are of greater primary productivity (AEM, 2000). Primary productivity in the Black Sea is greater than in

the Mediterranean, the most productive areas being the coastal waters around Ukraine, Romania and Bulgaria.

In addition, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea are the source of a number of different disputes between coastal states. Some of these are historic in nature; in others the process of extending sovereignty over their maritime space has given rise to new disputes between states, caused by overlapping jurisdictions and the creation of new boundaries.

Governance in the Mediterranean and Black Seas takes place at different levels, depending on the jurisdictional structure of the maritime space – with responsibilities on the part of coastal and third countries – and the different levels of political-administrative (supra-national, regional, sub-regional) organisation.

1. INTRODUCTION

This study follows the technical specifications for production of the document 'Jurisdictional waters in the Mediterranean and Black Seas' (IP/B/PECH/IC/2009-087). Its focus and content is not strictly legal, instead offering a geographic vision and interpretation of the jurisdictional decisions made by coastal states. The way in which states are now projecting their national sovereignty over the maritime space is resulting in a new political geography: new territories and consequently new boundaries, meaning - in turn - a new framework of relationships between political players. All these circumstances are determining the use of the maritime space and, with regard to the object of this study, the fishery resources.

This document is structured into five sections (Introduction; Geographical, Political and Jurisdictional Framework; Jurisdictional Waters; Disputes; Governance) and draws on numerous graphics (maps, graphs and tables) accompanied by clear and concise text, along with an analysis that will contribute to supporting fishery management initiatives in the Mediterranean Basin and the Black Sea.

Part of the material on which this present study is based comes from two current research projects (SEJ2007-66487/Ministry of Science and Innovation, Spain; SEJ-02654/Autonomous Government of Andalucía, Spain). Both projects will contribute to a better understanding of the maritime geography of the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

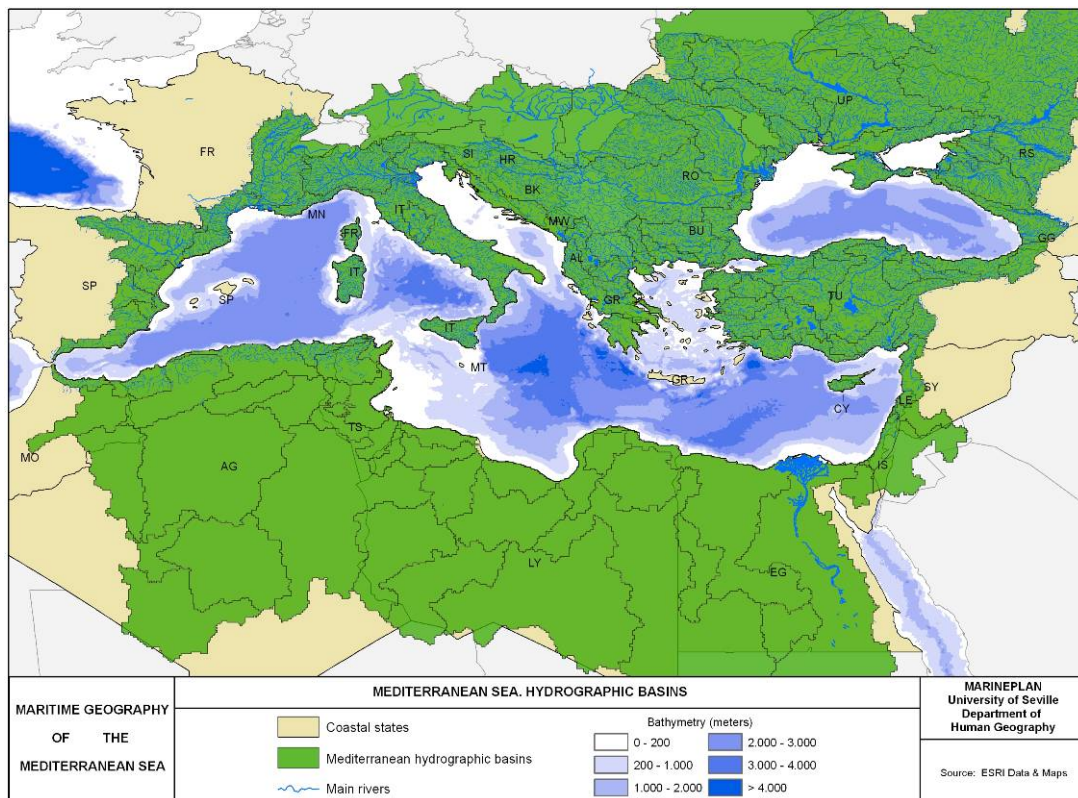
2. GEOGRAPHICAL, POLITICAL AND JURISDICTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Mediterranean/Black Sea region is best described in terms of its position as a crossroads: both geographically, socio-culturally and politically. This section aims to provide an overview of the basic geographical and political structure of both basins, as it is within this structure that the maritime dimension and its jurisdictional formalisation are to be found.

2.1. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

The Mediterranean and Black Seas form two interlinked basins, each nonetheless with their own specific features and identities. This is why some literature treats them as separate entities while some considers them together as a single unit.

Map 1: River basins of the Mediterranean and Black Seas



The morphology of the northern coast of the Mediterranean is made up of numerous bays, peninsulas and islands. In the basin as a whole there are more than 5 000 islands and islets; 4 000 of these islands are less than 10 km² in size and 162 of them are larger than this (IUCN, 2009). Corsica, Sardinia and the Balearics are the most well-known in the west, and Cyprus, Crete and Rhodes in the east. Sicily and Malta are located in the centre. The Aegean Sea contains more than 700 islands and islets, forming a large archipelago.

The Mediterranean Sea, which represents 1% of the world's oceans, is where the European, African and Asian continents meet. To the west it connects with the Atlantic Ocean via the Straits of Gibraltar (1 092 m deep) and, to the east, through the Dardanelles (91 m deep),

with the Sea of Marmara and, further still, through the Bosphorus (72.8 m deep), with the Black Sea. In addition, it is linked to the Red Sea via the Suez Canal (Map 1).

Covering an area of 2.5 million km², the Mediterranean stretches 3 860 km from east to west and is 1 600 km across at its widest point, although opposite states (including their islands) are never actually more than 720 km (400 nautical miles) apart (Map 1). The Mediterranean is not generally very deep (1 500 m average), with a maximum depth of 5 150 m along the southern coast of Greece.

An underground barrier divides the Mediterranean between Tunisia and Sicily into two large basins: west and east. The western basin can be sub-divided into the Straits of Gibraltar, the Alboran Sea, the Balearics (Iberian Sea) and the Ligurian Sea. The eastern basin can be sub-divided into the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Straits of Sicily, the Adriatic Sea, the Ionian Sea and the Aegean Sea (Map 57) (IHO, 1953).

The Mediterranean coast, including the coasts of the only island state (Malta), along with the coasts of the islands that form part of continental states, measures approximately 45 000 km. This coast is, however, unevenly distributed between the coastal states, with four of them accounting for approximately 75% of the whole coast (Greece, Italy, Croatia and Turkey). Croatia is particularly notable due to the large number of islands that make up this country. In contrast, ten states, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Monaco and Lebanon, have very small coastlines (González Giménez, J., 2007).

The Black Sea connects with the Sea of Marmara through the Bosphorus Strait (36 m deep on average), and into the Sea of Azov through the Strait of Kirch. The length of this sea from east to west is 1 150 km, with a maximum breadth of 600 km. With a total area of 463 000 km², the Black Sea has maximum and average depths of 2 300 m and 1 240 m respectively.

There are no large islands in the Black Sea, the largest being Snake Island (Zmeiny), opposite the Danube Delta. The Black Sea coast measures some 4 340 km in length, being unequally distributed between the six coastal states that border it. Two states alone, Turkey and Ukraine, account for more than 60% of its length.

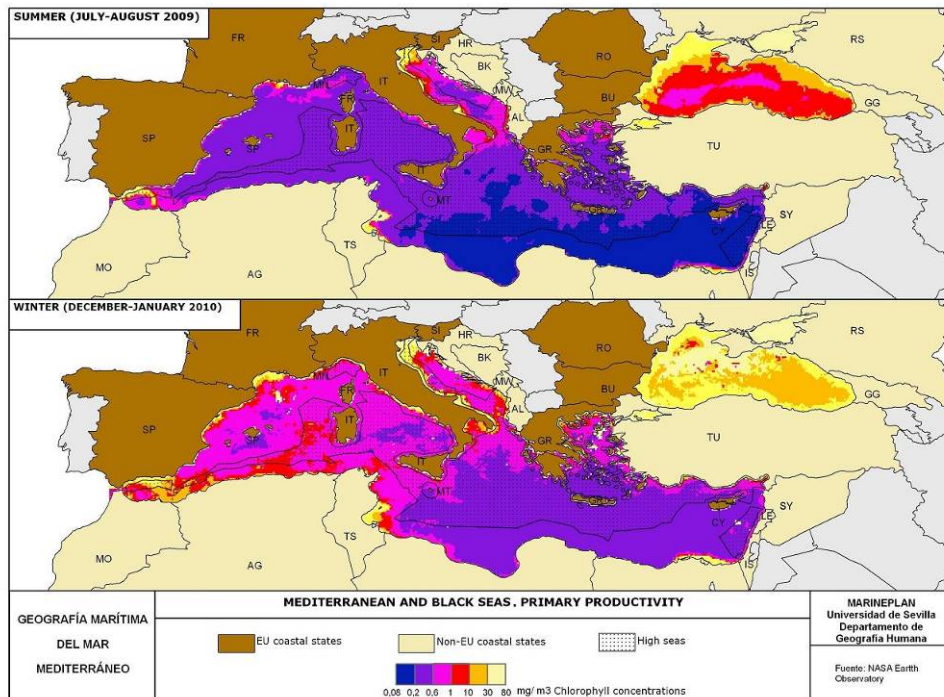
One of the differences between the Mediterranean and Black Seas lies in their river discharges. While few large rivers flow into the Mediterranean – the Ebro, Rodano and Po are notable on the north coast and the Nile on the south –, several large rivers flow into the Black Sea, including the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper and Don.

The Mediterranean forms a concentration basin in which the amount of water evaporating is greater than the rain and river water flowing into it. The consequent concentration of salts that occurs increases the density of the water, causing it to sink to the depths and flow into the Atlantic Ocean through the Straits of Gibraltar. This outflow of deep water from the Mediterranean is compensated by the entry of superficial water coming from the Atlantic. This continual interchange prevents a saturation of the ecosystem (MMRM, 2008). In addition, the Mediterranean water renews itself every eighty years. In contrast, rainfall and river discharge into the Black Sea exceed evaporation, hence forming a dilution basin.

Due to its hydrological and climatic features, the biological productivity of the Mediterranean as a whole, measured in terms of its primary production, is less than that of most oceanic areas. There are some exceptions, such as the Adriatic, the Gulf of Lion and the southern Aegean which, due to the magnitude of average concentrations of nutrients, are of greater primary productivity (AEM, 2000). Primary productivity in the Black Sea is greater than in the Mediterranean (Map 2), the most productive areas being the coastal

waters around Ukraine, Romania and Bulgaria. However, eutrophication¹ has caused increased hypoxia (lack of oxygen) in some areas, which is seriously threatening the coastal waters of the north-east. It was estimated that, over the period 1972 - 1990, approximately 5 million tonnes of fish were lost from that area (Zaitsev, 1992).

Map 2: Primary productivity in the Mediterranean and Black Seas



In general, the breadth of the continental shelf in both the Mediterranean and Black Seas is not very great, although there are some exceptions, around the estuaries of the main rivers (the Rodano in the Gulf of Lion and the Nile in the Levant Sea) or on the coasts of the Adriatic and Tunisia, and to the west of the Black Sea. The greatest biomass density can be found between 200 and 300 m down, but only 20% of the Mediterranean is of such depth (González Giménez, J., 2007). This explains the limitations to the development of large fisheries in these basins. The biodiversity of the Mediterranean Sea is nonetheless considerable: it contains 10% of higher forms of plant life and 18% of macroscopic animal species (Livre Bleu, 2009).

Although the primary productivity of the Black Sea is greater than that of the Mediterranean (Map 2), the eutrophication mentioned above has had an important transborder impact on the sea's biological diversity, as in the case of fishery resources, which have declined considerably over the last 30 years (COM(2001)615 final).

¹ '(...) an over-enrichment of the water bodies with organic matter, especially algae due to excessive nutrient loads' (COM(2001)615 final).

2.2. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

This section gives an overview of the basic political structure in the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins. The territorial morphology of these regions is such that an intricate web of political bodies, from the local to the international, has grown up around these basins, each with a share of the responsibility for governing the maritime space.

There are a number of different levels of political organisation existing within the above geographical context. The political framework of the Mediterranean and Black Seas is the result of an interaction of different levels of political organisation: supranational, transnational, national and subnational (Table 1). This structure is important insofar as each of these levels has tasks and responsibilities related to managing and governing the maritime coastal space.

Table 1: Hierarchical structure of the political framework in the Mediterranean and Black Seas

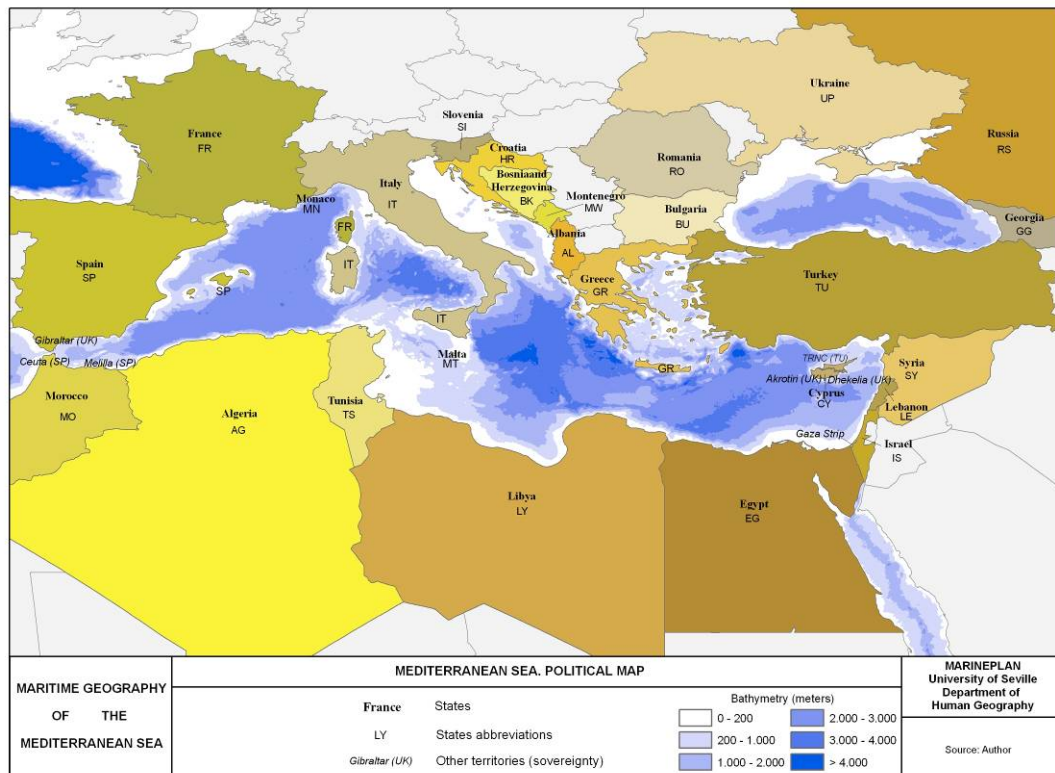
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	POLITICAL SCOPE
SUB-GLOBAL	SUPRANATIONAL LEVEL
Mediterranean and Black Seas South Europe & North Africa & Asia Minor & Asia	EU; Arab Maghreb Union; Arab League; Union for the Mediterranean
MACROREGIONAL	TRANSNATIONAL LEVEL
Mediterranean Arc	Intermediterranean Commission Balkan and Black Sea Commission
	NATIONAL LEVEL
	AL, AG, BK, HR, CY, EG, FR, GR, IS, IT, LE, LY, MT, MN, MW, MO, SI, SP, SY, TS, TU, RU, RO, UP, RS, GG, TU.
MESOREGIONAL	SUBNATIONAL LEVEL
Coastal regions	NUTS 2*, regions, federations
LOCAL	LOCAL LEVEL
District, county.	NUTS 3, LAU 1, LAU 2**, municipalities

* Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS).

** Local Administrative Units (LAU). EU statistical unit.

Source: EASES, adapted by author.

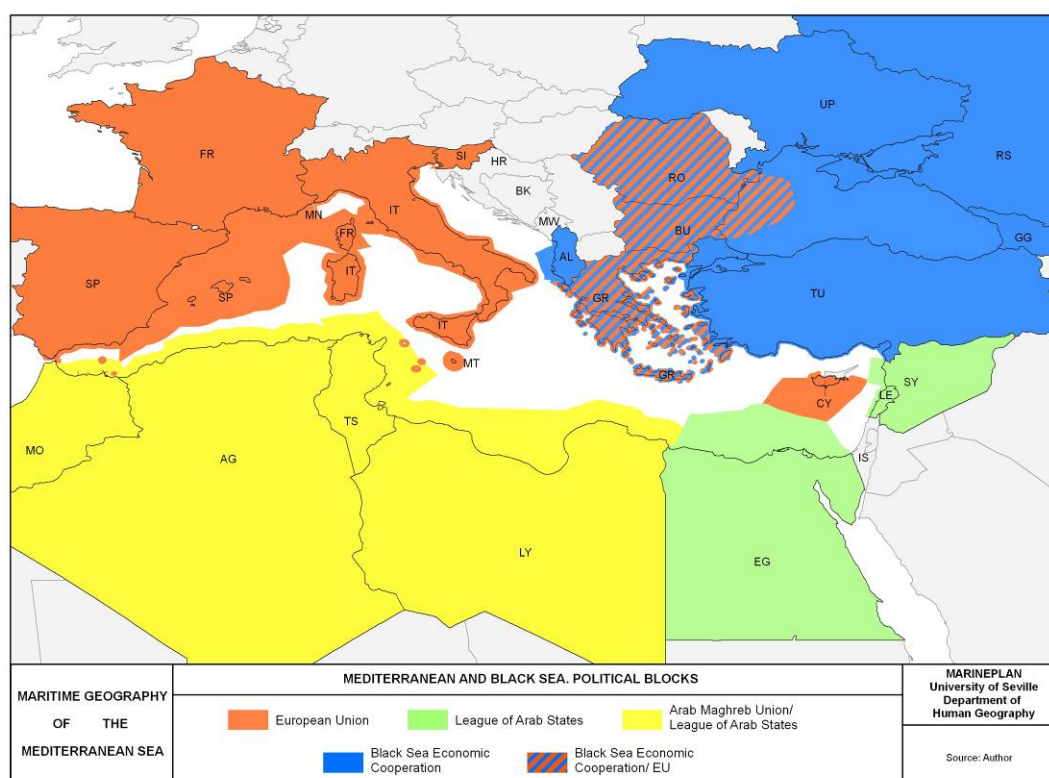
The states play a central role in the political configuration of these basins. Of the 21 Mediterranean coastal states, 11 are in Europe, five are in Africa and five in Asia (Map 3). The Black Sea is surrounded by six countries, three in Europe and three in Asia (Map 3).

Map 3: Political map of the Mediterranean and Black Seas

In addition to the states, various supranational entities have gained a growing importance as players with management roles over the maritime space, although there is a clear distinction between the Mediterranean and the Black Seas.

In the Mediterranean, there are obvious differences between the north and south coasts (Map 4); the former comprises mostly EU Member States while the latter has weak political cohesion due to the existence of entities such as the Arab League and the Arab Maghreb Union (Table 2).

In the Black Sea, while the countries of the east coast form part of the European Union, and the whole of the south coast comprises a candidate country (Turkey), the north-east and south-east coasts are made up of states that arose following the break-up of the Soviet Union, and these have fragile national institutions and virtually non-existent political cohesion (Table 2) (Map 4).

Map 4: Political blocks

Despite the Russian Federation maintaining economic links with the region's states, a Western-oriented geopolitical dynamic has taken hold in the Black Sea in recent years, resulting in the more active participation of the European Union. In addition, the creation in 1992 of the supranational Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), under the impetus of Turkey, has increased the common political and economic interest in the region (Marcu, S., 2006).

Table 2: Supranational political organisations in the Mediterranean and Black Seas

Supranational organisations	Purpose	Nº. of countries	Location
EU	Political-economic	11	Europe
EEA*	Economic	9 (4 associated)	Europe/Asia/Africa
Union for the Mediterranean **	Political-social-economic	43	Europe/Asia/Africa
Arab League	Political	7	Africa/Asia
Arab Maghreb Union	Economic	4	Africa
BSEC***	Political-economic	11	Eurasia

*EEA: European Economic Area.

** Union for the Mediterranean: former EUROMED (Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, was re-launched in 2008 as Union for the Mediterranean).

*** BSEC: Black Sea Economic Cooperation.

Source: Author.

On a supranational level, the recent (2008) creation, in Paris, of the Union for the Mediterranean (the official name of which is the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean - BP: UFM) must be noted. This is formed of 43 countries, 27 of them from the EU plus countries along the south coast of the Mediterranean (with the exception of Libya) and some of the Balkan states. This body has improved political, economic and social relations between the EU and the rest of the Mediterranean countries (Livre Bleu, 2009).

There is also a distinction between the Mediterranean and Black Seas in terms of their intermediary political institutions. On the one hand, the expansion and consolidation of the European Union has encouraged the creation of a web of intermediary-level political structures in the northern arc of the Mediterranean, for example the [Intermediterranean Commission](#), whose interaction and dialogue with other levels of government forms a more organised governance system. This contrasts with the south coast of the Mediterranean (North Africa), which is less structured at this intermediary political level (Table 3). This increases the gap between the two coasts in terms of their capacity to manage the marine environment.

Table 3: Other supranational political entities in the Mediterranean and Black Seas

Transnational organisations	Purpose	No of countries	Location
Intermediterranean Commission (CPMR)	Regional political	4	Europe
Balkan and Black Sea Commission (CPMR)	Regional political	11	Europe/Asia
Islands Commission (CPMR)	Regional political	6	

Source: Author.

In the Black Sea, Romania and Bulgaria's accession to the EU has encouraged the presence of intermediary-level political entities in the region. In addition, the European Union has promoted cooperation programmes and policies aimed at encouraging the region's development and cohesion. These initiatives are the [Neighbourhood Policy](#) (COM(2004)373 final), [EU-Russia Environmental Cooperation](#) (COM(2001)772 final), and the [Black Sea Synergy](#) (COM(2007)160 final). Apart from these activities, and with the exception of the Balkan and Black Sea Commission (Table 3), which the Russian Federation does not belong to, there is no other kind of intermediary-level political entity in the region, and this results in a lack of cohesion between the coastal states, diminishing their capacity to jointly manage the maritime spaces adjoining their waters.

The subnational and local political levels are represented in the Mediterranean and Black Seas by the coastal regions, provinces and local authorities. These bodies, by virtue of both their number (there are 45 coastal regions in Europe alone) (Table 4) and their tasks in relation to maritime coastal space management and administration, are ensuring a growing role for the sub-state level in the political structure of both basins and are consolidating the idea of multi-level governance in the region.

Table 4: Territorial organisation of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea states

Countries and territories	Regional level	Provincial level	Local level
Spain	17 Autonomous Communities	50 provinces	8 111 municipalities
France	26 regions	100 departments	3 6683 municipalities
Italy	20 regions	103 provinces	8 101 municipalities
Malta			68 local councils
Slovenia			193 municipalities
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation, Srpska Republic Brcko District	10 cantons	89
Croatia		21 counties	429 municipalities
Montenegro			21 municipalities
Albania		12 counties +36 districts	N/A
Greece		50 prefectures	914 municipalities + 120 communities
Cyprus			33 (24) municipalities + 491 (354) communities (The figures in brackets exclude northern Cyprus)
Turkey		81 special provincial administrations	3 519 municipalities+ 16 metropolitan municipalities
Israel	6 districts	15 sub-districts	Local councils 141+regional councils 54
Palestinian Territories		14 governments (9 in West Bank and 5 in the Gaza Strip)	74 municipalities (63 in the West Bank and 11 in the Gaza Strip)
Jordan		12 governments	99 municipalities
Syria		14 departments	107 cities+ 248 small cities+ 207 towns
Lebanon		6 regions 1 department	930 municipalities
Egypt		26 governments	217 cities + Luxor (with special status) 4 617 towns
Tunisia		24 governments	264 municipalities
Algeria		48 provinces	1 541 municipalities
Bulgaria		28 provinces	N/A
Romania			41 districts + 1 municipal area (Bucharest)
Ukraine		24 regions +1 Autonomous Republic of Crimea	2 municipalities
Russian Republics	83 federal subjects	7 federal districts	N/A
Georgia	10 regions + 2 autonomous republics	70 districts	N/A

Source: GOLD Global Report, 2008.

The north-south asymmetry of the Mediterranean can also be seen in the existence of two distinct and greatly differing socio-economic and cultural models, the northern predominantly Christian arc and the southern almost exclusively Muslim one. The north comprises industrialised societies with democratic systems and the south, with the exception of Israel, is made up of developing countries. The north has a demographic structure marked by an ageing population while a demographic explosion in the south is encouraging migration. On top of this, the north has high or very high human development indicators and a per capita GDP which, in France, is more than USD 42 000 (Table 5); the

south, meanwhile, has average human development indicators, and the lowest per capita GDP in the basin (Egypt) is around USD 1 800 (UNEP/MAP, 2009 and World Bank, 2009) a year. All these factors are a source of instability and have a significant impact on the way in which political relationships interact in the Mediterranean.

Table 5: Per capita Gross National Income 2008.

Countries	Per capita Gross National Income (USD)	Countries	Per capita Gross National Income (USD)
Spain	31 960	Israel	24 700
France*	42 250	Egypt	1 800
Italy	35 240	Libya	11 590
Greece	28 650	Tunisia	3 290
<i>Malta</i>	<i>16 680</i>	Algeria	4 260
<i>Cyprus **</i>	<i>22 950</i>	Morocco	2 580
Slovenia	24 010	Turkey	9 340
Croatia	13 570	Bulgaria	5 490
Bosnia-Herzegovina	4 510	Russian Federation	9 620
Montenegro	6 440	Ukraine	3 210
Albania	3 840	Romania	7 940
Syria	2 090	Georgia	2 470
Lebanon	6 350		

* Data includes the French overseas departments of French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion.

** Excludes Turkish Cypriot side.

Note: Figures in italics are for 2007 or 2006.

Source: World Bank, 2009.

There are also important differences between the coastal states of the Black Sea, primarily in socio-economic and cultural terms. First, this area is home to a convergence of Muslims and Christians of different denominations. Second, the geopolitics of the Black Sea is influenced by a superpower, the Russian Federation, and two regional powers, Ukraine and Turkey. To this must be added a number of territorial disputes, including between the Russian Federation and Georgia. Finally, there are economic disparities: four countries have high human development indicators (Romania, Russian Federation and Turkey), and two have average (Georgia and Ukraine). GDP in the basin varies from USD 9 620 in the Russian Federation to USD 2 470 in Georgia (World Bank, 2009) (Table 5).

2.3. JURISDICTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The legal framework of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea [UNCLOS] (1982) provides jurisdictional structure to the maritime space. UNCLOS defines a number of territorial spaces that may wholly or partly be proclaimed by coastal states. The main **territorial forms** that national jurisdiction of the maritime space may take are: **internal waters (IW)**, **territorial sea (TS)** and **contiguous zone (CZ)**, **continental shelf (CS)** and **exclusive economic zone (EEZ)**. The waters located outside the jurisdiction of states are known as '**high seas**'; the seabed and subsoil not subject to state jurisdiction is known as the '**area**'. Alongside the jurisdictional spaces defined in UNCLOS, the coastal states of the Mediterranean have also established **fisheries protection zones (FPZ)** and **ecological protection zones (EPZ)**.

2.3.1. General comments

The significant changes that the law of the sea has undergone in recent years have come about by means of a dual process: initiatives on the part of states or groups of states, alongside actions promoted by international institutions. The highest expression of the latter was the three UN conferences held in 1958, 1960 and 1973-1982. These international fora endeavoured to establish common rules, accepted by the majority, in which individual interests would be set within a regulatory framework. The current Convention was the result of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, held between 1973 and 1982 (text signed in Jamaica). It entered into force in 1994.

The historic development of principles governing the use and exploitation of the oceans has involved a constant tension between tendencies in favour of freedom and those in favour of exclusivity. The last phase of this process has once again been dominated by positions that favour exclusive rights, in a clear process of control of the oceans on the part of coastal states, which have gradually extended their sovereignty over ever larger areas.

Given the changes taking place in resource exploitation (living and non-living), at the same time as UNCLOS entered into force (16 November 1994), two of its essential parts were amended: deep seabed mining (Part XI) and the preservation and management of straddling and highly migratory resources from the high seas, now subject to new regulations (4 August 1995).

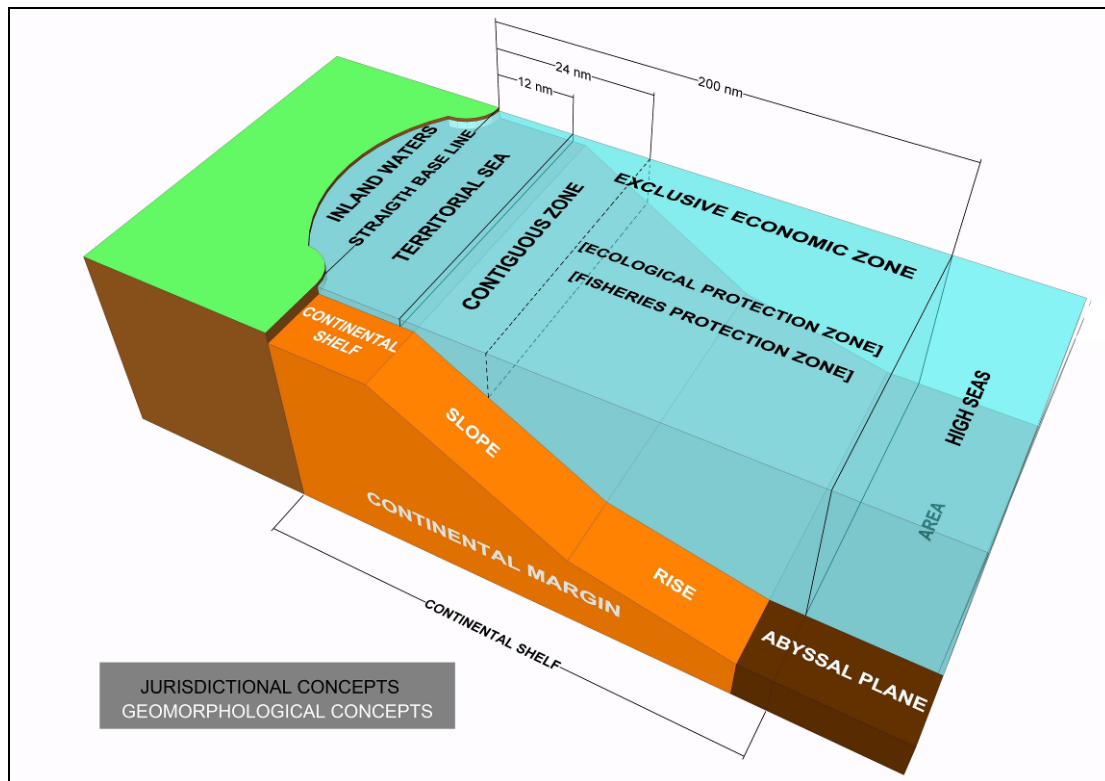
Despite the fact that its small size means that any widespread extension of jurisdiction on the part of the coastal states of the Mediterranean would result in all of its waters falling under national jurisdiction, the (continuing) failure of some states to proclaim such sovereign rights has resulted in a large proportion of its waters remaining high seas. In the Black Sea, however, all of the waters are under the jurisdiction of the different coastal states.

2.3.1.1. Types of maritime zone under national jurisdiction.

The structure of the maritime territory according to UNCLOS has consolidated the nation state as the territorial basis on which the different jurisdictional spheres are defined and delimited, with the exception of the high seas and areas which are high seas through exclusion, i.e., those spaces located outside of the national jurisdiction (Figure 1).

When one of the state maritime jurisdictions given in UNCLOS is proclaimed, this is in the form of a unilateral declaration on the part of a state. An EEZ would thus be declared by means of a state law. However, each state's sovereign rights over the continental shelf are recognised without the need for a law enacting them. This is an important point as it is based on the assumption that all of the seabed belongs to one state or another while the legal regime governing the water column above it is dependent on a declaration being made by each state.

Figure 1: Jurisdictional concepts



Source: Author.

- **Normal baseline (NBL):** this is the line from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. Its course corresponds to the low-water line along the coast. (UNCLOS, Art. 5), (Figure 1).
- **Straight baseline (SBL):** this is obtained by linking points furthest from the coast and must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast (UNCLOS, Art. 7), (Figure 1).

Internal waters: 'waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea form part of the internal waters of the state' (UNCLOS, Art. 8). States exercise full territorial sovereignty over such waters, the seabed and subsoil and superjacent airspace (Figure 1).

- **Historic bay:** when a state claims the waters of a bay as internal waters on the basis of historic rights, and can demonstrate effective and continuing authority over those waters (UNCLOS, Art. 10), (Figure 1).
- **Territorial sea:** strip of sea adjacent to the territory and internal waters of the coastal state over which the state exercises full sovereignty both over the groundwater and over the superjacent airspace, seabed and subsoil of that sea. The maximum breadth of territorial sea is 12 nautical miles (UNCLOS, Arts. 2, 3 and 4), (Figure 1).
- **Contiguous zone:** waters located beyond the territorial sea and adjacent to it and in which the coastal state may take customs, fiscal, immigration or health measures. Its breadth may not exceed 24 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured. (UNCLOS, Art.33), (Figure 1).

- **Exclusive economic zone:** maritime area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea in which the coastal state exercises sovereign rights for the purposes of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, the seabed and its subsoil and the superjacent waters. Its breadth is 200 nautical miles from the straight baselines from which the territorial sea is measured. (UNCLOS, Arts. 55, 56 and 57), (Figure 1).
- **Continental shelf:** natural prolongation of a coastal state's submarine territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles if the continental margin does not extend this far. The continental margin comprises the submerged prolongation of the land mass of the coastal state and consists of the seabed and subsoil of the shelf, the slope and the rise (UNCLOS, Art. 76), (Figure 1).
- **High seas:** these are parts of the sea not included in the exclusive economic zone, in the territorial sea, in the internal waters or in the archipelagic waters of an archipelagic state. The high seas are free for all states and reserved for peaceful purposes (UNCLOS, Art. 88), (Figure 1).
- **Area:** this is the sea and ocean bed and its subsoil outside the limits of national jurisdiction. The Area and its resources are the common heritage of mankind; no state or natural or juridical person can acquire it. The natural resources of the Area are the minerals within it (UNCLOS, Art. 136, 137), (Figure 1).

2.3.1.1.1. Other UNCLOS concepts

- **Islands and rocks:** natural area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide. The territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of an island are determined in accordance with the provisions of this Convention that are applicable to other land territory. Rocks which cannot sustain human habitation or economic life of their own shall have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf (UNCLOS, Art. 121).
- **Archipelagic state:** a state constituted wholly by one or more archipelagos and which may include other islands (UNCLOS, Art. 46). In the Mediterranean, there is only one archipelagic state, Malta.
 - **Archipelago:** a group of islands, including parts of islands, interconnecting waters and other natural features which are so closely interrelated that such islands, waters and other natural features form an intrinsic geographical, economic and political entity, or which historically have been regarded as such (UNCLOS, Art. 46).
- **Enclosed or semi-enclosed sea:** 'means a gulf, basin or sea surrounded by two or more states and connected to another sea or the ocean by a narrow outlet or consisting entirely or primarily of the territorial seas and exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal states' (UNCLOS, Art. 122).

'The states bordering an enclosed or semi-enclosed sea should cooperate with each other in the exercise of their rights and in the performance of their duties under this Convention', (UNCLOS, Art. 123).

2.3.1.1.2. *Jurisdictional spaces not defined in UNCLOS*

The coastal states of the Mediterranean have not, for various reasons, generally claimed exclusive economic zones, which is why there is still an area of high seas. These reasons include a desire to preserve freedom of navigation and access to fishery resources and also to avoid delimitation disputes in a relatively small sea (González Giménez, J., 2007).

The lack of exclusive economic zones has not, however, prevented the coastal states of the Mediterranean (from the 1990s onwards) from declaring maritime zones that fall partly within the framework for exclusive economic zones as envisaged in UNCLOS. On a premise that some authors term '*a maiore ad minus*', a number of states have interpreted the legal system for an EEZ in such a way that it can be partitioned, picking and choosing the elements that are of interest to them² (González Giménez, J., 2007). In the absence of an EEZ, and with the aim of protecting resources (primarily fisheries³) and the environment, these countries have created fishery zones, ecological protection zones and archaeological contiguous zones.

Archaeological contiguous zone: 12 nautical miles adjacent to the territorial sea, proclaimed by some countries (Algeria, Cyprus, France, Italy and Tunisia) to protect submerged cultural heritage (European Commission, 2009).

- **Ecological protection zone:** there is no official definition of an ecological protection zone but it can be described as an area aimed at preserving the biodiversity and fishery resources and at protecting the environment. (Chevalier, C. 2005).
- **Fishery zone/fishery protection zone:** area of variable breadth (up to 200 nautical miles) declared by a coastal state around its coastline, and within which it exercises control over access to fishery resources. It has no jurisdictional effect over other resources. (Chevalier, C. 2005).

2.3.1.1.3. *Delimitation of maritime spaces between adjacent and opposite states*

The declaration and establishment of different maritime jurisdictions on the part of states can give rise to overlapping areas, either between opposite or adjacent states. The general principle for delimitation is that of equidistance, unless otherwise agreed. The existence of historic rights or other special circumstances may justify other solutions. The principle of fairness is used when the delimitation has to be undertaken between highly unequal territories; for example, between a small island and a long coastline, or due to the geomorphological features of a coastline and the underlying shelf. The casuistry is very broad and gives rise to a variety of cases.

² '(...) it may be the case that, in certain situations, as the states may see fit, and as occurs in the Mediterranean, a zone of more modest pretensions than an exclusive economic zone is established, but one that is capable of offering certain benefits without having to suffer the inconvenience that establishing an exclusive economic zone might, depending on the circumstances, cause' (González Giménez, J., 2007).

³ 'The sovereignty of the coastal states has traditionally been limited to 12 nautical miles and, in some cases, to only 6 miles. Consequently, unlike in other semi-enclosed seas, such as the Baltic for example, most of the Mediterranean's waters are international waters. This has led to the area becoming a meeting point for ships flying flags of convenience or third country fleets fishing without any regulation. This activity (...) has led some countries to begin to establish unilateral fishery protection measures. Thus in 1997 Spain declared a fishery protection area stretching approx. 49 miles from the Spanish coast,' (Fraga Estévez, C., 2003).

In the Mediterranean and Black Seas – semi-enclosed seas of small dimensions – numerous territorial disputes arise which, to a certain extent, explain why there has been no widespread creation of exclusive economic zones, although there has been a process of reaching agreements relating to delimitation of the continental shelf (see 'continental shelf' and Section 3.4).

2.3.2. Jurisdictions and geographic location

The relative positions of the states determines how their maritime jurisdictions develop. As has already been noted, opposite states are limited in terms of their possibilities of extending the different forms of jurisdiction, depending on the distance between them. In the Mediterranean basin, no state can declare the maximum 200 nautical mile breadth of exclusive economic zone or fishery zone because at no point is the Mediterranean more than 400 miles wide.

It is a similar situation for adjacent countries. The high number of states bordering the Mediterranean and Black Seas, along with the limited breadth of the seas, forms a limitation to a state's extension of its maritime jurisdiction. Of the 26 coastal states and four territories⁴ of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, 11 are in Europe, 5 in Africa and 10 in Asia (Map 3).

There is moreover a north-south asymmetry in the Mediterranean in relation to the number of states located along its coastline. While there are 12 countries on the north coast (Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece and Turkey, there are only five on the south (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt). In addition, the fact that Italy is a peninsula situated in the centre of the Mediterranean, with its coastline close to the coasts of opposite countries, increases the need for delimitation agreements in this part of the Mediterranean.

In the Black Sea, too, there is an asymmetry caused by the relative positions of the states. Turkey occupies the whole of the southern coast, while five more states make up the rest of the basin (Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, the Russian Republic and Georgia). Turkey also has a double coastline and thus greater possibilities for extending its jurisdictional waters.

In summary, the relative position of a state determines the number of its boundaries which, for the maritime space, include both those established between adjacent states and those created between opposite states. Interactions between adjacent and opposite states in the Mediterranean and Black Seas give rise to 36 boundary contacts (Table 6). In the Mediterranean, because of its relative position, Italy has the most maritime boundaries and, in the Black Sea, Turkey.

To this complexity must be added the issue of insularity. As an island state (Malta) or a mixed state (Greece and Croatia being among the most significant), a country is able to project its jurisdiction, although the existence of a country's islands close to the coast of another state, as in the case of Greece, limits the possibility of extending national jurisdictions and can be a source of conflict.

All these factors relating to a state's position, whether adjacent or opposite, or whether an island, determine the jurisdictional reality of these seas.

⁴ The territories are: Gibraltar, Akrotiri and Dhekelia, which belong to the United Kingdom and, on the other side, the Gaza Strip.

Table 6: National maritime boundaries in the Mediterranean and Black Seas

Countries and territories	Maritime boundaries (agreed)	Adjacent countries	Opposite countries
Albania	IT-GR-MN	MN-GR	IT
Algeria	MO-SP-TS	MO-TS	SP
Bosnia-Herzegovina	HR-MN-IT	HR-MN	IT
Bulgaria	RO-TU	TU-RO	-
Cyprus	EG-SY-UK-LE-IS	UK	EG-SY-LE-IS
Croatia	BK-MN-IT-SI	SI-BK-MN	IT
Egypt	CY-LY-IS	LY-IS	CY
Slovenia	HR-IT	IT-HR	-
Spain	AG-FR-IT-MO	FR-MO	MO-IT-AG
France	IT-MN-SP	SP-MN-IT	IT
Gaza *	EG-IS	EG-IS	-
Georgia	TU-RS	TU-RS	-
Greece	AL-IT-TU-UK-LY-EG	AL-TU-UK	IT-LY-EG
Israel	LE-GZ-CY	LE-GZ	CY
Italy	AG-AL-HR-FR-GR-MW-SI-SP-TS-LY-MT-BK	FR-SI	AG- HR-AL-MW-TS-SP-GR-LY-MT-BK
Lebanon	IS-SY-CY	IS-SY	CY
Libya	EG-MT-TS-IT-GR	TS-EG	MT-IT-GR
Malta	LY-IT-TS		LY-IT-TS
Morocco	AG-SP	AG-SP	SP
Monaco	FR	FR	-
Montenegro	AL-BK-HR-IT	AL-BK-HR	IT
Romania	BU-TU-UP	BU-UP	TU
Russia	GG-TU-UP	GG-UP	TU
Syria	CY-LE-TU	TU-LE	CY
Tunisia	AG-IT-LY-MT	AG-LY	IT-MT
Turkey	BU-GG-GR-RO-RS-SY-UK-CY-UP	GR-BU-GG-SY	RO-UP-RS-UK-CY
Ukraine	RO-RS-TU	RO-RS	TU
UK (Akrotiri) *	CY-TU-GR	CY	-
UK (Dhekelia) *	CY-TU-GR	CY	-
UK (Gibraltar) *	SP	SP	-

*These territorial entities are included in the technical reports produced by the United Nations (PAP- RAC). The UN website (<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.html>) only gives territorial entities that are recognised as states; this website consequently does not include Gaza, Akrotiri, Dhekelia or Gibraltar.

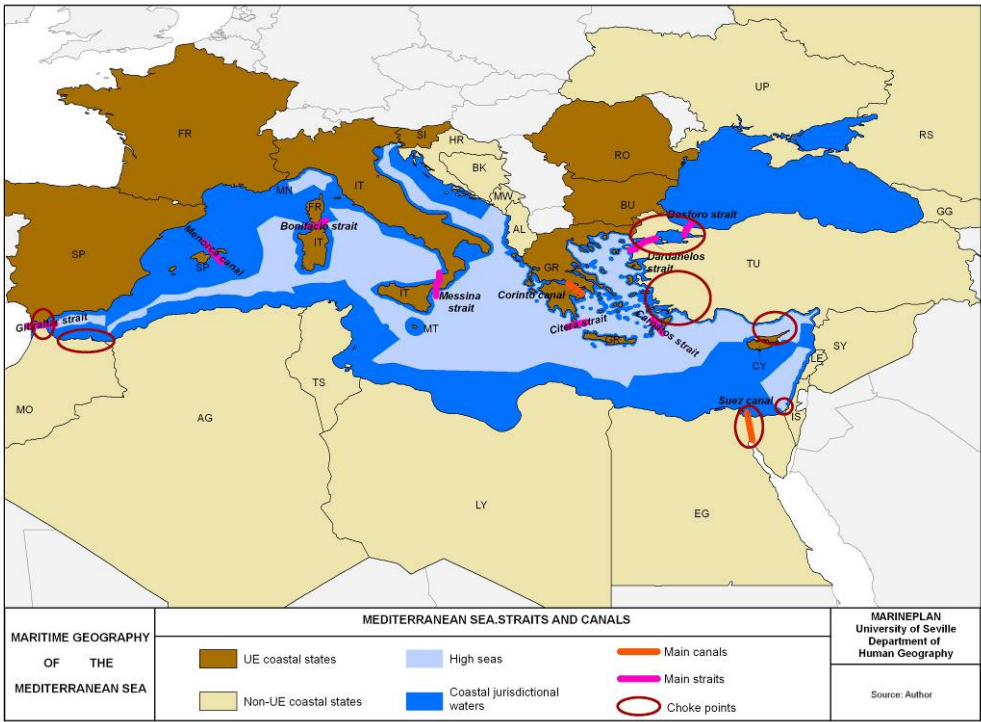
Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS and the European Commission (2009).

2.3.3. Other relevant factors

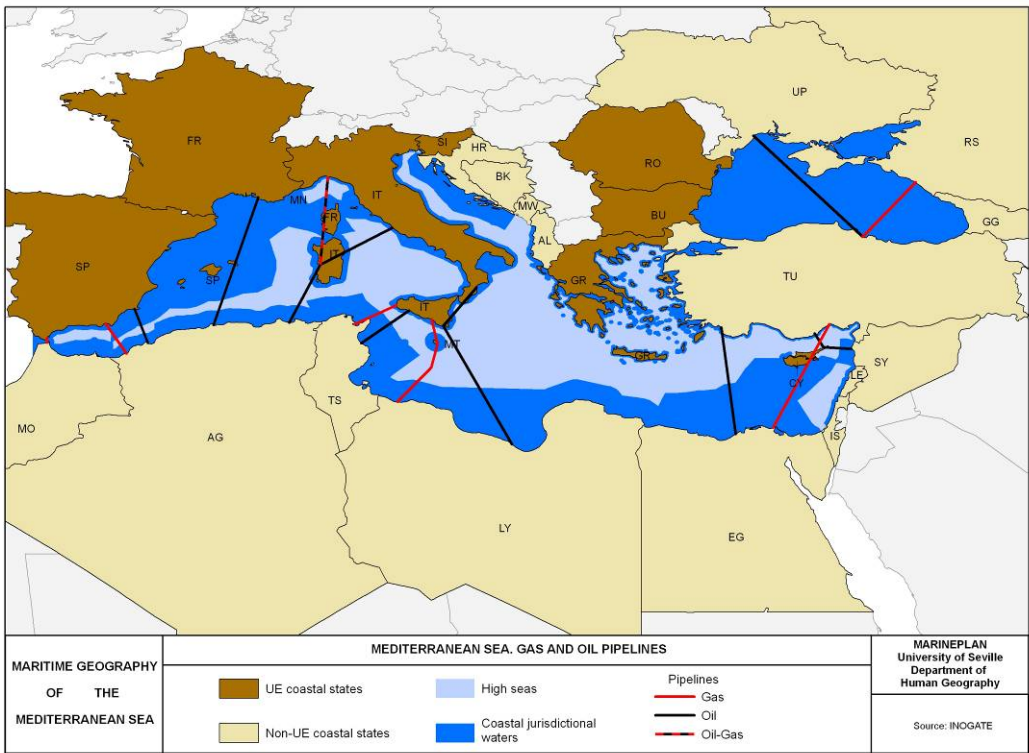
There are other factors that determine whether a state would enjoy a favourable outcome if it were to extend its national maritime jurisdiction. One clear indicator, from a physical point of view, is the coastal morphology, in which convexity encourages the extension of maritime jurisdictions and concavity discourages it. There are, however, other secondary factors that may have indirect consequences on the delimitation of maritime jurisdictions.

Some of these factors are political in nature, relating to territorial tensions, and sufficiently conflictual situations arise to require action to clarify and establish certain maritime jurisdictions. These factors include what some Anglo-Saxon authors have described as *flash points* (Anderson, 1993) or *choke points* (Alexander and Morgan, 1988), (Map 5). These categories include straits that are an international navigation route (as in the case of Gibraltar), territorial disputes (the Greek islands), issues of military strategy or energy (Black Sea oil pipelines), (Map 6).

Map 5: Choke points. Mediterranean and Black Seas



Map 6: Marine gas and oil pipelines. Mediterranean and Black Seas



2.4. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS PRESENCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS

Of the European coastal Mediterranean states, seven are EU Member States (Map 4), two are candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and the remaining three are potential candidate countries (Albania and Montenegro have formally requested membership, Bosnia-Herzegovina has not). The Mediterranean coast is home to more than 150 million people, a figure which doubles during the tourist season (COM(2009)466 final).

In the Black Sea region, two countries belong to the EU, Bulgaria and Romania, and there is one candidate country, Turkey. Approximately 16 million people live around the Black Sea coast, with most of the population concentrated in Ukraine and Turkey (candidate country). As of 2000, the coastal population of Bulgaria totalled 714 000 people, and that of Romania 746 000 (Duzgunes, E., Erdogan, N., 2008).

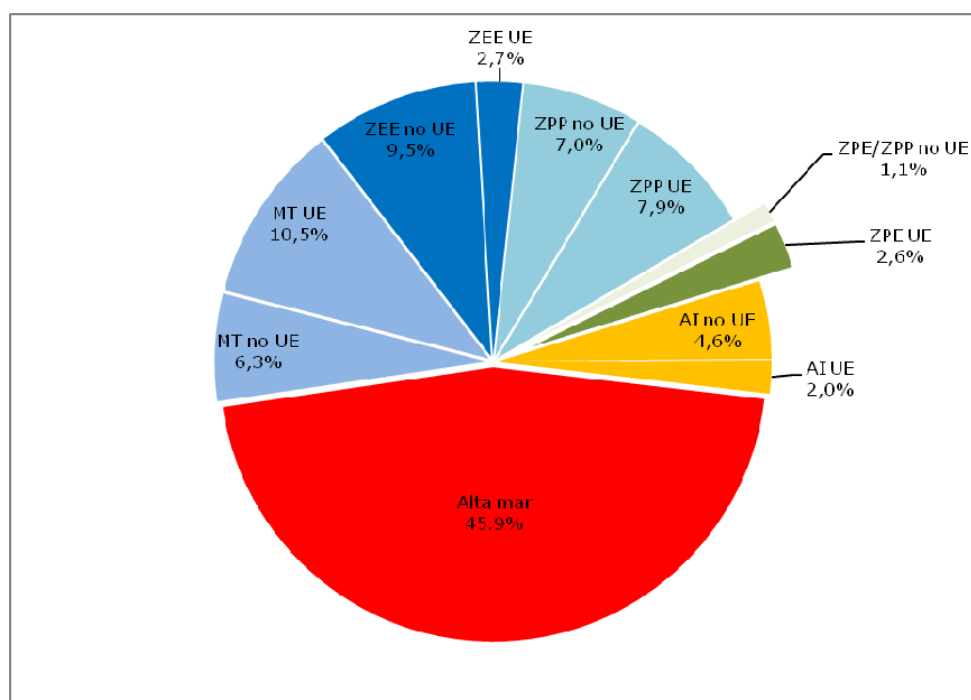
Table 7: Characteristics of the EU countries of the Mediterranean and Black Seas (2006)

Countries and Territories	Total surface area (sq.km.)	Maritime surface area of jurisdictional waters (sq.km.)	Population
Spain	505 370	246 067	44 121 300
France	551 500	87 212	61 256 600
Italy	301 340	120 868	58 842 800
Greece	131 960	107 891	11 147 100
Malta	320	8 231	406 000
Cyprus	9 250	81 862	771 200
Slovenia	20 270	376	2 006 800
Bulgaria	110 879	34 288	7 385 367
Romania	238 391	31 108	22 303 522

Source: UNEP/MAP, 2009 and CIA Factbook, 2007.

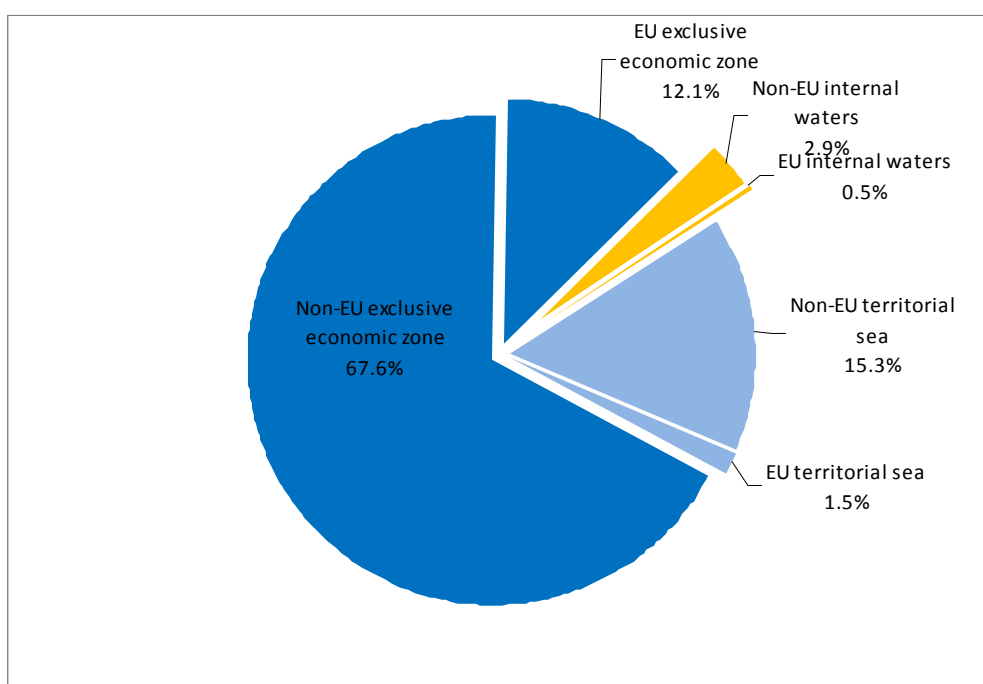
The weight of the European Union in Mediterranean and Black Sea waters can be seen in terms of the surface area of Member States' jurisdictional waters. In the Mediterranean, the area of EU Member States' jurisdictional waters totals 652 507 km² (Table 9) and represents approximately 25.2% of all national jurisdiction over these waters (Graph 1). In the Black Sea, Bulgaria and Romania together have jurisdiction over 65 396.5 km² of water (Table 9), representing 13.1% of all maritime jurisdiction in this sea (Graph 2).

Graph 1: Maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean



Source: Author.

Graph 2: Maritime jurisdictions in the Black Sea



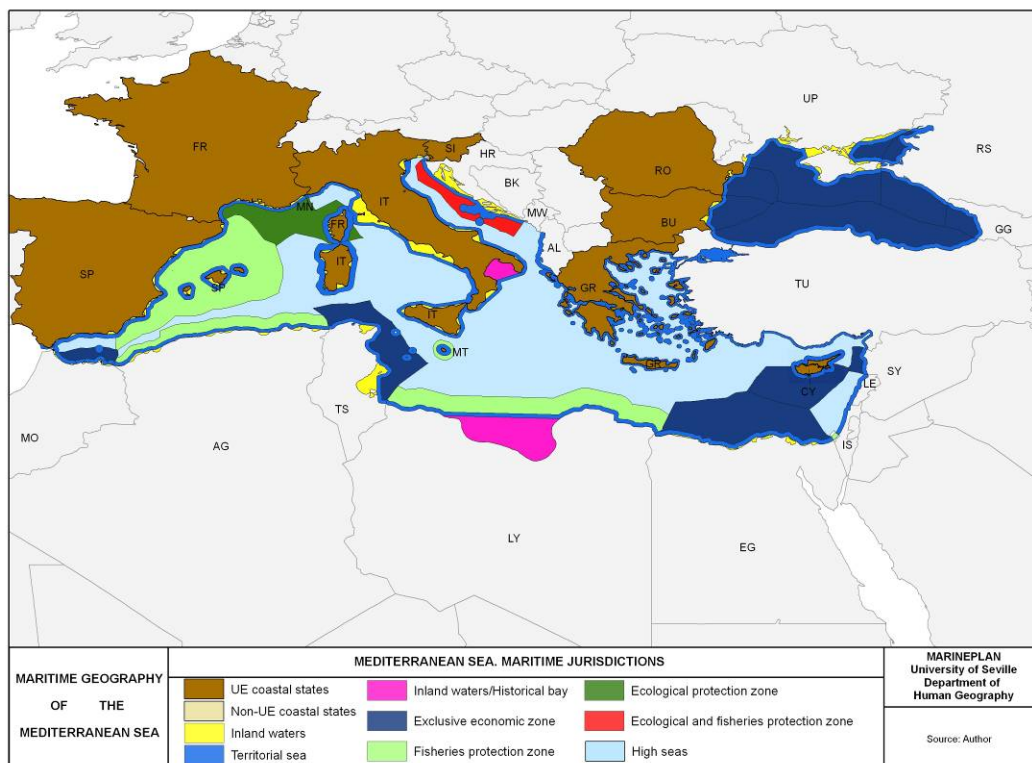
Source: Author.

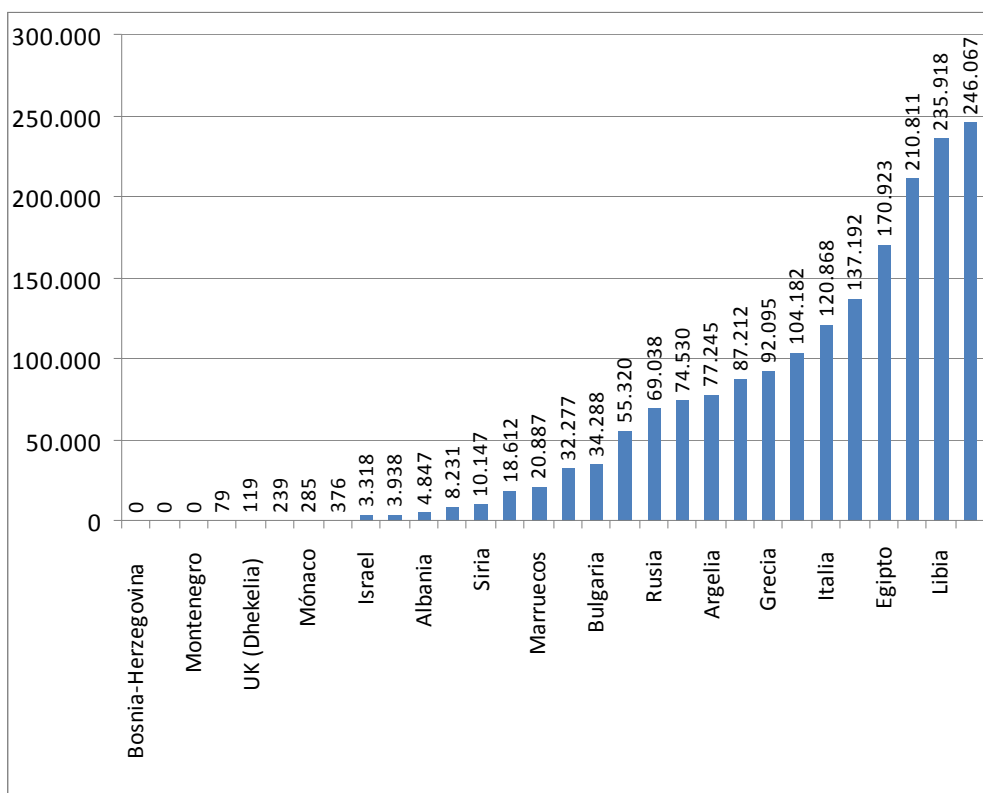
3. JURISDICTIONAL WATERS: GENESIS AND EVOLUTION

There is a wide range of jurisdictional forms in use in the Mediterranean and Black Seas (Map 7). Apart from those defined in UNCLOS, the states have adopted others that were not envisaged in this text. Alongside the basic concepts of internal waters (Map 8), territorial sea (Map 9), contiguous zone (Map 10), exclusive economic zone (Map 11) and continental shelf (Map 12), fishery protection zones (Map 13), ecological protection zones (Map 14) and a combination of these latter two (Map 14) have thus also been proclaimed.

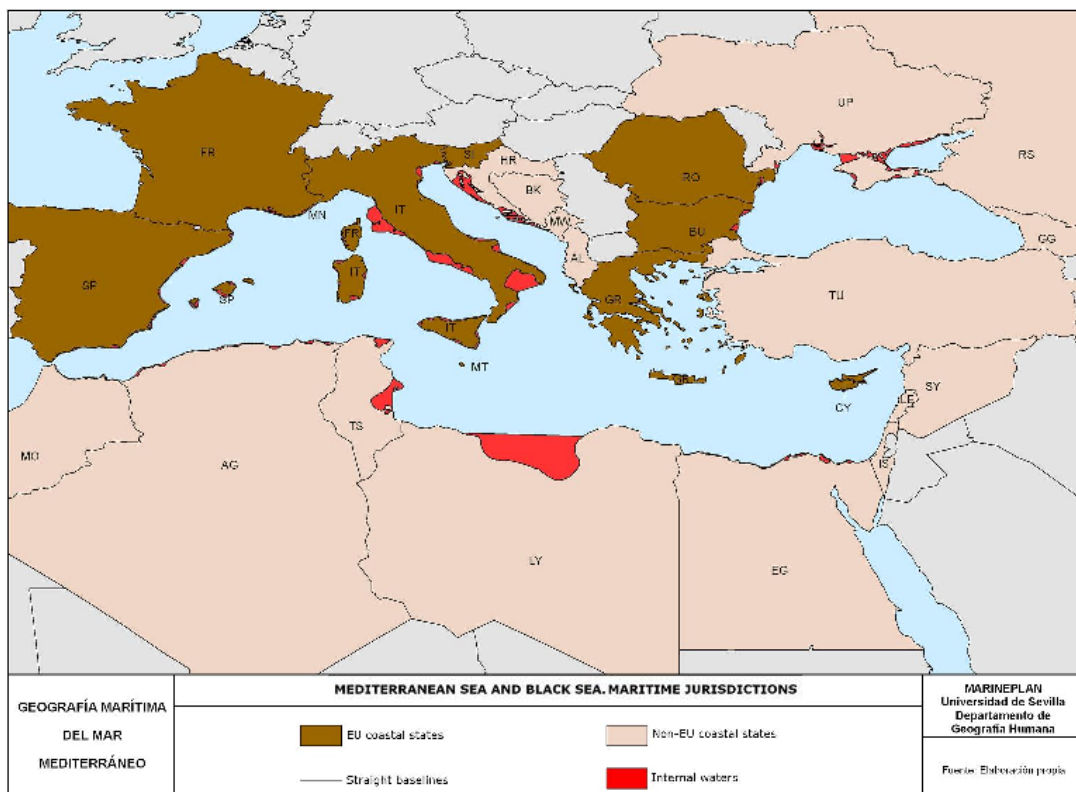
In addition, two historic bays have been declared (Gulf of Taranto and Gulf of Sidra) (Map 15) which are, in turn, internal waters (Map 14). A majority of the states (twelve) have established straight baselines (Map 8), as opposed to nine that have not.

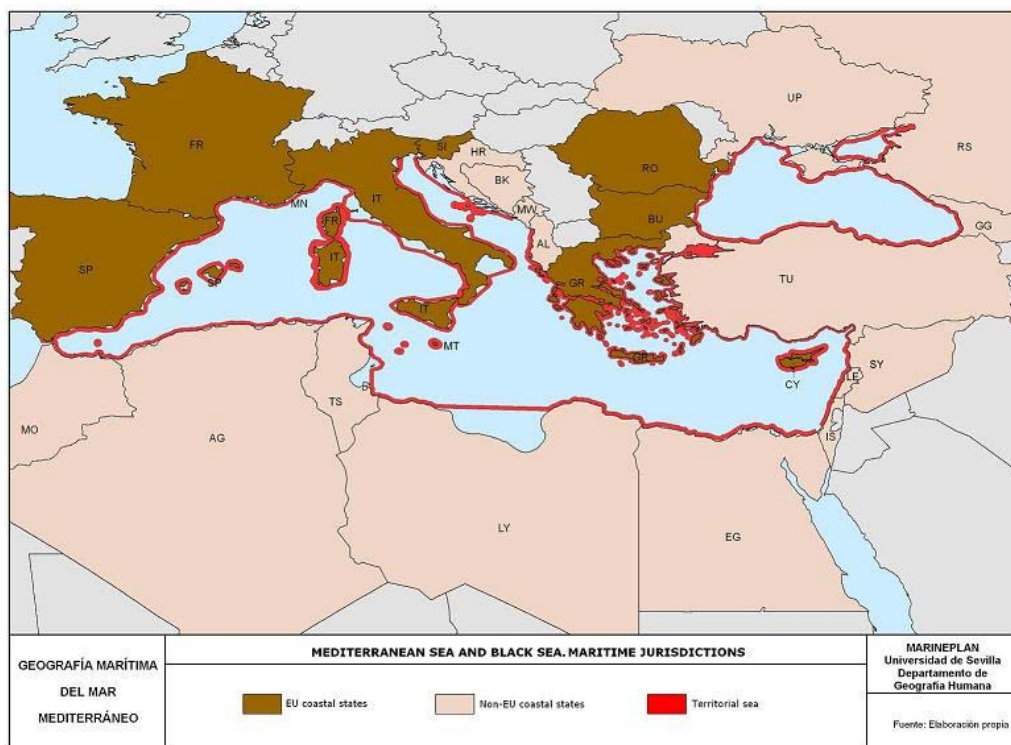
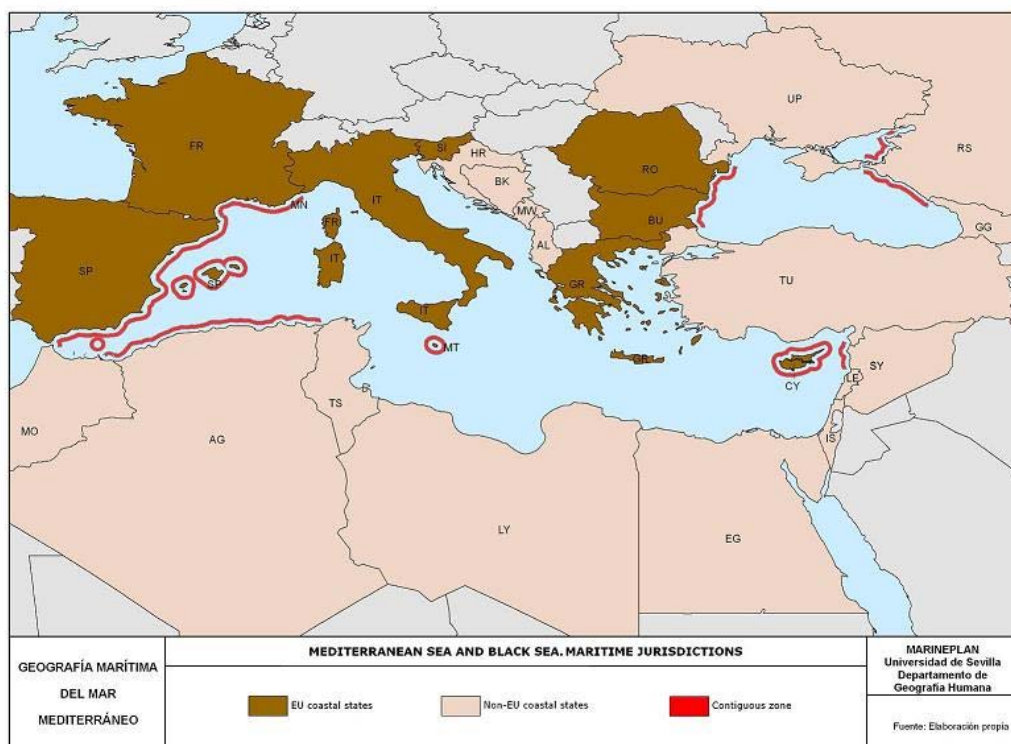
Map 7: Maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean and Black Seas



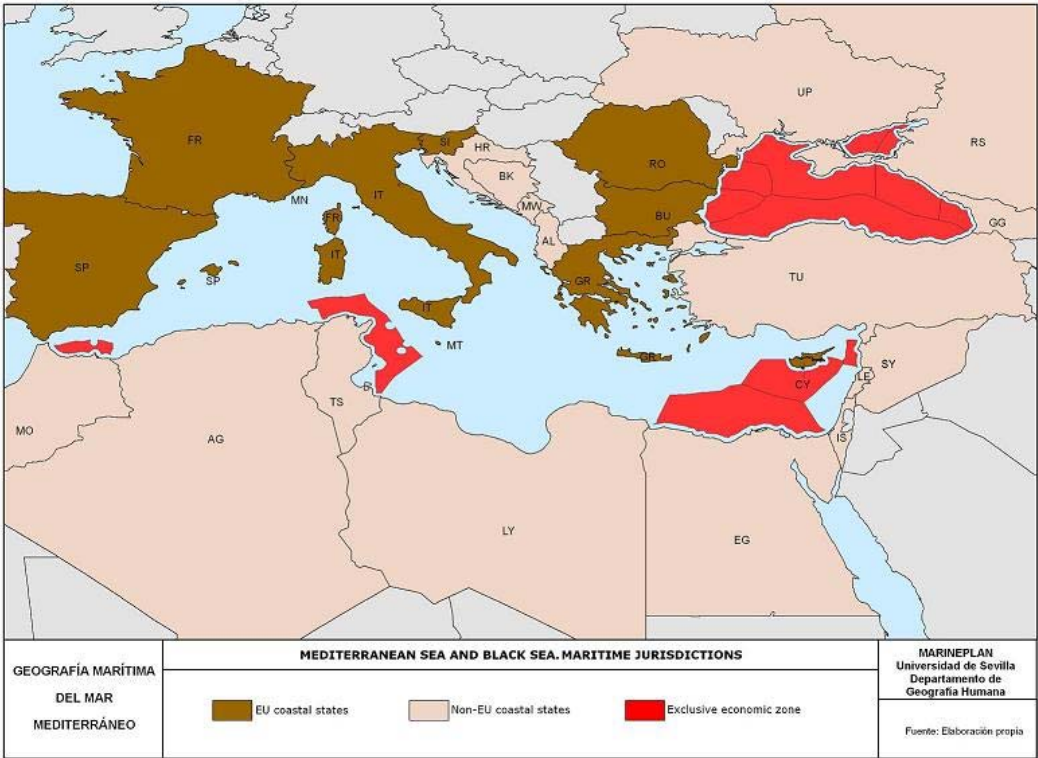
Graph 3: Maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean and Black Seas (km²)

Source: Author.

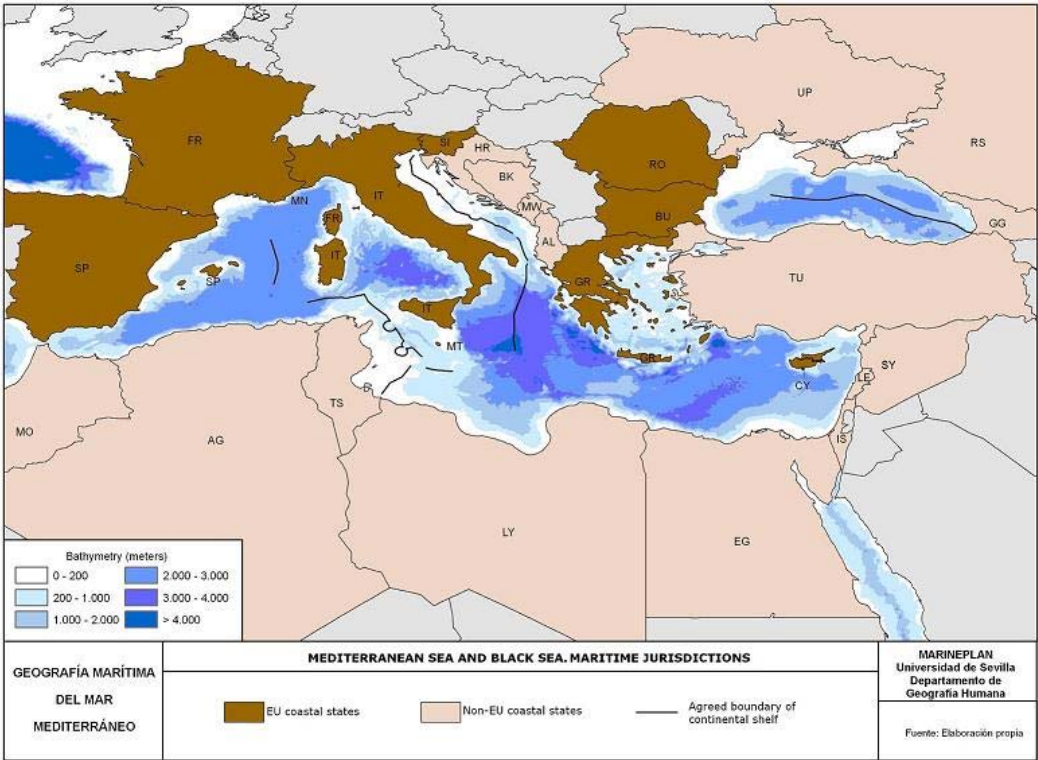
Map 8: Baselines and internal waters. Mediterranean and Black Seas

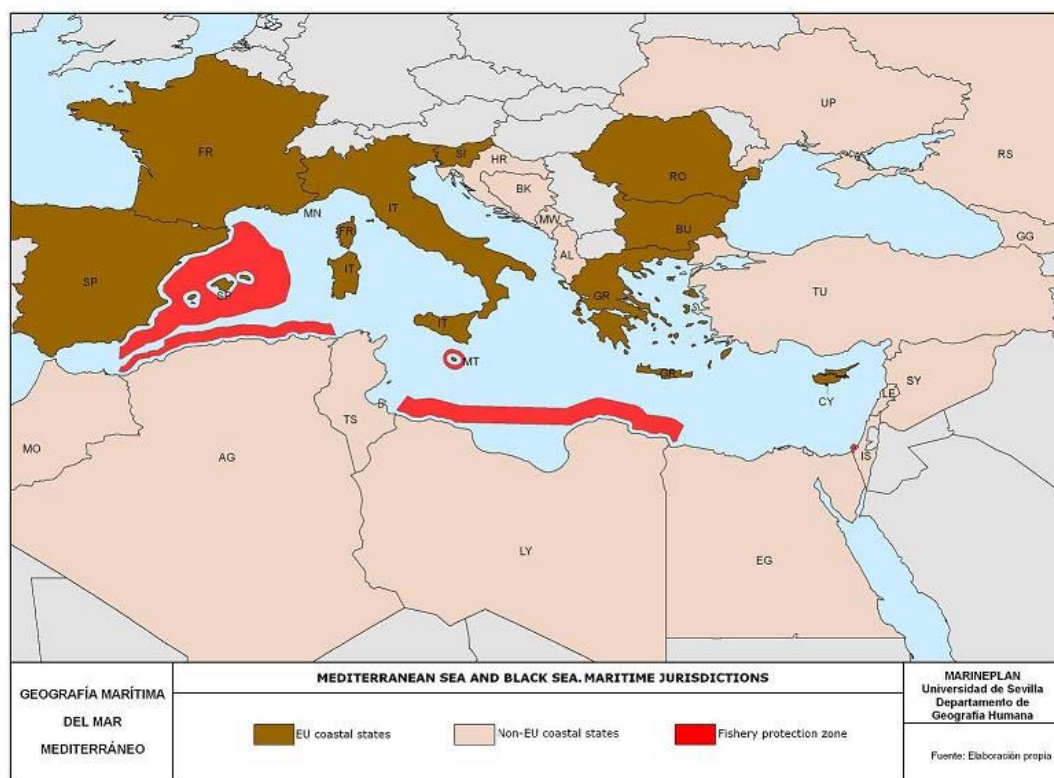
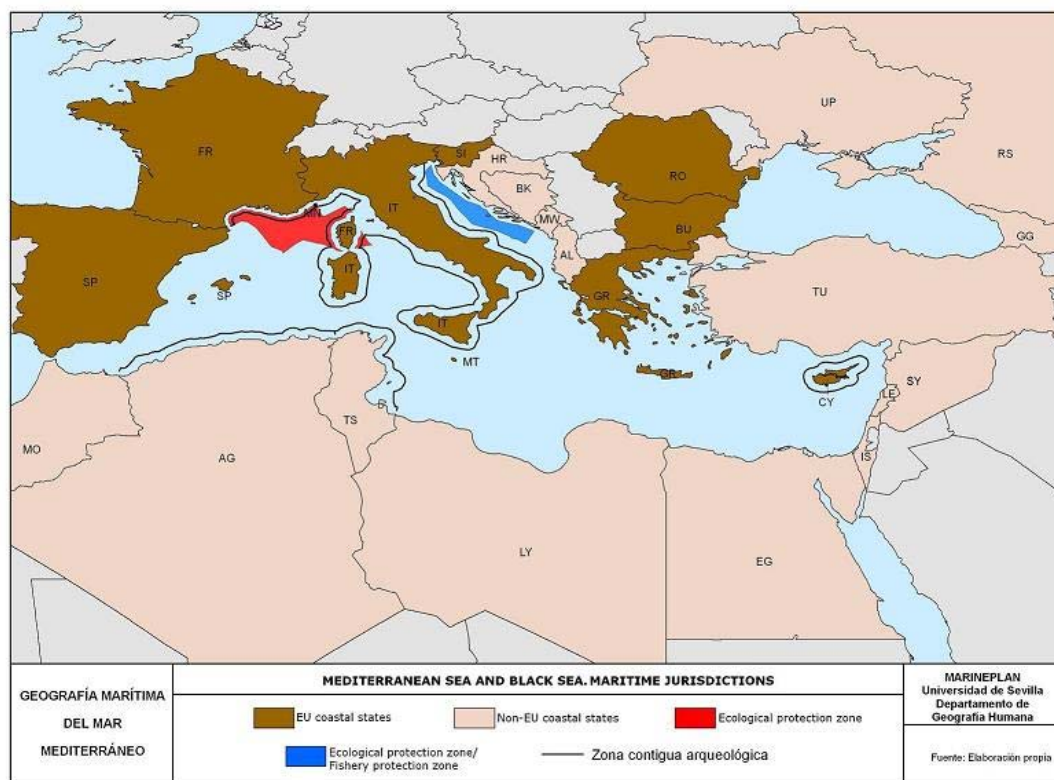
Map 9: Territorial sea. Mediterranean and Black Seas**Map 10: Contiguous zone. Mediterranean and Black Seas**

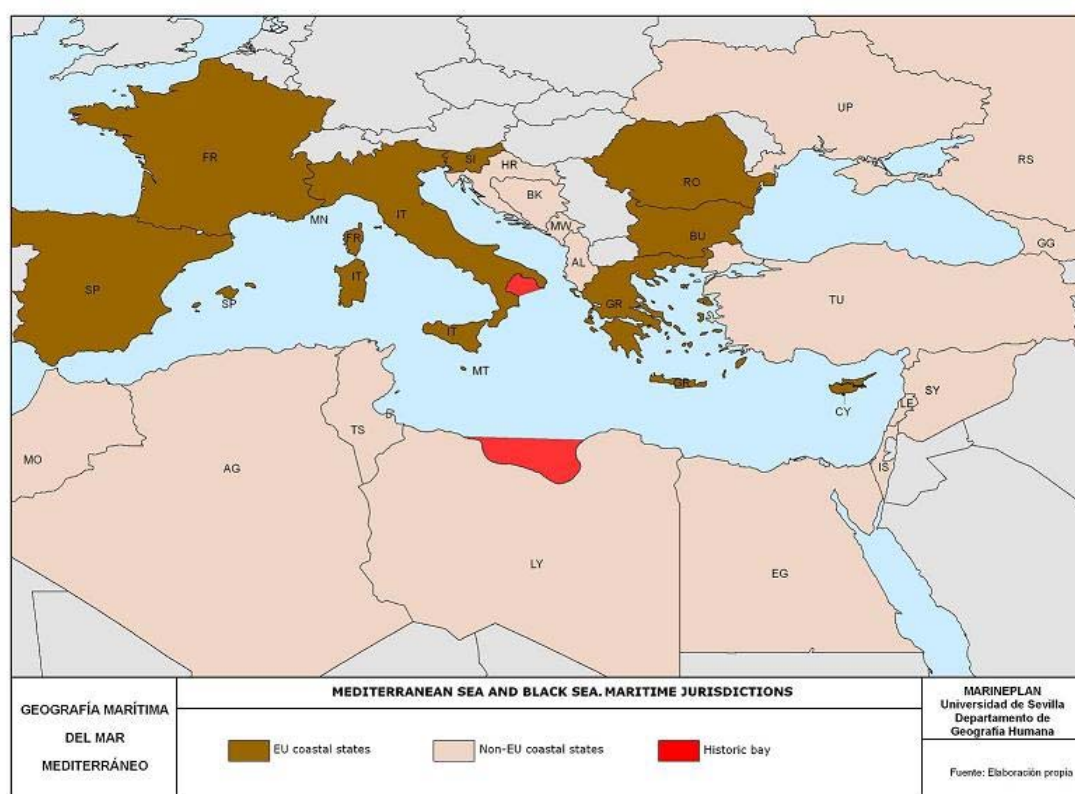
Map 11: Exclusive economic zone. Mediterranean and Black Seas



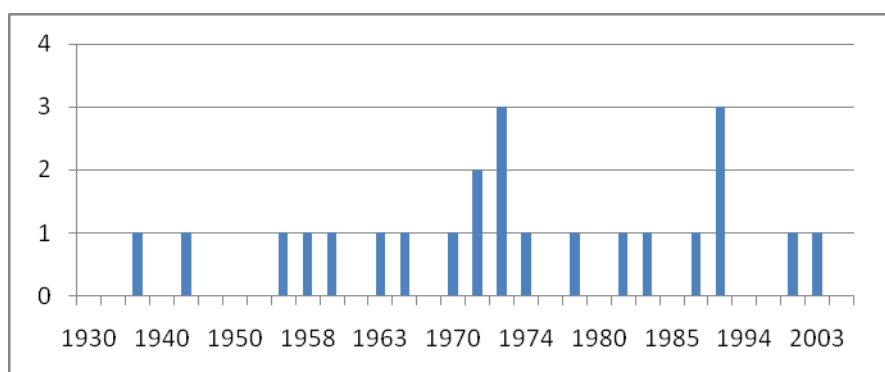
Map 12: Continental shelf. Mediterranean and Black Seas



Map 13: Fishery protection zones. Mediterranean and Black Seas**Map 14: Other jurisdictions. Mediterranean**

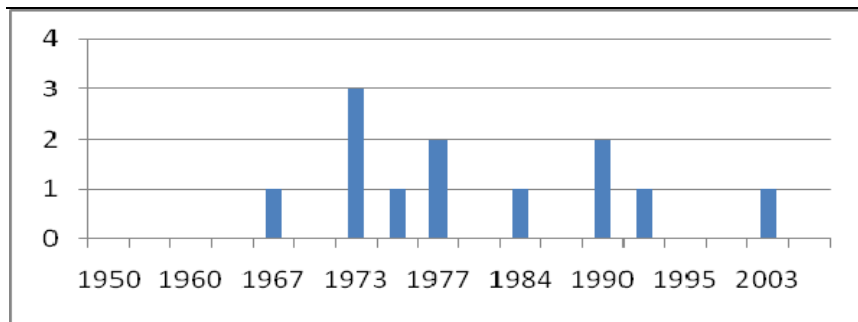
Map 15: Historic bays. Mediterranean and Black Seas**3.1. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Until the 1970s, states around the Mediterranean and Black Seas were primarily interested in either extending their territorial sea to the maximum 12-mile limit⁵ (Graph 4), or declaring fishery zones with a similar limit. Most of the bilateral delimitation agreements for the continental shelves were also reached over this period (i.e. following the 1958 Geneva Convention), and straight baselines established (Graph 5), (Suárez de Vivero, J., 2006).

Graph 4: Number of agreements. Territorial sea

Source: European Commission, 2009.

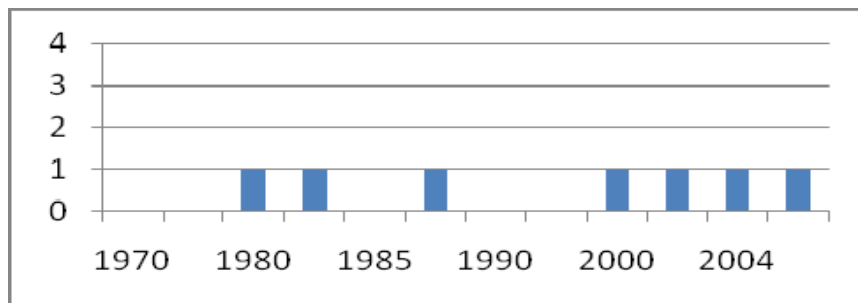
⁵ 'Some countries still adopt smaller limits, concretely Greece and Turkey in the Aegean Sea. Given the complex political and geographic situation, the two countries still dispute the only possibility of extending their territorial seas to beyond 6 nautical miles.' (Chevalier, C., 2005).

Graph 5: Number of agreements. Baselines

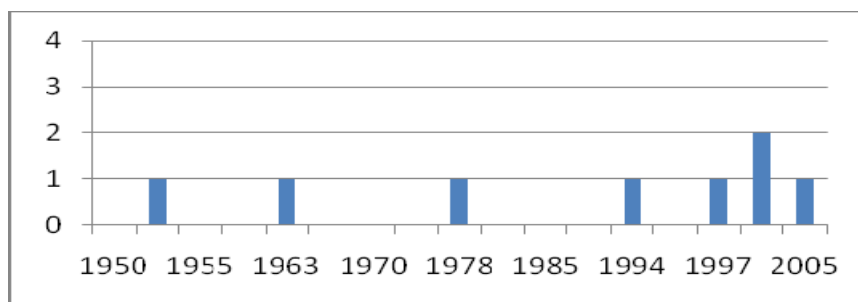
Source: Scovazzi, T, 1989; European Commission, 2009.

For reasons previously stated⁶, declarations of EEZs in the Mediterranean have been few and far between; up until the 1990s only two countries had decided to create them (Graph 6). This lack of EEZs has led to the existence of high seas (a jurisdiction that is defined by exclusion) and which forms what could be called the Mediterranean anomaly (Suárez de Vivero, J., 2006). In contrast, in the Black Sea, all countries have declared an EEZ, so there are no high seas in this basin.

From the 1990s on, in addition to the creation of new exclusive economic zones, for ecological reasons and fishery interest, the Mediterranean states established exclusive fishery zones, fishery protection zones (Graph 7) and ecological zones, some of them overlapping and complementary (González Giménez, J., 2007).

Graph 6: Number of agreements. EEZs

Source: European Commission, 2009.

Graph 7: Number of agreements. Fishery protection zones

Source: European Commission, 2009.

⁶ See Section 2.3.1.1.2.

Although a considerable proportion of the Mediterranean waters are, as already noted, high seas, the seabed and subsoil are assumed to be fully under the national jurisdiction of the different coastal states. In other words, there is no 'Area' (common heritage of humanity, according to UNCLOS) because the sea is no more than 400 nautical miles wide at any given point and so the states – even if they do not expressly claim it (Art. 77.3 UNCLOS) – exercise jurisdiction over the seabed and subsoil up to at least the 200 nautical mile limit or up to the median line, in the absence of agreed delimitations. In fact, most of the existing delimitation agreements refer to the continental shelf (Map 31).

3.2. ACCESSION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA COASTAL STATES TO THE MAIN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS ON THE LAW OF THE SEA AND FISHERIES

Most of the Mediterranean states have signed and ratified UNCLOS⁷; those that have not include Morocco and Libya (which have signed but not ratified) and Israel, Syria and Turkey. In the Black Sea, with the exception of Turkey, all coastal states have signed and ratified UNCLOS⁸ (Table 8).

Although Morocco and Syria have not ratified UNCLOS, both have the principles and norms of international law, as established in UNCLOS, enshrined in their national legislation. However, for Syria to be able to accede to UNCLOS, it would have to abandon its claim to a 35-mile territorial sea, as well as a 41-mile contiguous zone (Cacaud, P., 2005).

⁷ Albania (23 June 2003), Algeria (11 June 1996), Croatia (5 April 1995), Cyprus (12 December 1988), Egypt (26 August 1983), France (11 April 1996), Greece (21 June 1995), Italy (13 January 1995), Lebanon (5 January 1995), Malta (20 May 1993), Monaco (20 March 1995), Slovenia (16 June 1995), Spain (15 January 1997), Serbia and Montenegro (12 March 2001) and Tunisia (24 April 1985), (<http://www.un.org>).

⁸ Bulgaria (15 May 1996), Romania (16 December 1996), Russian Federation (12 March 1997), Ukraine (26 June 1999), Georgia (21 March 1996), (<http://www.un.org>).

Table 8: Accession to international conventions and agreements on the law of the sea in Mediterranean and Black Sea countries

Countries	UNCLOS		Fisheries agreement (1995),(SFS)	
	Signed	Ratified/acceded	Signed	Ratified/acceded
Albania	X	2003 (a)	1995	1997
Algeria	1982	1996	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	X	1994 (b)	-	-
Bulgaria	1982	1996	-	2006 (a)
Cyprus	1982	1988	X	2002 (a)
Croatia	x	1995 (b)	-	-
Egypt	1982	1983	1995	-
Slovenia	X	1995 (b)	X	2006 (a)
Spain	1984	1997	1996	2003
France	X	x	X	-
Georgia	-	1996 (a)	-	-
Greece	X	x	X	-
Israel	-	-	1995	-
Italy	1984	1995	1996	2003
Lebanon	1984	1995	-	-
Libya	1984	-	-	-
Malta	1982	1993	X	2001 (a)
Morocco	1982	2007	1995	-
Monaco	1982	2006	X	-
Montenegro	X	2006 (c)	-	-
Romania	1982	1996	-	2007 (a)
Russian Federation	1982	1997	-	1999 (a)
Syria	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	1982	1985	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1982	1999	1995	2003

(a) Accession.
 (b) Succession.
 (c) Full signature.

Source: European Commission, 2009.

In addition, the following main international fisheries-related treaties cover the Mediterranean and Black Seas⁹:

- [The United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks](#) (SFS, adopted in 1995 and known as the New York Agreement (Table 8).

In the Mediterranean, only Cyprus, Malta and Monaco have acceded to this agreement. Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy and Morocco have signed but not yet taken measures to ratify it. On the other hand, in the Black Sea, only Romania, Bulgaria and the Russian Federation have acceded to this agreement.

⁹ For more information see:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/external_relations/international_agreements_es.htm.

- [Agreement to promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas](#) (adopted by the FAO in 1993), entry into force 24 April 2003.

In the Mediterranean, the following have signed this agreement: the European Union (6 August 2006), Cyprus (19 July 2000), Egypt (14 August 2001), Morocco (30 January 2001) and Syria (12 November 2002). In the Black Sea, only Georgia has signed (7 September 1994), (FAO, 2009).

Cyprus is the only Mediterranean state that is a party to both agreements, while Turkey has not signed or ratified either of them.

3.3. FORMS OF STATE JURISDICTIONS

In addition to territorial sea, five states have thus far (as of 2010) declared an EEZ in the Mediterranean (Cyprus, Egypt, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia). The EEZs that have been declared are on the southern coast, with the exception of Cyprus in the far east (EU Member State) (Map 7), (Table 9). In contrast, in the Black Sea, all coastal states have declared EEZs (Table 9).

Of the remaining Mediterranean coastal states, nine have declared some form of jurisdiction (fishery zone, ecological protection zone or ecological and fisheries protection zone, territorial waters [Monaco]), (Table 9).

Eight Mediterranean states (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Montenegro and Turkey) have declared no jurisdictional rights apart from territorial seas (Table 9).

Table 9: Methods and spread of state jurisdictions in the Mediterranean and Black Seas

Country	IW	TS	EEZ	FPZ	EPZ	FPZ-EPZ	Total
	Km ²						
Albania	-	4 847	-	-	-	-	4 847
Algeria	4 883	18 888	-	53 797	-	-	77 569
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bulgaria	1 460	3 776	29 052	-	-	-	34 288
Cyprus	562	13 406	67 894	-	-	-	81 862
Croatia	11 316	15 837	-	-	-	28 167	55 320
Egypt	4 794	20 671	145 458	-	-	-	170 923
Slovenia	87	270	-	-	18	-	376
Spain	7 674	43 332	-	195 062	-	-	246 067
France	2 623	18 436	-	-	66 153	-	87 212
Gaza	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Georgia	-	4 581	14 031	-	-	-	18 612
Greece	-	107 891	-	-	-	-	107 891
Israel	-	3 318	-	-	-	-	3 318
Italy	39 339	81 528	-	-	-	-	120 868
Lebanon	-	3 938	-	-	-	-	3 938
Libya	81 175	30 731	-	124 012	-	-	235 918
Malta	21	3 020	-	5 190	-	-	8 231
Morocco	1 143	5 294	14 449	-	-	-	20 887
Monaco	-	56	-	-	-	-	285
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Romania	755	3 329	27 024	-	-	-	31 108
Russia	63	14 470	54 504	-	-	-	69 038
Syria	-	3 010	7 136	-	-	-	10 147
Tunisia	13 291	14 743	75 252	-	-	-	103 287
Turkey	-	66 279	144 286	-	-	-	210 565
Ukraine	13 577	24 609	100 176	-	-	-	138 362
UK (Akrotiri)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
UK (Dhekelia)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
UK (Gibraltar)	-	79	-	-	-	-	79
Total	182 766	506 342	679 263	378 060	66 172	28 167	1 840 998

Source: Author.

3.3.1. Spain

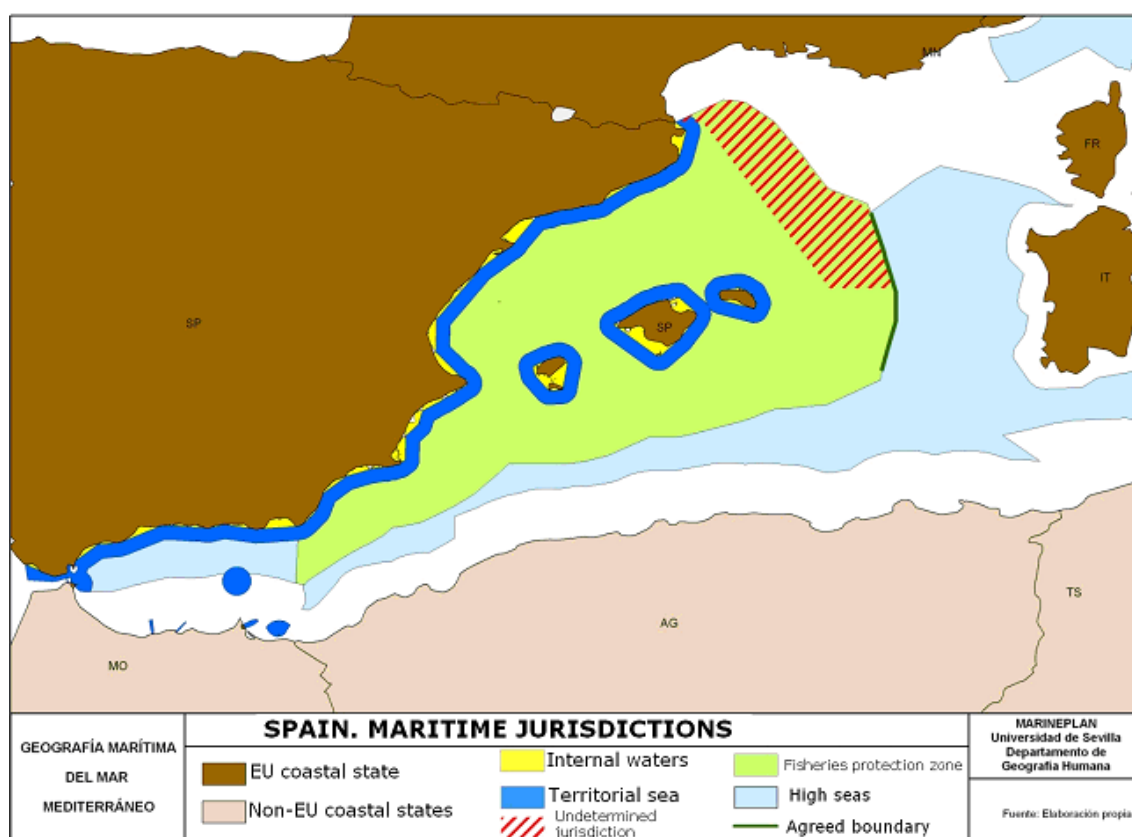
Jurisdictions

Spain has an agreement on the delimitation of the continental shelf with Italy. The delimitation principle used is that of equidistance.

Spain's fisheries protection zone borders and overlaps with France's ecological protection zone. France has stated its disagreement with the Spanish delimitation because it applies different principles (concavity of the French coast). The area affected by this disagreement covers some 47 476 km².

Some of the Moroccan SBLs are either based on Spanish territory (Ceuta) or include islets or territories under Spanish jurisdiction (Peñones de Alhucemas and Vélez-La Gomera and Perejil and Chafarinas islands, Melilla) within their internal waters.

Map 16: Spain. Maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean



Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 10: Spanish Mediterranean. Jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	FPZ	TOTAL
7 674	43 332	195 062	246 067

Table 11: Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Italy	CS

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 12: Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
France	CS, TS French EPZ with Spanish FZ
Morocco	CS, TS Moroccan EEZ with Spanish FZ
Algeria	CS

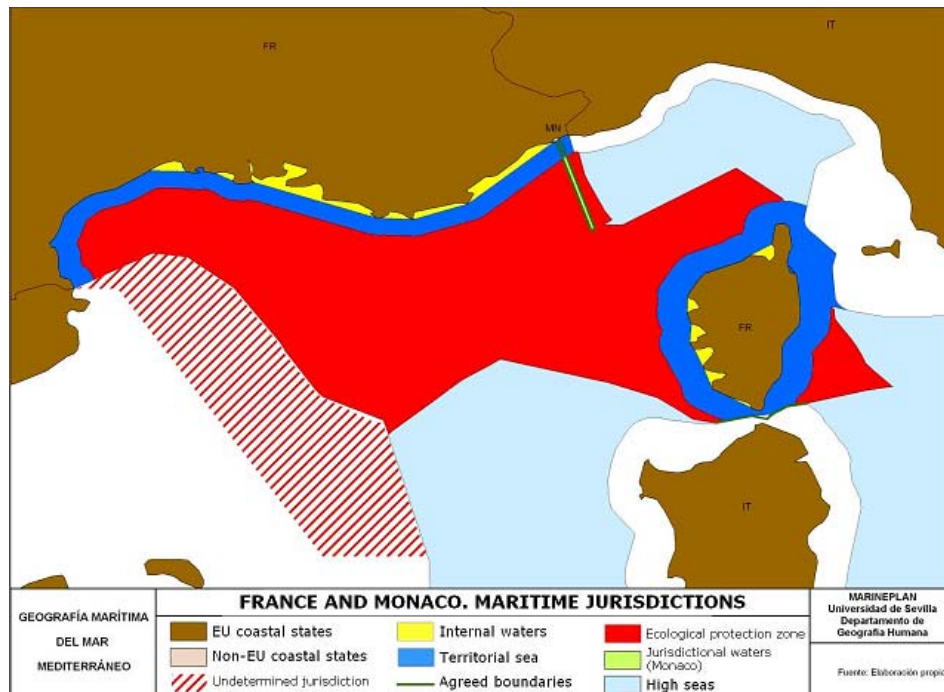
Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.2. France and Monaco**Jurisdictions**

France's ecological protection zone borders and overlaps with Spain's fisheries protection zone. France has stated its disagreement with the Spanish delimitation because it applies different principles (concavity of the French coast). The area affected by this disagreement covers some 47 476 km².

France has signed an agreement for the delimitation of its jurisdictional waters with Italy but only in the area of the Boniface Straits between the islands of Corsica and Sardinia.

Monaco signed a convention with France for the territorial sea and for its territorial waters beyond 12 nautical miles in February 1984.

Map 17: France and Monaco. Maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean**Table 13: France. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)**

IW	TS	EPZ	TOTAL
2 623	18 436	66 153	87 212

Table 14: Monaco. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

TS	Territorial waters	TOTAL
56	229	285

Table 15: France. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Spain	CS, TS Spanish FZ with French EPZ
Italy	CS, TS (except in the Boniface Straits)

Table 16: France. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Italy	TS (Boniface Straits)
Monaco	TS Monegasque territorial waters with French EPZ

Table 17: Monaco. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
France	TS French EPZ with Monegasque territorial waters

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.3. Italy

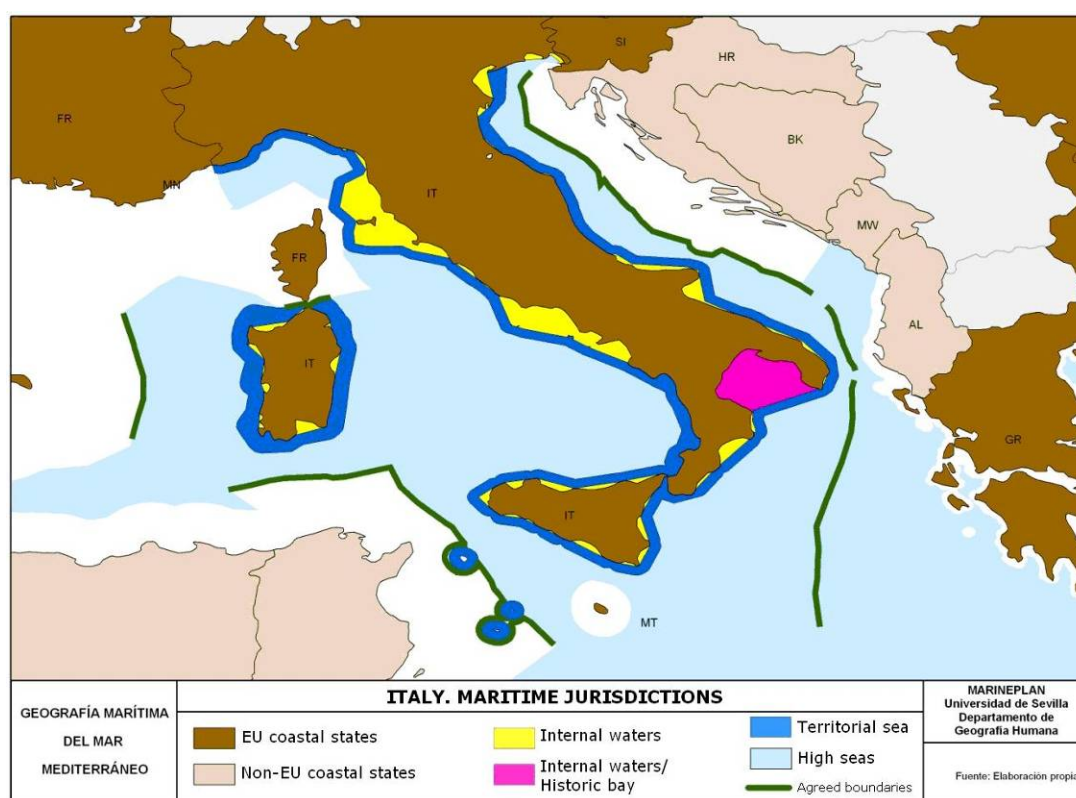
Jurisdictions

Italy is located in the centre of the Mediterranean and, because of its relative position, has the most maritime boundaries of all the Mediterranean coastal states (hypothetically 12). It is the state that has signed the most bilateral agreements (eight), all regarding delimitation of the continental shelf, except for the agreement with France regarding the territorial sea.

Italy's agreements with Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro for the delimitation of the continental shelf were established in 1968 between Italy and the former Yugoslavia, and still remain in force.

France has signed a delimitation agreement for its jurisdictional waters with Italy but only in the area of the Boniface Straits, between the islands of Corsica and Sardinia.

Italy has enacted a law declaring an ecological protection zone beyond 12 nautical miles but it has yet to enter into force; thus these waters remain high seas.

Map 18: Italy. Maritime jurisdictions

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 18: Italy. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	TOTAL
39 339	81 528	120 868

Table 19: Italy. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Algeria	CS
Libya	CS
Malta	CS
Bosnia-Herzegovina	CS

Table 20: Italy. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Albania	CS
Croatia	CS
France	CS
Greece	CS
Montenegro	CS
Slovenia	CS
Spain	CS
Tunisia	CS

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.4. Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania

Jurisdictions

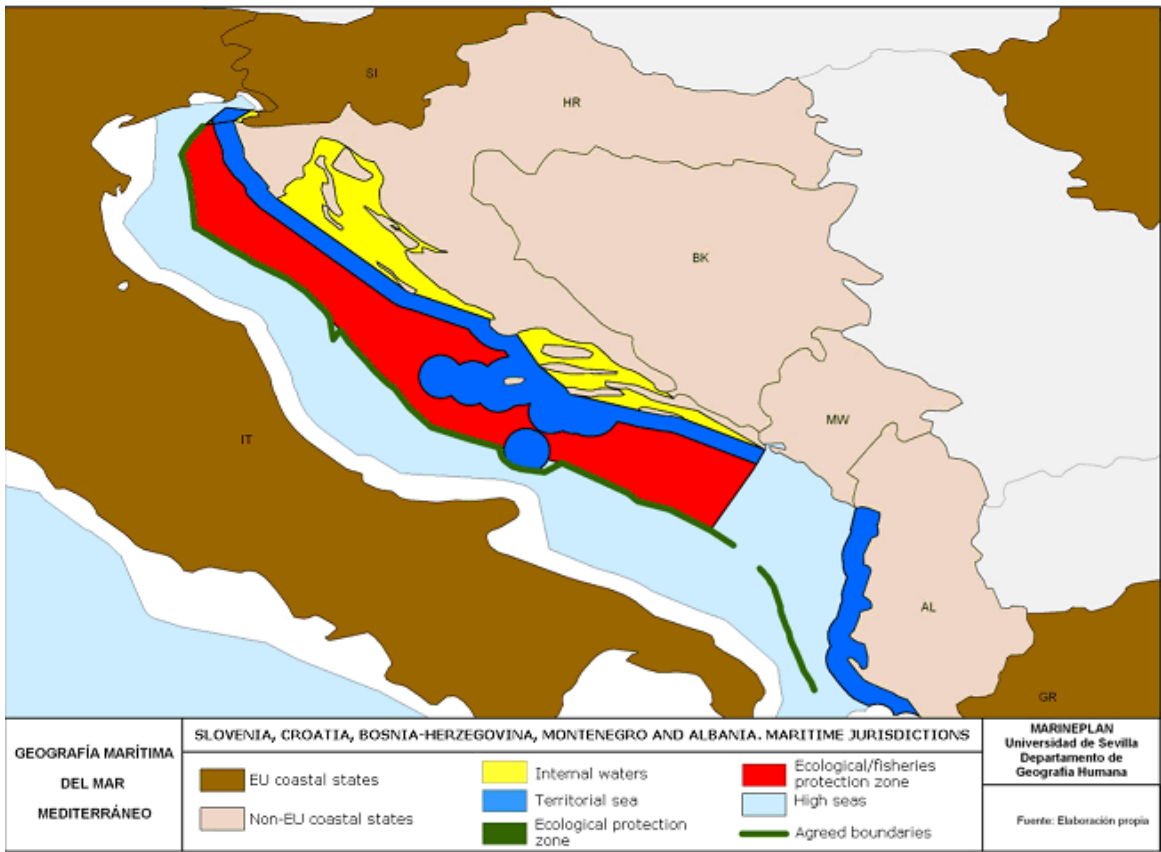
Slovenia, Croatia and Montenegro’s agreements for the delimitation of the continental shelf with Italy were established in 1968 between the former Yugoslavia and Italy, and they still remain in force.

The UNCLOS website has no specific legislation referring to the proclamation of different maritime jurisdictions on the part of Montenegro or Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The delimitation agreement between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina refers to the whole set of boundaries created between these two countries (land, sea and air). When setting the course of these boundaries, the agreement refers to the boundary limits at the time of the break-up of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1991 and the mutual recognition of boundaries between the two new political entities in 1992.

Albania and Italy signed a delimitation agreement for the continental shelf in 1982.

Map 19: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania. Maritime jurisdictions



Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 21: Slovenia. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	EPZ	TOTAL
87	270	18	376

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 22: Croatia. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	FPZ-EPZ	TOTAL
11 316	15 837	28 167	55 320

Table 23: Albania. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

TS	TOTAL
4 847	4 847

Table 24: Slovenia. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Croatia	TS Slovenian EPZ with Croatian FZ-EPZ

Table 25: Croatia. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Slovenia	TS Croatian FZ-EPZ with Slovenian EPZ
Montenegro	CS

Table 26: Bosnia-Herzegovina. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Croatia	CS
Montenegro	CS
Italy	CS

Table 27: Montenegro. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Bosnia-Herzegovina	CS
Croatia	CS
Albania	CS

Table 28: Albania. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Montenegro	CS
Greece	CS, TS

Table 29: Slovenia. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Italy	CS

Table 30: Croatia. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Italy	CS
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Land, sea and air borders

Table 31: Bosnia-Herzegovina. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Croatia	Land, sea and air borders

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 32: Montenegro. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Italy	CS

Table 33: Albania. Agreed boundaries

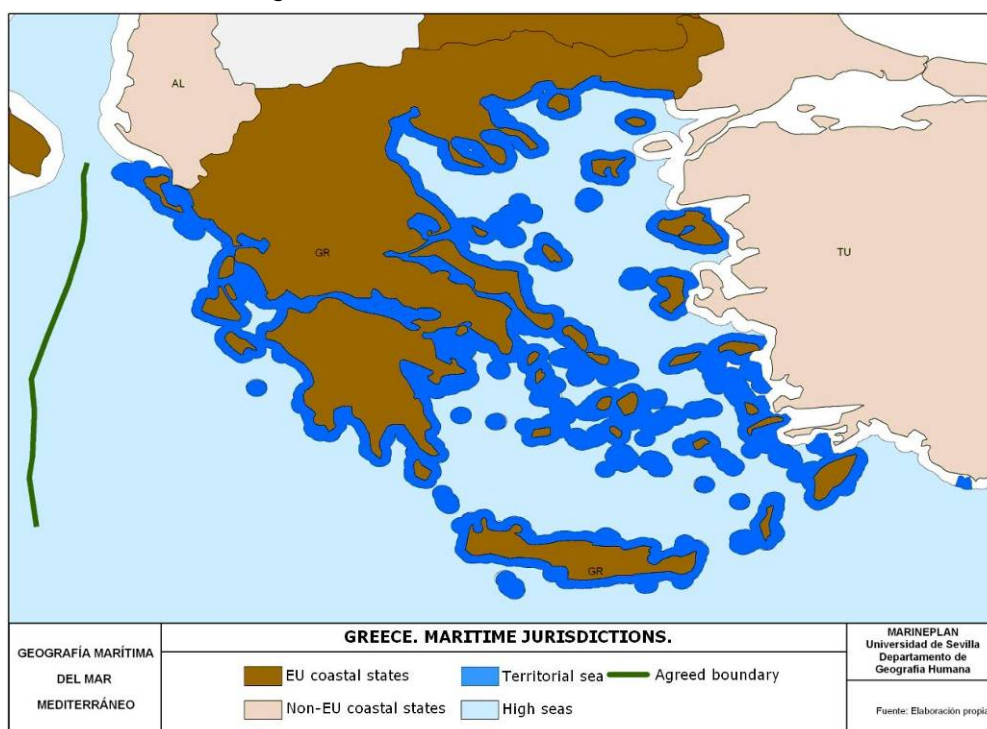
COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Italy	CS

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.5. Greece

Jurisdictions

Greece's territorial sea extends six nautical miles in the Aegean Sea. This situation is because the proximity of the Greek islands to the Turkish coast creates great problems in establishing the delimitation of their respective territorial seas. For this reason, both countries have proclaimed a breadth of six nautical miles.

Map 20: Greece. Maritime jurisdictions

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 34: Greece. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

TS	TOTAL
92 095	92 095

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 35: Greece. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Turkey	TS, CS
Albania	TS, CS
Cyprus	CS
Egypt	CS
Libya	CS

Table 36: Greece. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Italy	CS

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

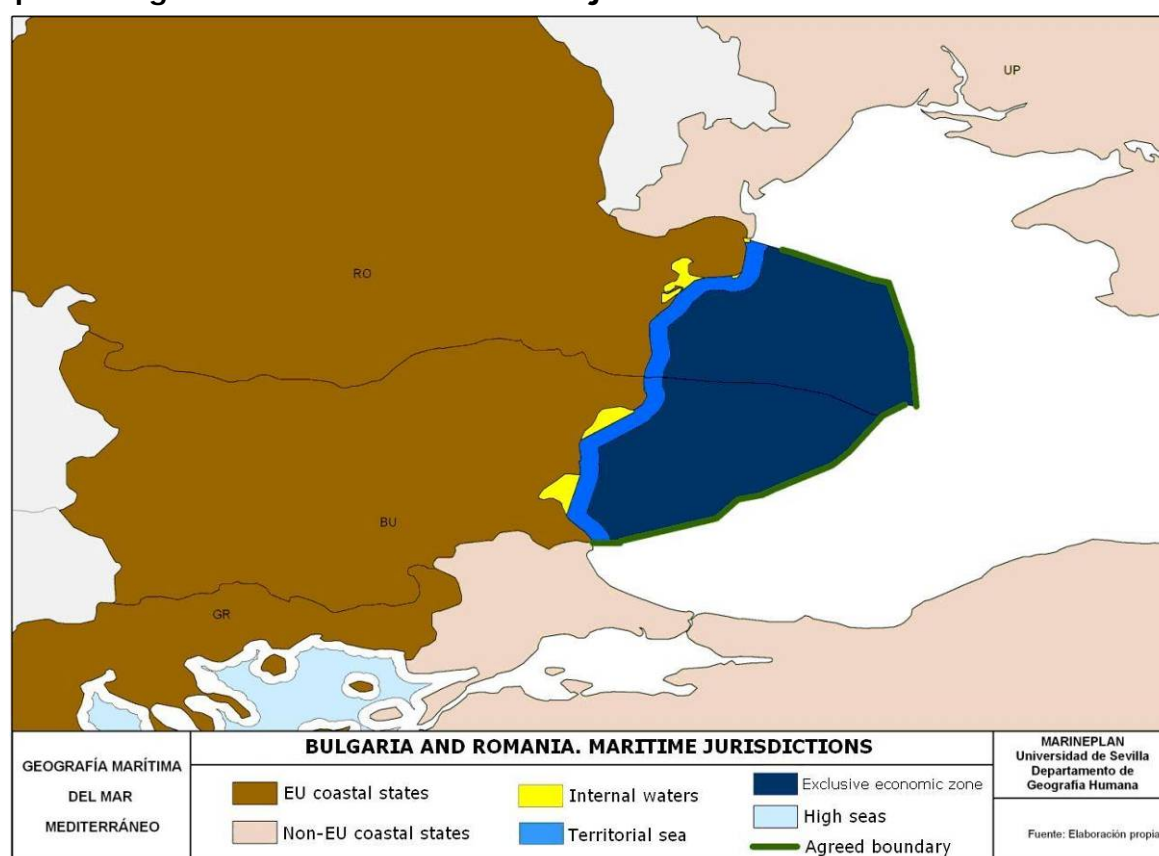
3.3.6. Bulgaria and Romania

Jurisdictions

Bulgaria signed an agreement for the delimitation of its jurisdictional waters with Turkey in 1997.

The boundary delimitation between Romania and Ukraine was referred to the International Court of Justice for arbitration in 2009.

Map 21: Bulgaria and Romania. Maritime jurisdictions



Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 37: Bulgaria. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	EEZ	TOTAL
1 460	3 776	29 052	34 288

Table 38: Romania. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	EEZ	TOTAL
755	3 329	27 024	31 108

Table 39: Bulgaria. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Romania	TS, CS, EEZ

Table 40: Romania. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Bulgaria	TS, CS, EEZ
Turkey	CS

Table 41: Bulgaria. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Turkey	TS, EEZ

Table 42: Romania. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Ukraine	TS, EEZ

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.7. Ukraine, Russian Federation and Georgia

Jurisdictions

The boundary delimitation between Ukraine and Romania was referred to the International Court of Justice for arbitration in 2009.

The delimitation agreements established between Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Georgia and Turkey are based on agreements signed in 1973 and 1978 between the Soviet Union and Turkey for the delimitation of jurisdictional waters and the continental shelf in the Black Sea.

Table 43: Ukraine. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	EEZ	TOTAL
13 577	24 609	100 176	138 362

Table 44: Russia. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

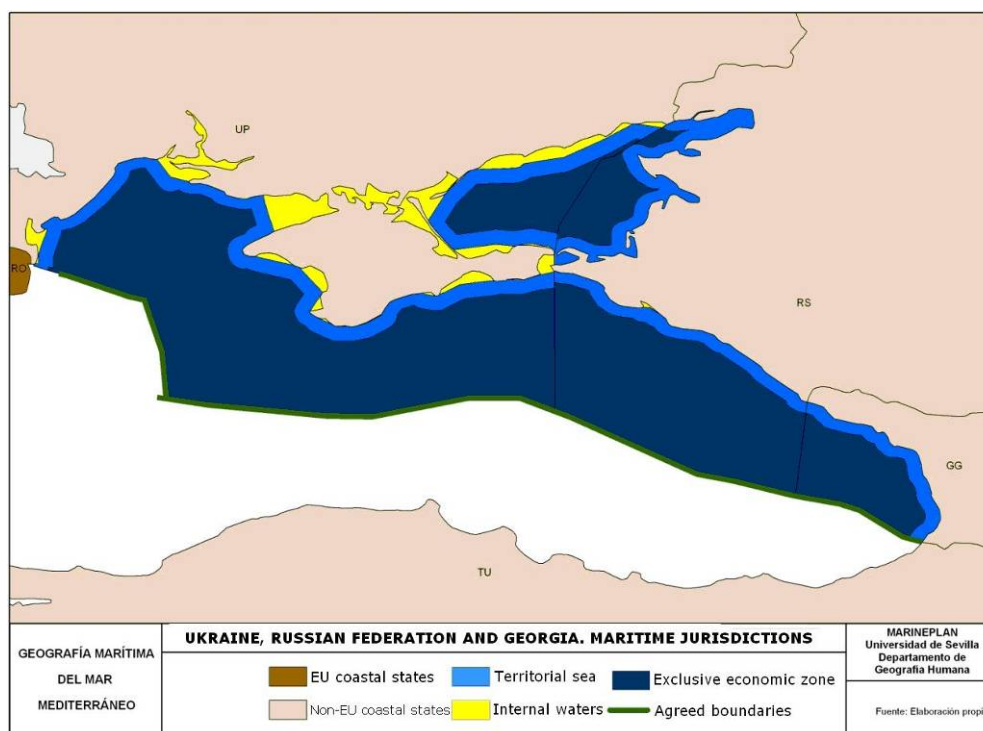
IW	TS	EEZ	TOTAL
63	14 470	54 504	69 038

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 45: Georgia. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

TS	EEZ	TOTAL
4 581	14 031	18 612

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Map 22: Ukraine, Russian Federation and Georgia. Maritime jurisdictions in the Black Sea

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 46: Ukraine. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Russia	TS, CS, EEZ

Table 47: Russia. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Ukraine	TS, CS, EEZ
Georgia	TS, CS, EEZ

Table 48: Georgia. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Russia	TS, CS, EEZ

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 49: Ukraine. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Romania	TS, EEZ
Turkey	CS, EEZ

Table 50: Russia. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Turkey	CS, EEZ

Table 51: Georgia. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Turkey	TS, CS, EEZ

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.8. Turkey**Jurisdictions**

Turkey's territorial sea extends to six nautical miles in the Aegean and 12 in the Black Sea. This is because the proximity of Greek islands to the Turkish coast creates great problems when establishing the delimitation of their respective territorial seas, for which reason both countries have declared a breadth of six nautical miles.

The delimitation agreements established by Turkey with Ukraine, the Russian Federation and Georgia are based on agreements signed in 1973 and 1978 with the Soviet Union for the delimitation of jurisdictional waters and the continental shelf in the Black Sea.

Table 52: Turkey. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

TS	EEZ	TOTAL
66 525	144 286	210 811

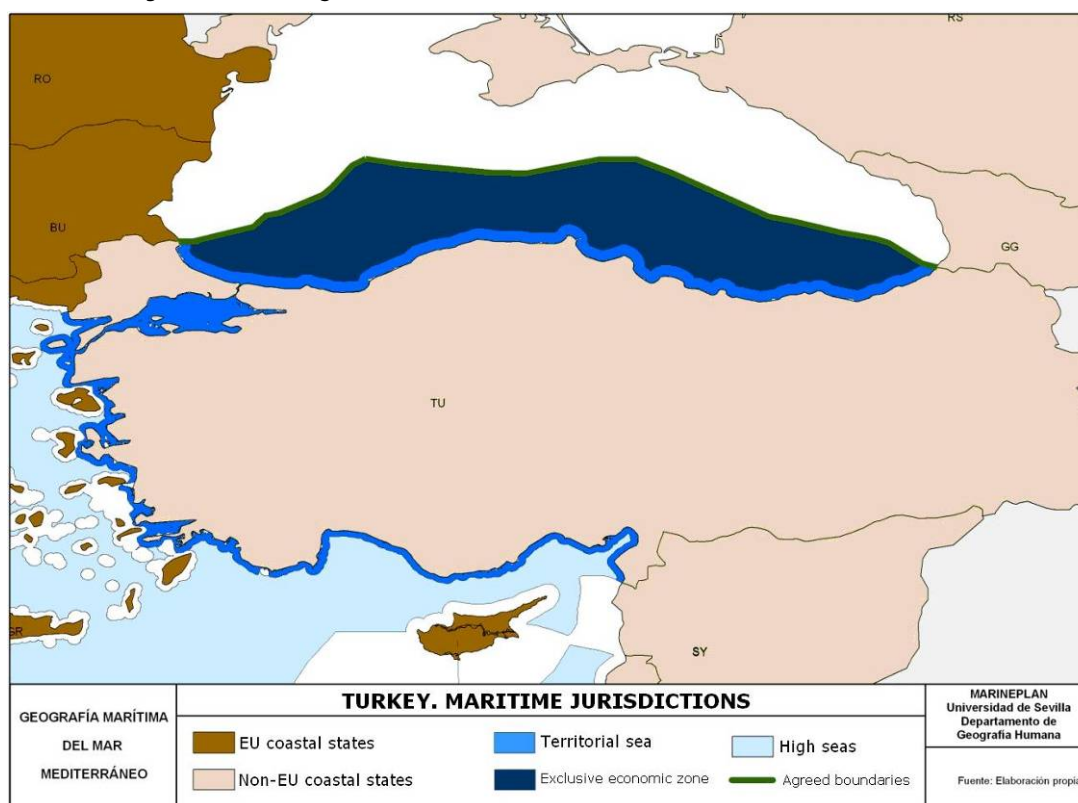
Table 53: Turkey. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Greece	TS, CS
Cyprus	CS
Syria	TS, CS
Romania	CS

Table 54: Turkey. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Bulgaria	CS, TS, EEZ
Ukraine	CS, EEZ
Russia	CS, TS, EEZ
Georgia	CS, TS, EEZ

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Map 23: Turkey. Maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean and Black Seas

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.9. Cyprus

Jurisdictions

There are two British military bases on Cyprus: Akrotiri and Dhekelia. This resulted in an agreement with the UK in 1960 by which Cyprus undertook not to claim the waters between lines I, II, III and IV, as described in the agreement, as their territorial sea.

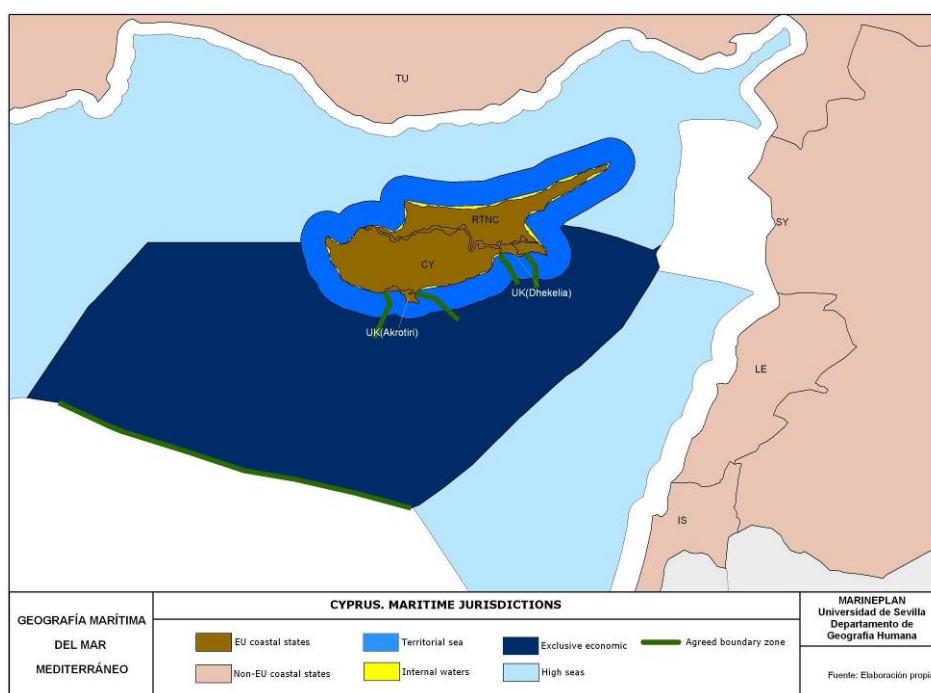
Table 55: Cyprus. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	EEZ	TOTAL
562	13 406	67 894	81 862

Table 56: Cyprus. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Turkey	CS
Greece	CS
Syria	EEZ
Lebanon	CS
Israel	CS

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Map 24: Cyprus. Maritime jurisdictions

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 57: Cyprus. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Egypt	EEZ
UK	TS

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.10. Israel, Lebanon and Syria

Jurisdictions

Neither Israel, Lebanon nor Syria have agreements for the delimitation of their maritime boundaries with adjacent or opposite countries.

Table 58: Israel. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

TS	TOTAL
3 318	3 318

Table 59: Lebanon. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

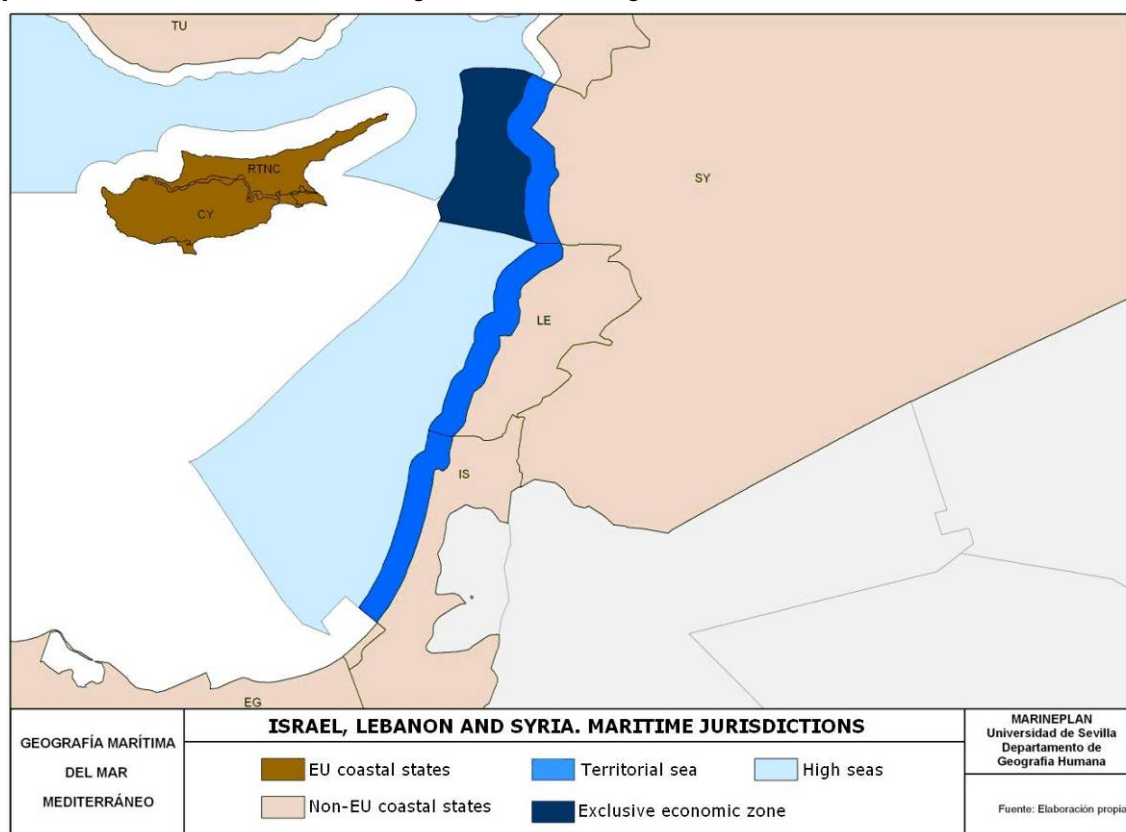
TS	TOTAL
3 938	3 938

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 60: Syria. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

TS	EEZ	TOTAL
3 010	7 136	10 147

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Map 25: Israel, Lebanon and Syria. Maritime jurisdictions

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 61: Israel. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Egypt	CS
Lebanon	TS, CS
Cyprus	CS

Table 62: Lebanon. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Israel	TS, CS
Syria	TS, CS
Cyprus	CS

Table 63: Syria. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Lebanon	TS, CS
Turkey	TS, CS
Cyprus	EEZ

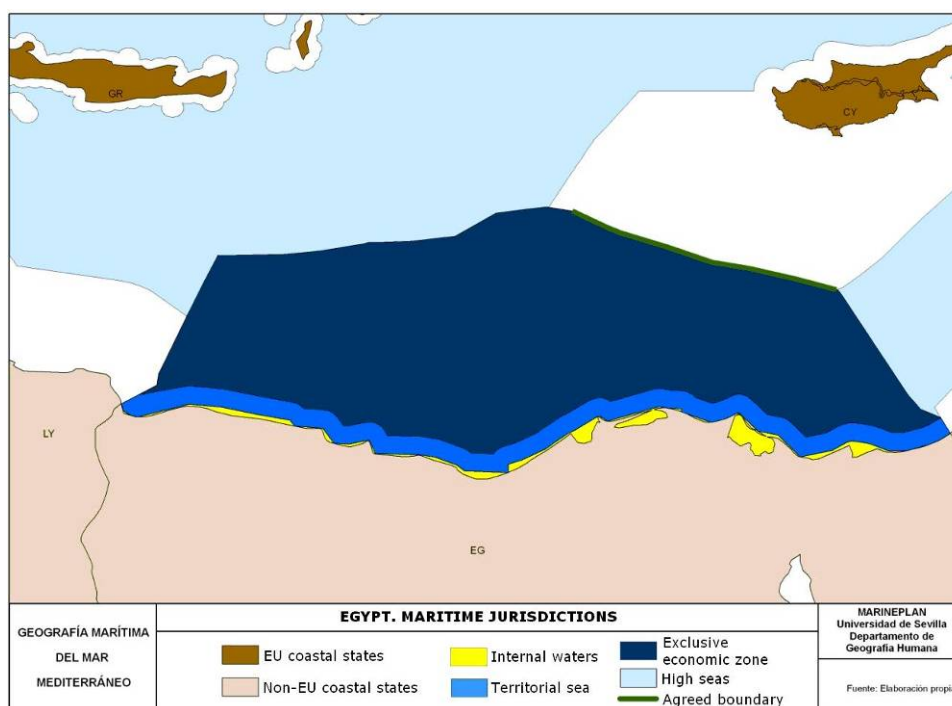
Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.11. Egypt

Jurisdictions

Egypt has only signed an agreement for the delimitation of its exclusive economic zone with Cyprus. It has not yet signed bilateral agreements with the other adjacent countries.

Map 26: Egypt. Maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean



Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 64: Egypt. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	EEZ	TOTAL
4 794	20 671	145 458	170 923

Table 65: Egypt. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Libya	TS Libyan FZ with Egyptian EEZ
Greece	CS
Israel-Gaza	TS-CS

Table 66: Egypt. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Cyprus	EEZ

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

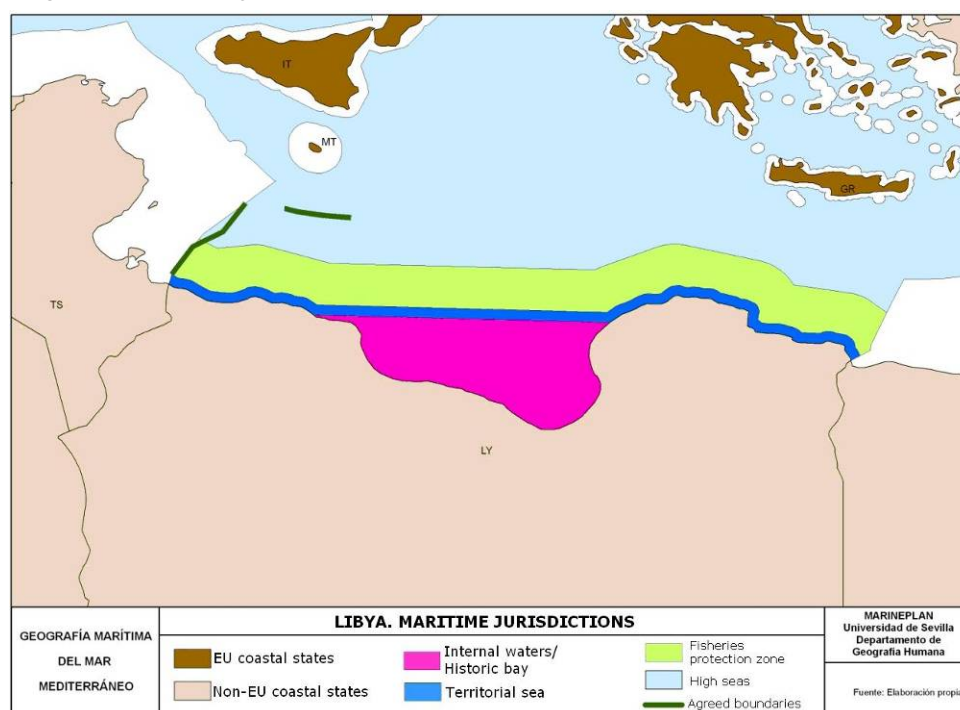
3.3.12. Libya

Jurisdictions

The two Libyan agreements that exist with Malta and Tunisia for the delimitation of the continental shelf are based on International Court of Justice arbitration.

Libya has declared the Gulf of Sidra an historic bay Libya and so these waters are internal waters.

Map 27: Libya. Maritime jurisdictions



Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 67: Libya. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	FPZ	TOTAL
81 175	30 731	124 012	235 918

Table 68: Libya. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Italy	CS
Greece	CS
Egypt	CS, TS Egyptian EEZ with Libyan FZ

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 69: Libya. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Malta	CS
Tunisia	CS

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.13 Tunisia and Malta

Jurisdictions

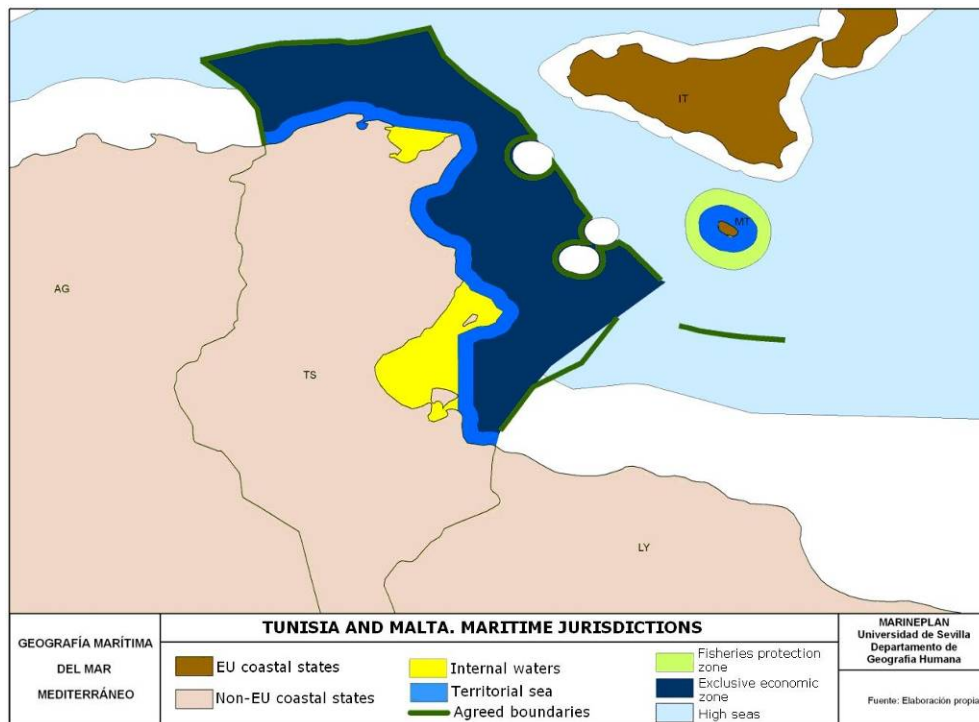
There is only one point of contact between the median lines of Malta and Tunisia. This point is, in turn, a quadruple point at which the boundaries (median lines) of Malta, Tunisia, Italy and Libya all converge.

The two agreements existing between Libya and Malta and Libya and Tunisia for the delimitation of the continental shelf are based on International Court of Justice arbitration.

Tunisia signed a provisional arrangement in 2002 for the delimitation of its maritime boundaries with Algeria, and this remains in force.

Malta's fisheries protection zone stretches 25 nautical miles from the straight baselines, according to the Law on Territorial Waters of December 1971.

Map 28: Tunisia and Malta. Maritime jurisdictions



Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 70: Tunisia. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	EEZ	TOTAL
13 291	14 768	76 123	104 182

Table 71: Malta. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	FPZ	TOTAL
21	3 020	5 190	8 231

Table 72: Tunisia. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Malta	CS

Table 73: Malta. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Tunisia	CS
Italy	CS

Table 74: Tunisia. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Algeria	Maritime boundaries (provisional arrangement)
Italy	CS
Libya	CS

Table 75: Malta. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Libya	CS

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.3.14. Algeria

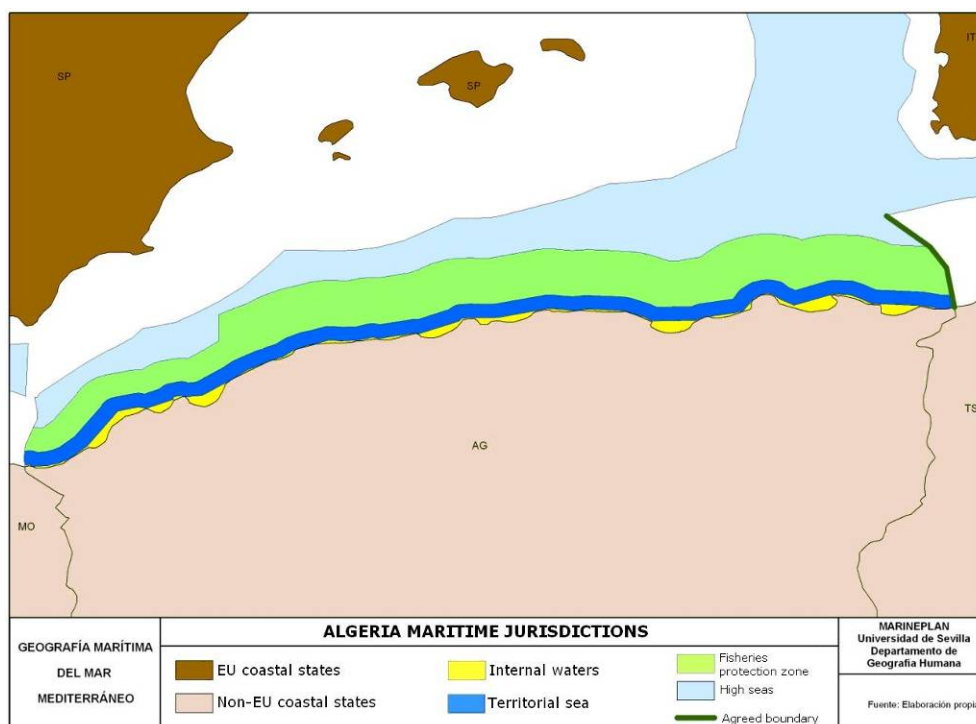
Jurisdictions

Algeria signed a provisional arrangement in 2002 for the delimitation of its maritime boundaries with Tunisia, and this remains in force. Bilateral agreements are pending with the other countries with which it shares maritime boundaries (Spain, Morocco and Italy).

Table 76: Algeria. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	FPZ	TOTAL
4 883	18 869	53 492	77 245

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Map 29: Algeria. Maritime jurisdictions

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 77: Algeria. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Spain	CS
Morocco	TS Moroccan EEZ with Algerian FZ
Italy	CS

Table 78: Algeria. Agreed boundaries

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Tunisia	Maritime boundaries (provisional arrangement)

Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS

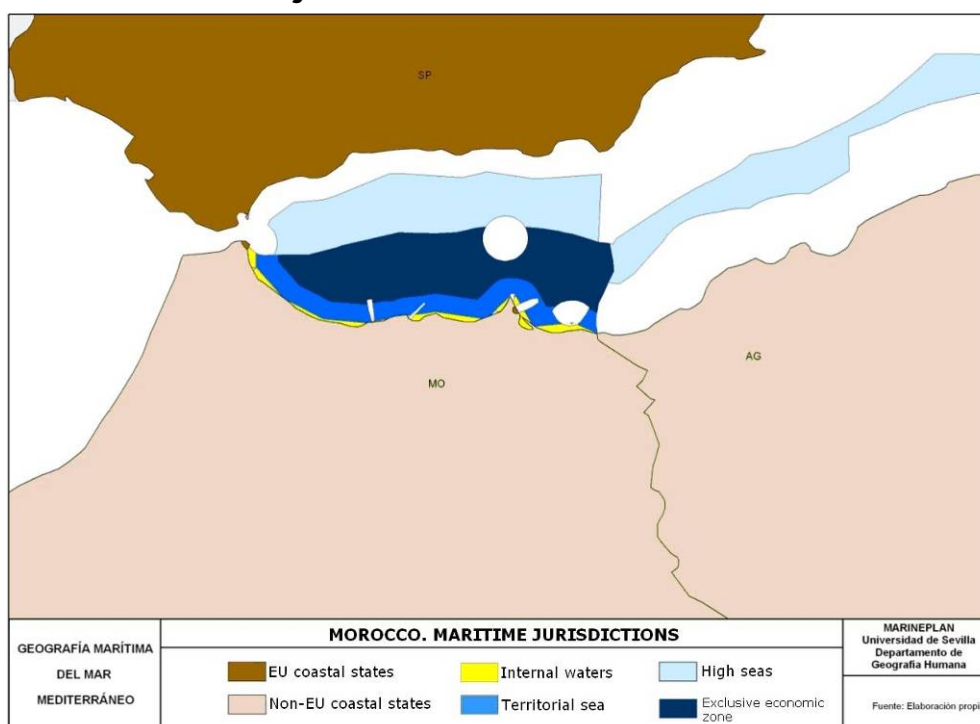
3.3.15. Morocco

Jurisdictions

Some of the Moroccan SBLs are either based on Spanish territory (Ceuta) or include the islets or territories under Spanish jurisdiction (Peñones de Alhucemas and Vélez-La Gomera and Perejil and Chafarinas islands, Melilla) within their internal waters.

There is also no delimitation agreement with Algeria, either for jurisdictional waters or the continental shelf.

Map 30: Morocco. Maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean



Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

Table 79: Morocco. Maritime jurisdictions (km²)

IW	TS	EEZ	TOTAL
1 143	5 294	14 449	20 887

Table 80: Morocco. Boundaries pending delimitation

COUNTRY	JURISDICTIONAL CONCEPT
Spain	CS, TS
Algeria	CS, TS Algerian FZ with Moroccan EEZ

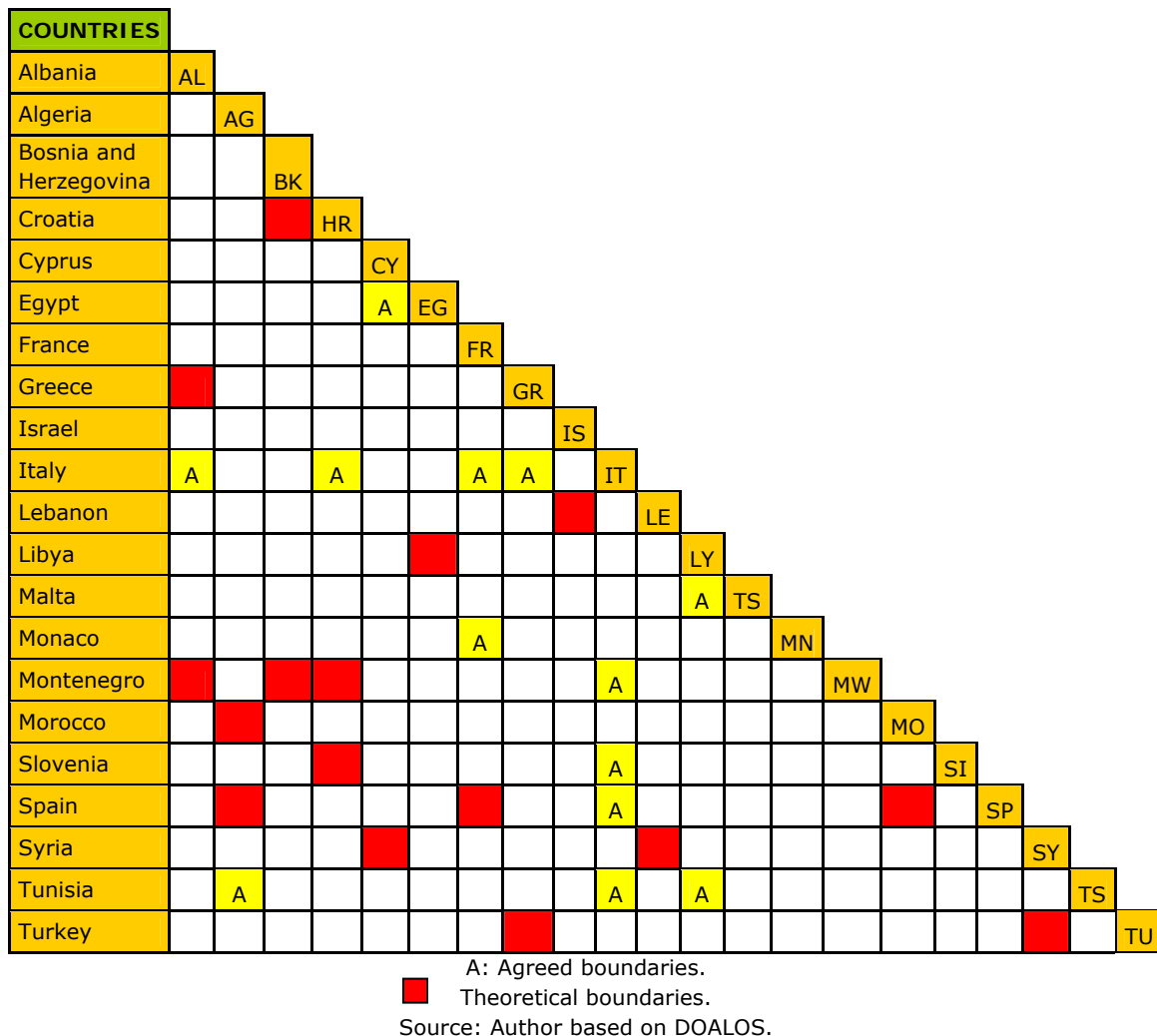
Source: Author, on the basis of DOALOS.

3.4. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

The coastal states of the Mediterranean basin generate 29 boundary contacts between them which, in turn, give rise to different kinds of delimitations between the maritime jurisdictions (basically territorial sea and contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf), (Figure 2).

To date, 13 delimitation agreements have resulted (Map 31) from these interactions between adjacent and opposite states (including borders that emerged following the break-up of the former Yugoslavia), nine of which are between opposite states and four between adjacent ones. The most longstanding agreement dates back to 1968 (Italy-Yugoslavia) and the most recent was signed in 2003 (Cyprus-Egypt), thus forming the first EEZ delimitation agreement. Over the 40-year period between the two, 60% of the 13 boundary agreements were signed in the 1970s and 80s, nine in relation to the continental shelf.

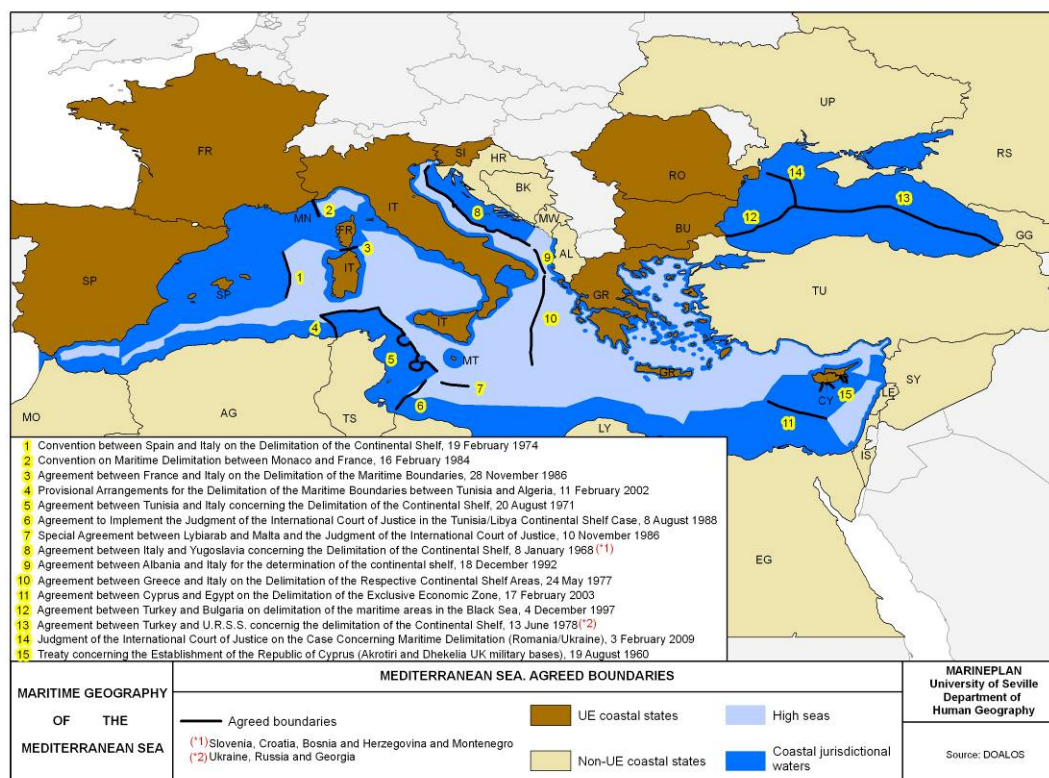
Figure 2: Theoretical and agreed boundaries in the Mediterranean



Bilateral agreements relating to the continental shelf have been signed between the following states: Italy and Yugoslavia (Rome, 8 January 1968); Italy and Tunisia (Tunisia, 20 August 1971); Italy and Spain (Madrid, 19 February 1974); Greece and Italy (Athens, 24 May 1977); France and Monaco (Paris, 16 February 1984); Libya and Malta (Valletta, 10 November 1986); and Libya and Tunisia (Benghazi, 8 August 1988). These two last agreements were in application of rulings of the International Court of Justice dated 3 June

1985 and 24 February 1982 respectively. Another agreement was signed on 18 December 1982 between Albania and Italy, but this has still not entered into force. In the Black Sea, Turkey and Bulgaria reached an agreement on the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two states on 4 December 1997 (Chevalier, C., 2005).

Map 31: Agreed boundaries in the Mediterranean and Black Seas



Geographically, 12 agreements are situated in the Mediterranean and three in the Black Sea (Map 31). Of those in the Mediterranean, five are in the western Mediterranean and seven in the east, corresponding to nine states from the northern coast (Europe) and four from the southern (African) coast.

Of the agreements existing in the Mediterranean, 10 involve EU Member States (France, Italy, Spain, Greece, Malta, Slovenia and Cyprus), Italy being the state that has signed the most agreements (eight). This can be explained by its relative position, occupying a peninsula in the centre of the basin, and by the number of new states that were formed following the break-up of the former Yugoslavia, a state which signed the first maritime boundary agreement with Italy. There are six states (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Turkey) that have no boundary agreements (Table 81).

Table 81: Summary of territorial claims (2009)

COUNTRY	SBL	CZ	ACZ	FPZ	EPZ	EPZ/FPZ	EEZ
Albania	X						
Algeria	X	24	24	32/52			
Bosnia-Herzegovina							
Bulgaria							X
Croatia	X						X
Cyprus	X	24	24				X
Egypt	X						X
Russian Federation							X
France	X	24	24		X		
Greece							
Georgia							X
Israel							
Italy	X		X				
Lebanon							
Libya	X			62			
Malta		24	24	25			
Monaco							
Montenegro							
Morocco	X						X
Slovenia					X		
Spain	X	X		X			
Syria	X	24					X
Tunisia	X		24	X			X
Turkey							X
Romania							X
Ukraine							X

Source: European Commission (2009).

In the Black Sea, the coastal states generate nine boundary contacts between them (Map 31), and these give rise in turn to different kinds of delimitation between the maritime jurisdictions (territorial sea and contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf). Turkey has signed the most agreements: with the USSR (1978, 1986 and 1987), with Georgia (1997) and with Bulgaria (1997). There is also an agreement between Russia and Ukraine (2003), (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Theoretical and agreed boundaries in the Black Sea

COUNTRIES							
Romania	RO						
Bulgaria		BU					
Russian Federation			RS				
Ukraine				A	UP		
Georgia						GG	
Turkey			A	A		A	TU

A: Agreed boundaries.

■ Theoretical boundaries.

Source: Author based on DOALOS.

3.5. CONSEQUENCE OF DELIMITATIONS BETWEEN DIFFERENT JURISDICTIONS

The delimitation of different jurisdictions in the Mediterranean gives rise to what could be called a 'jurisdictional asymmetry', a consequence of the heterogeneity of the legal systems of adjacent jurisdictions: exclusive economic zone, fisheries zones, fisheries protection zones and ecological protection zones (González Giménez, J, 2007). An EEZ may thus border with another EEZ, with a FZ or a FPZ, and similarly a FZ can overlap with an EPZ. This can be seen in Table 82, which shows the maritime boundaries between the EU Member States present in the Mediterranean.

Jurisdictions similar to an EEZ involve exercising sovereign rights over specific issues that may not be the same amongst neighbouring states. Thus:

- Cyprus, Egypt, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia have all declared EEZs¹⁰ in which they have sovereign rights over the marine resources, living and non-living, along with other kinds of jurisdictions (for marine environment protection and research).
- Algeria, Malta and Spain have created fisheries zones (also known as fisheries protected zones) in which they have exclusive and jurisdictional rights over fisheries.
- France and Slovenia have created ecological protection zones in which they have jurisdiction over protection of the marine environment. Italy adopted an ecological protection zone using a different legislative framework. Croatia has created a mixed zone, known as an ecological and fisheries protected zone.
- Algeria, Cyprus, France, Italy and Tunisia have created 12-mile archaeological contiguous zones adjacent to their territorial seas for the protection of submerged cultural heritage.

¹⁰ It seems that France now also intends to declare an EEZ (Livre Bleu, 2009).

Table 82: EU countries' maritime boundaries

EU country	Kind of jurisdiction	Boundaries with other countries
Spain 9 maritime boundaries	Continental shelf	Continental shelf of France, Italy, Morocco and Algeria
	Territorial sea	Territorial seas of France and Morocco
	Fisheries zone	Moroccan exclusive economic zone
		Moroccan exclusive economic zone
France 8 maritime boundaries	Continental shelf	Continental shelf of Spain, Monaco and Italy
	Territorial sea	Territorial seas of Spain, Monaco and Italy
	Ecological protection zone	Spanish fisheries protection zone
		Territorial seas of Italy
Monaco 2 maritime boundaries	Territorial sea	Territorial seas of France
	Jurisdictional waters of Monaco	French ecological protection zone
Italy 12 maritime boundaries	Continental shelf	Continental shelf of Spain, France, Tunisia, Syria, Croatia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania and Greece
	Territorial sea	Territorial seas of France and Slovenia
		Tunisian exclusive economic zone
Malta 3 maritime boundaries	Continental shelf	Continental shelf of Libya, Tunisia and Italy
Slovenia 3 maritime boundaries	Continental shelf	Continental shelf of Italy
	Territorial sea	Territorial sea of Croatia
	Ecological protection zone	Croatian ecological protection zone and fisheries protection zone
Greece 8 maritime boundaries	Continental shelf	Continental shelf of Italy, Albania, Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt and Libya
	Territorial sea	Territorial seas of Albania and Turkey
Cyprus 6 maritime boundaries	Continental shelf	Continental shelf of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Israel
	Exclusive economic zone	Syrian and Egyptian exclusive economic zone
Bulgaria 6 maritime boundaries	Continental shelf	Continental shelf of Turkey and Romania
	Territorial sea	Territorial seas of Turkey and Romania
	Exclusive economic zone	Turkish and Romanian exclusive economic zone
Romania 8 maritime boundaries	Continental shelf	Continental shelf of Bulgaria, Ukraine and Turkey
	Territorial sea	Territorial seas of Bulgaria and Ukraine
	Exclusive economic zone	Bulgarian, Ukrainian and Turkish exclusive economic zone

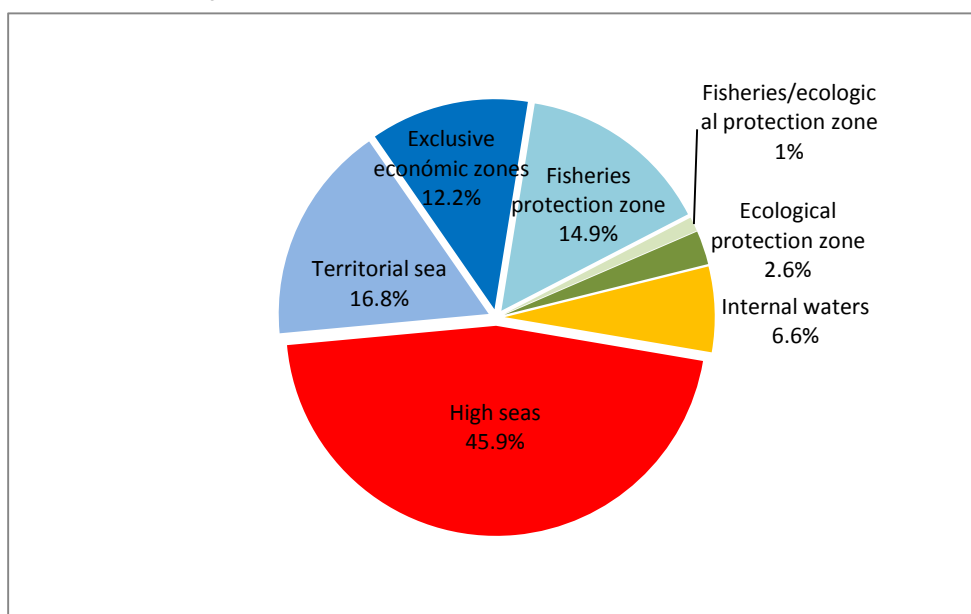
Source: Author.

3.6. TERRITORIAL IMPACT OF THE EXTENSION OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY OVER MARITIME AREAS

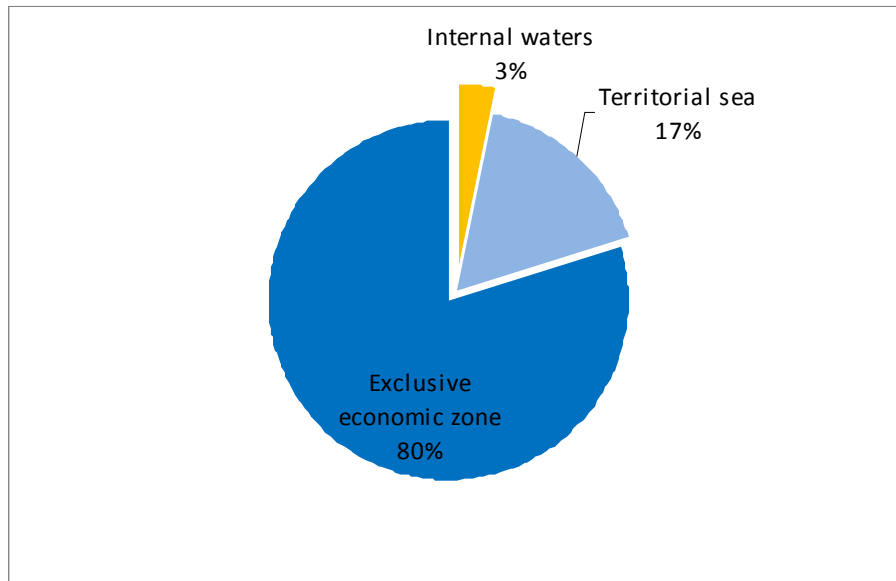
The establishment of maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean is an open and continuously changing process given that not all states have declared maritime spaces as recognised by UNCLOS and, also, because of the gradual creation of new jurisdictional concepts not envisaged in this treaty. Consequently, the current geography of maritime jurisdictions is not a static picture and, as the states take further decisions in this regard, the jurisdictional panorama will change (for example, the forthcoming declaration of an EEZ by France).

In addition, this jurisdictional heterogeneity creates a complex territorial reality: while a considerable part of the waters lie outside of state jurisdiction (high seas) (Map 32), all the seabed and its subsoil falls under the sovereignty of the different coastal states (Graph 8). Within a relatively small basin, freely accessible areas are therefore superimposed on others that fall under national sovereignty or jurisdiction.

Graph 8: Maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean



Source: Author.

Graph 9: Maritime jurisdictions in the Black Sea

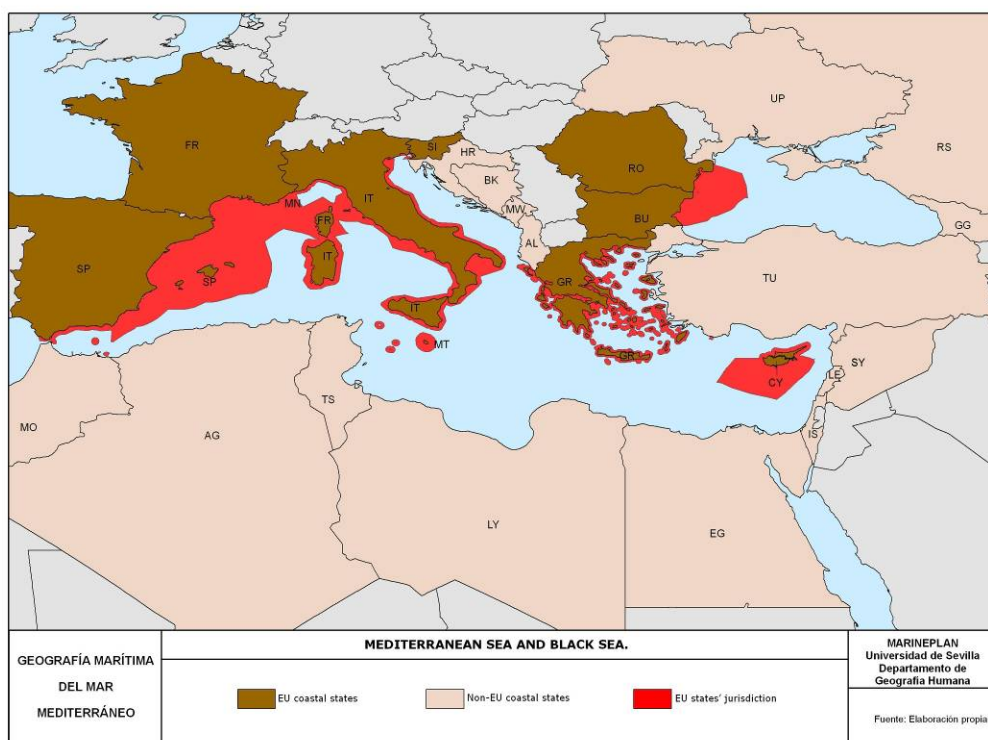
Source: Author.

3.7. JURISDICTIONS OF EU MEMBER STATES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS

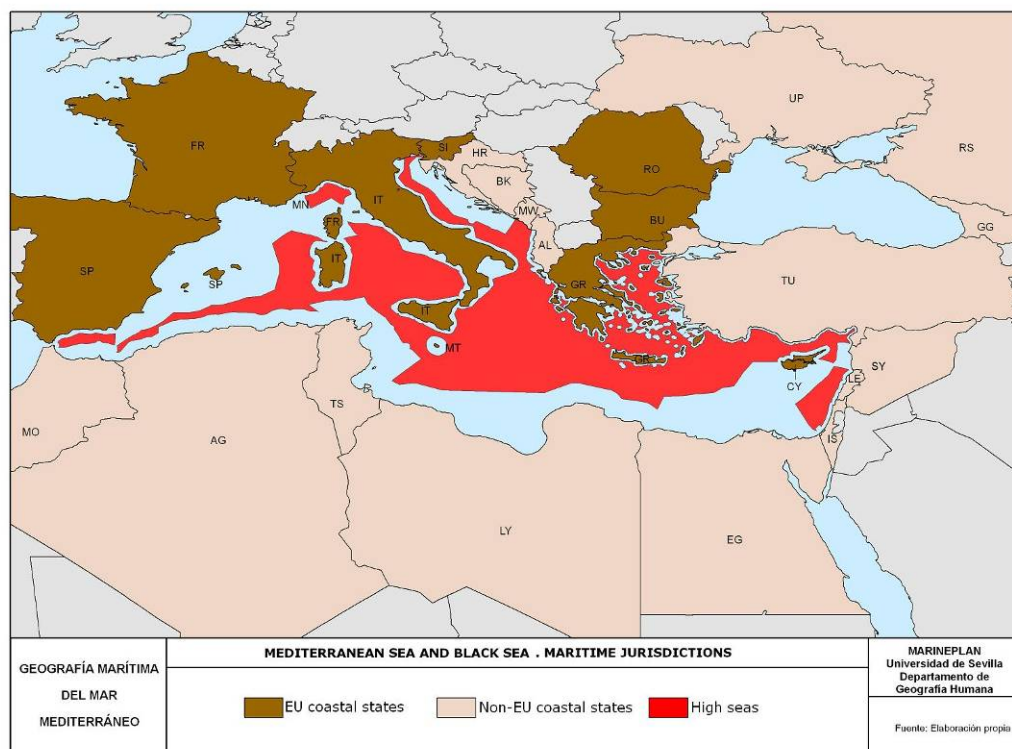
To date (early 2010), no Mediterranean EU Member State has declared an EEZ, with the exception of Cyprus (Maps 7 and 24). Of the EU Member States, Spain, France, Monaco and Slovenia have, however, declared some form of jurisdiction outside of their territorial seas (territorial waters, fisheries zone, ecological protection zone or ecological and fisheries protection zone) (Map 7). Albania, Greece and Italy have not proclaimed any jurisdictional rights beyond their territorial seas. In contrast, in the Black Sea, the two EU Member States, Romania and Bulgaria, have both declared EEZs.

The current area of high seas in the Mediterranean (1 167 229 km²) is primarily due to restraint on the part of three states: Italy, Greece and Turkey. Should the Law on Ecological Protection (Law No 61, 2006) come into force, Italy alone would reduce the current area of high seas by 35% (415 000 km²).

Map 32: Jurisdictions of the EU in the Mediterranean and Black Seas



Map 33: High seas. Mediterranean.



3.8. EFFECTS ON FISHERIES

While jurisdiction over the continental shelf has a limited effect on fisheries – it only affects sedentary species that are in contact with the seabed – a jurisdictional declaration beyond the territorial sea significantly affects a broad spectrum of fishing methods (Fraga Estévez, C., 2003).

The declaration of fisheries protection zones has legal implications for jurisdiction over fisheries resources. The creation of such fisheries zones, albeit under different names, reduces the high seas fisheries and can also result in the need to sign agreements regarding access to these waters on the part of fleets that previously had no jurisdictional limitations. (Chevalier, C., 2005).

Seen from another perspective, when coastal states declare their jurisdictional rights by means of any of the above concepts, this implies a greater responsibility on their part for resource and environmental conservation. Hence the suggestion to extend all states' jurisdictional rights beyond their territorial sea, as a management and conservation mechanism that would ensure effective governance of the Mediterranean basin.

Meanwhile, in the high seas, each state must apply international law to its nationals which, with regard to fisheries, means that the state is required to supervise and check that the vessels under its flag are complying with the regulations established in the different treaties (Chevalier, C., 2005).

4. TERRITORIAL DISPUTES AND FISHERIES ACTIVITY

There are a number of different disputes between coastal states of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Some of them are longstanding; in others, the gradual extension of sovereignty over the maritime space has given rise to new disputes, as a consequence of an overlapping of jurisdictions and the creation of new boundaries. This section will focus on some of the more important of these.

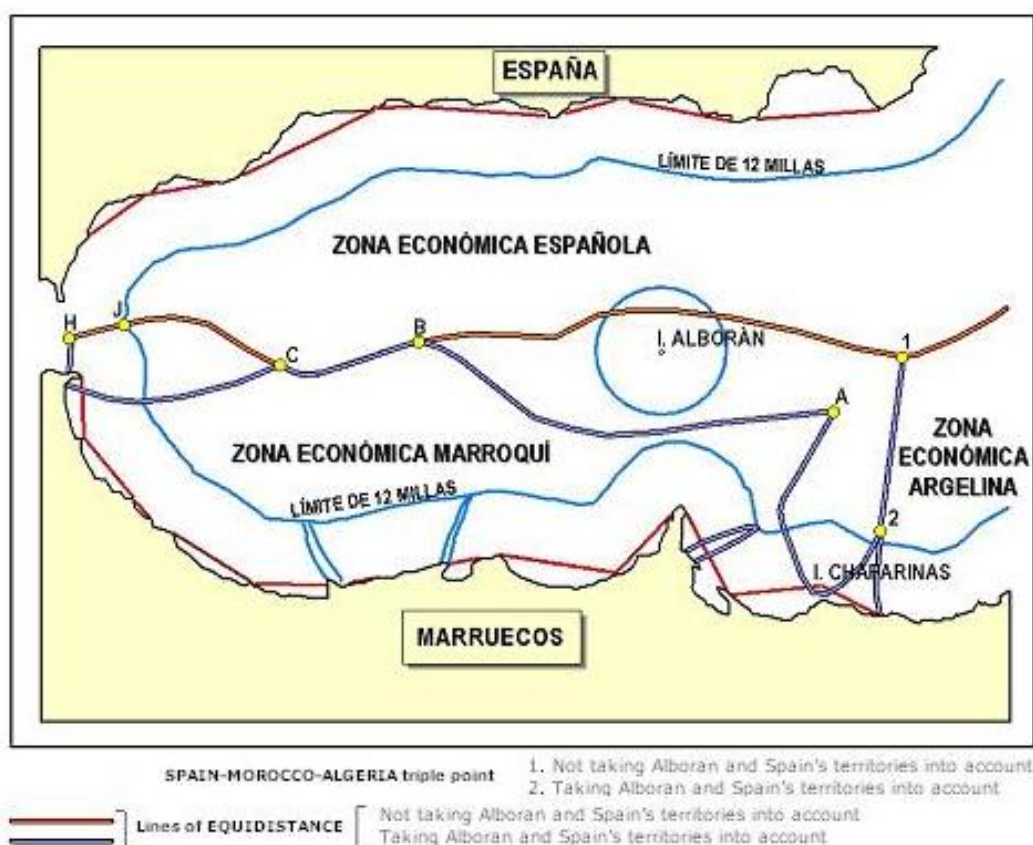
4.1. WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

TABLE 1. STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR DISPUTE: SPAIN-MOROCCO-GIBRALTAR (UNITED KINGDOM)	
Boundaries	<p>Territorial sea between Spain and Morocco (Maps 16, 30 and 34)</p> <p>Territorial sea between Spain and Gibraltar (Map 16).</p>
Background	<p>According to Morocco, the boundary is determined by the equidistant line between its coast and the Iberian Peninsula, as if each side of the straits belonged to a single state.</p> <p>According to Spain, the waters of the straits are separated by a number of equidistant lines between the Spanish and Moroccan coasts, giving rise to strips subject to Spanish sovereignty. Thus, in the Straits of Gibraltar, two corridors are formed opposite Perejil Island and the town of Ceuta which link to the territorial sea¹¹ that projects out from the Spanish coasts in application of the median line criteria.</p> <p>Interpretation of Article X of the Treaty of Utrecht¹²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The United Kingdom interprets it broadly and has been gradually occupying spaces which, according to Spain, were not ceded, such as the waters of Algeciras Bay and the waters around the Calpense isthmus. They have thus extended the waters to 3 nautical miles from the Rock, limited to two miles in Algeciras Bay, adjacent to Gibraltar. - Spain only recognises rights over the Rock and the waters of Gibraltar port.
Resolution	No delimitation agreement has been formalised.
Importance for fisheries	<p>Need to establish bilateral fishing agreements between the EU and Morocco.</p> <p>Fishing disputes: problems of access to some fishing grounds on the part of Spanish fleets. Seizure of Spanish fishing vessels by Morocco and of Moroccan vessels by Spain in the Alboran Sea.</p>

Source: Gutiérrez Castillo, V.L., 2009, adapted by the author.

¹¹ According to UNCLOS, Spain's territories in Africa (which are an integral part of Spain) could give rise to a TS, CZ, EEZ or CS.

¹² Article X of the Treaty of Utrecht by which Spain ceded 'the full and entire ownership of the town and castle of Gibraltar, along with its port, defences and fortress, to the British Crown'. (Gutierrez Castillo, V.L., 2009).

Map 34: Maritime jurisdictions in the Straits of Gibraltar

Source: Lacleta Muñoz, J.M. 2004, adapted by the author.

TABLE 2. ALBORAN SEA DISPUTE: SPAIN-MOROCCO

Boundaries	Territorial sea, Spain and Morocco (Maps 16, 30 and 34).
Background	<p>According to Morocco, the boundary is determined by an equidistant line between its coast and the Iberian Peninsula, as if each side of the straits belonged to a single state (thus ignoring Spain's so-called '<i>plazas de soberanía</i>' ('places of sovereignty' or territories) in North Africa).</p> <p>According to Spain – and in line with UNCLOS – the Spanish territories in Africa (an integral part of the Spanish state) have their own jurisdictional waters. These territories are: Perejil island, Ceuta, Melilla, Vélez de la Gomera rock, San Antonio islet, Alhucemas rock and the islets of Mar and Tierra, the Chafarinas Archipelago, Alboran island and Las Nubes islet.</p>
Resolution	No delimitation agreement has been formalised.
Importance for fisheries	<p>Resource protection: Spain has created a marine reserve in the waters adjacent to Alboran island (in which fishing and diving are banned) and a fishery reserve (where fishing is restricted, along with the exploitation of all other existing resources)¹³.</p> <p>Obstacles to the formalisation of fishing agreements.</p> <p>Fishing disputes: seizure of fishing vessels.</p>

Source: Gutiérrez Castillo, V.L., 2009, adapted by the author.

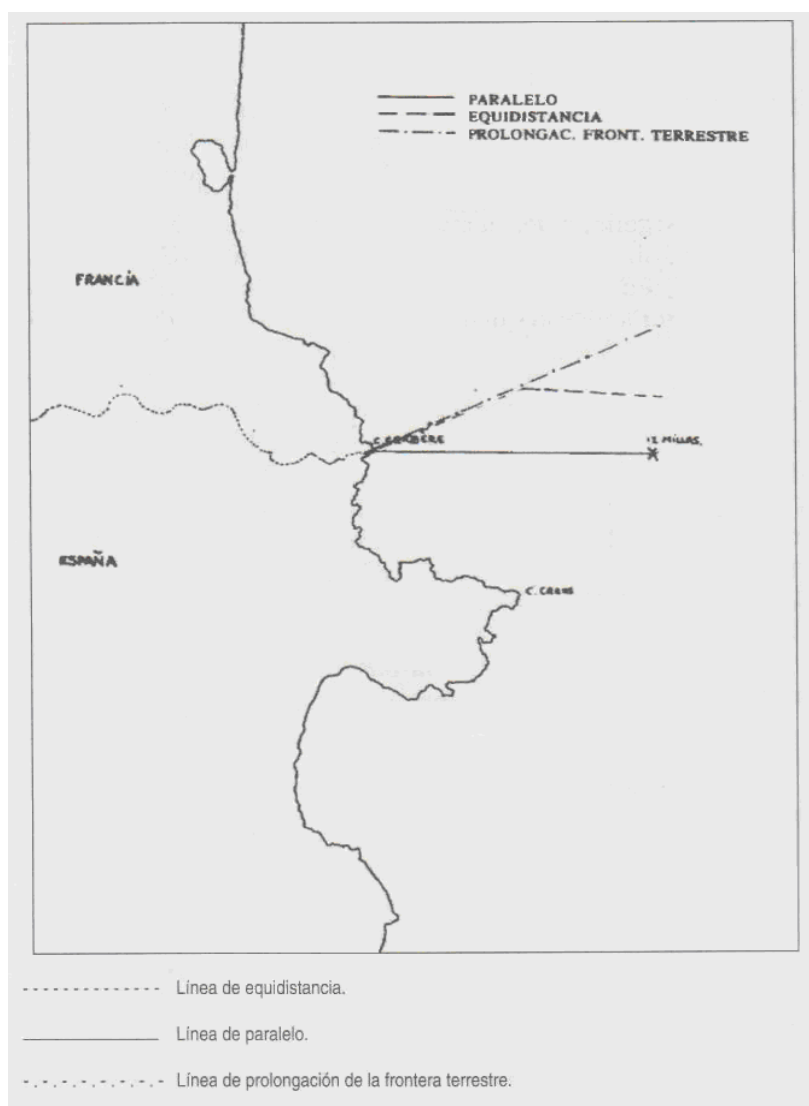
¹³ Ministerial Order of 31 July 1997 (Spanish OJ No 204 of 26 August 1997 and Spanish OJ No 233 of 24 September 1998).

TABLE 3. GULF OF LION DISPUTE SPAIN-FRANCE

Boundaries	Spain - France continental shelf (Maps 16, 17 and 35). French ecological protection zone (Maps 16, 17).
Background	France rejects the principle of equidistance in the Gulf of Lion because the coastal configuration – concave on the French side and convex on the Spanish - benefits Spain. In addition, it considers that the proximity of the Balearic Islands should be taken into account for a fair outcome. France is also opposed to the principle of equidistance in relation to the declaration of a Spanish fisheries protection zone (Royal Decree 1315/1997 ¹⁴), the French boundary of which was defined by applying the principle of equidistance. France lodged a protest in 1997.
Resolution	No delimitation agreement has been formalised.
Importance for fisheries	Bluefin tuna fisheries of high economic value. Restricted access to non-EU country fleets, beyond 12 nautical miles.

Source: Gutiérrez Castillo, V.L., 2007, adapted by the author.

Map 35: Gulf of Lion



Source: Faramiñan, J.M., 2007, p. 317.

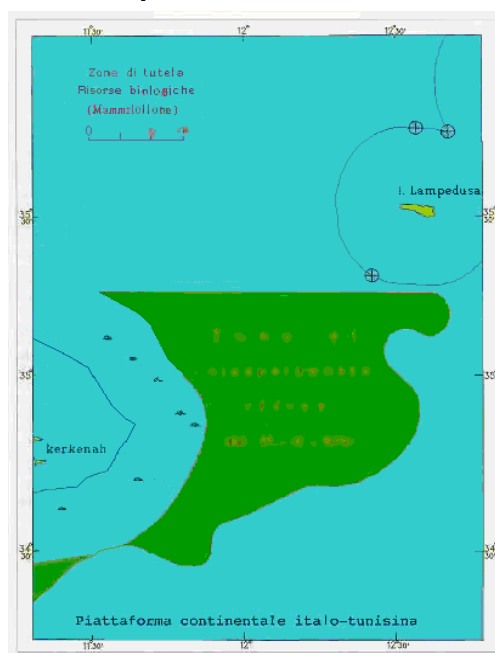
¹⁴ Spanish OJ of 26 August 1997

4.2. CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

TABLE 4. MAMMELLONE DISPUTE: ITALY - TUNISIA

Dispute	Historic fishing rights.
Background	<p>In 1951, Tunisia created a reserved fishing zone for national boats, 3 nautical miles wide as from the baselines, except in the part of the coast that runs between Ras Popoudia and the Libyan border, where a bathymetric criteria was applied (50 metres deep) to determine the breadth of the zone. According to this delimitation, the fishing reserve extends to 20 nautical miles from the Italian islands of Lampedusa and Lampione. This fishing zone is known as Mammellone (Map 36) and is rich in fish, particularly the waters close to Italy (Lampedusa island).</p> <p>In 1963, 1971 and 1976, fishing agreements were signed between Italy and Tunisia.</p> <p>In 1973, Tunisia extended its territorial sea to 12 nautical miles and, in order not to prejudice Italy, signed a fishing agreement (1976) allowing Italian fishermen to fish in the Tunisian territorial sea, except in the area of Mammellone. This agreement only remained in force for three years and another has not been signed to replace it.</p> <p>In 1979, Italy declared Mammellone a repopulation area and prohibited fishing.</p> <p>In 1988, the Italian and Tunisian navies signed a cooperation agreement to patrol these waters and thus avoid disputes.</p>
Resolution	There has been no delimitation agreement.
Importance for fisheries	<p>Resource protection.</p> <p>A Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance could be created, as anticipated in the 1955 Protocol.</p>

Source: Gutiérrez Castillo, V.L., 2009; Scovazzi, T., 1995, adapted by the author.

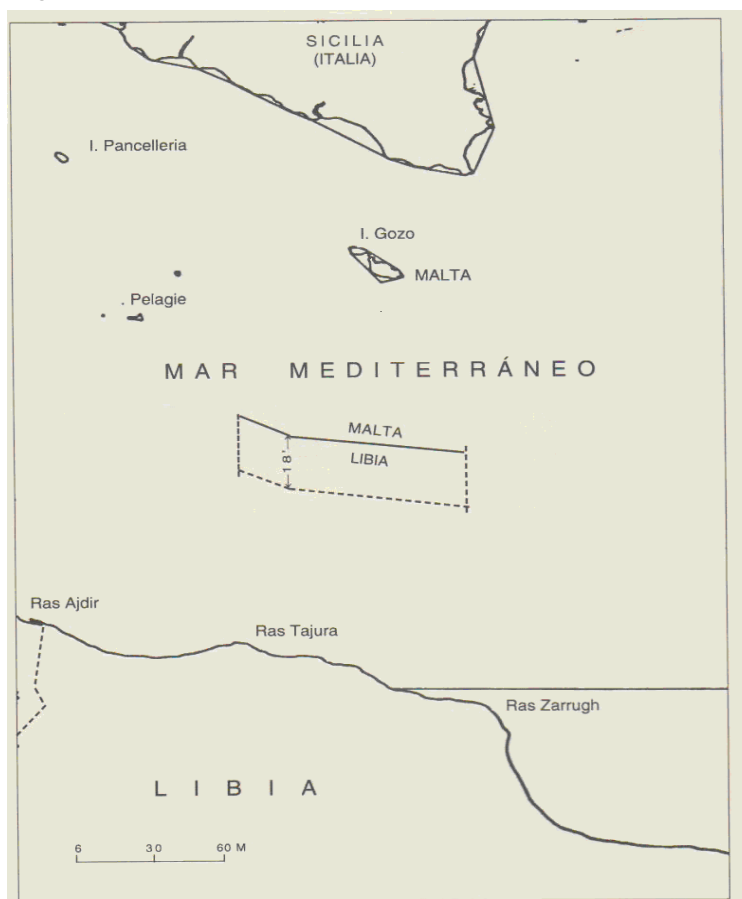
Map 36: Mammellone


Source: Ministry of Defence.
Italian-Tunisian continental shelf

TABLE 5. STRAIT OF SICILY DISPUTE: MALTA-LIBYA

Boundaries	Continental shelf (Map 37).
Background	On 23 May 1976, both countries agreed to the arbitration of the International Court of Justice regarding delimitation of the boundary corresponding to the continental shelf. Malta asked the Court to define the boundary, and Libya was in favour of defining a boundary on the basis of an agreement between the two parties.
Resolution	On the basis of the North Sea precedent, the Court established that principles of fairness had to be applied. The procedure followed was to first establish an equidistant line and then qualify it, with a 67 n.m. extension. This ruling was the first passed after the approval of UNCLOS.

Source: Gutiérrez Castillo, V.L., 2007 and 2009, and Mazen, A., 2009 adapted by the author.

Map 37: Malta-Libya

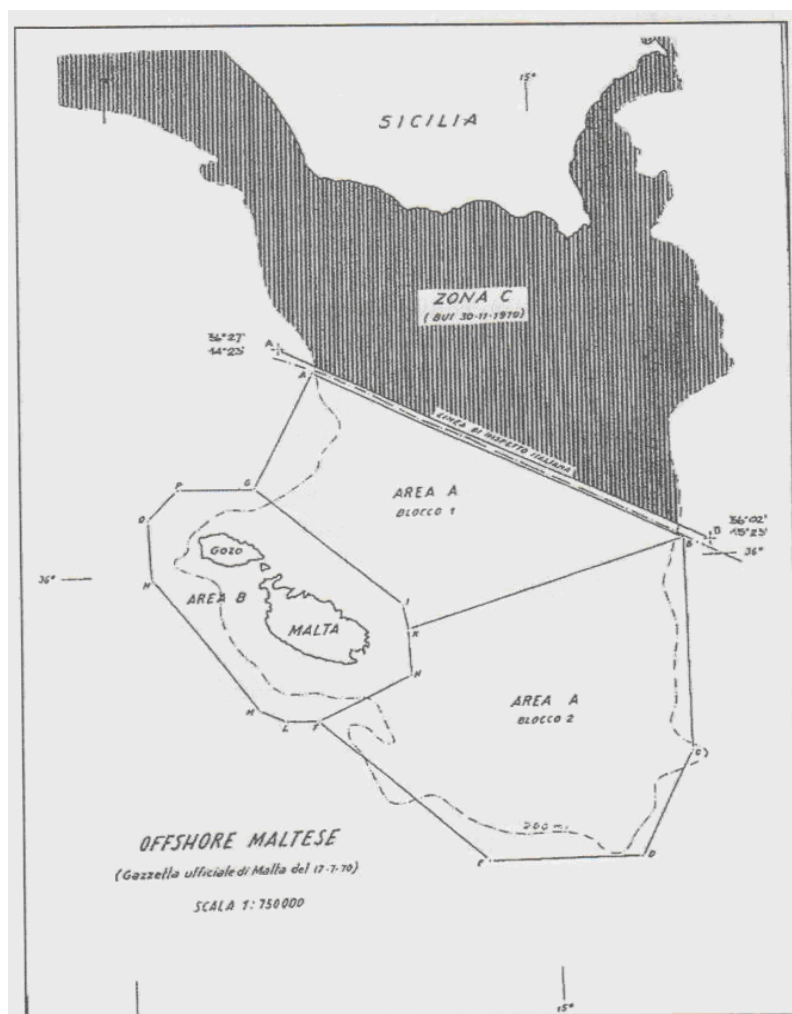
Source: Scovazzi, T., 1995, p. 155.

TABLE 6. SICILIAN CHANNEL DISPUTE: ITALY-MALTA

Boundaries	Continental shelf (Map 38).
Background	Malta made an initial proposal to delimit the continental shelf with Italy in 1965, with the aim of undertaking oil prospecting. In 1970, Italy stated its interest in reaching an agreement, accepting the principle of equidistance proposed by Malta. This agreement is considered a provisional agreement, awaiting the final version. Malta proceeded to define two areas, A and B, for prospecting (Map 38). This partial and provisional agreement is presented by jurists as an unusual case that establishes a <i>modus vivendi</i> in which both states have come to an agreement without the need for a formal document.
Resolution	The delimitation affects the seabed to a depth of 200 m, using a median line between Malta and the southern coast of Sicily. This delimitation only affects a small part of the median line.

Source: Faramiñán, J.M., 2007, adapted by the author.

Map 38: Delimitations: Italy-Malta

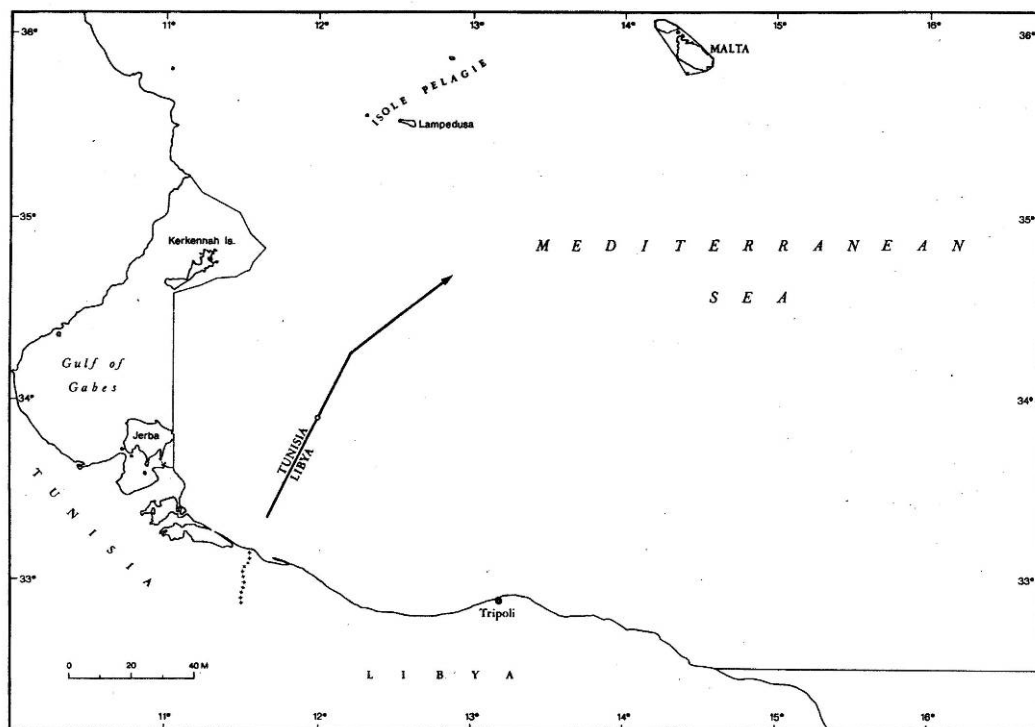


Source: Faramiñán, J.M., 2007, p. 279.

TABLE 7. GULF OF GABES DISPUTE: TUNISIA-LIBYA

Boundaries	Continental shelf (Map 39).
Background	<p>The delimitation of the continental shelf was raised due to economic interest in the mineral resources of this shelf.</p> <p>On 24 February 1977, both countries agreed to submit the issue to the arbitration of the International Court of Justice and asked the Court to indicate the procedure to be followed in its delimitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tunisia proposed four lines, two based on geomorphological and geological factors and two on coastal geography. - Libya proposed a course made up of two segments, drawing on different criteria, in particular its own legislation on oil extraction. It also noted the rights a state has to the continental shelf and also referred to geomorphological factors (both geological materials and the direction of the shelf).
Resolution	<p>The International Court of Justice in 1982 rejected the arguments of both parties and constructed a boundary line between the two made up of two segments: a) one comprising a line that starts from the final point of the land (at Ras Ajdir), passing through 33° 55' North and 12° 00' East, in a north-easterly direction, with an angle of close to 26° to the east of the Ras Ajdir meridian - 34° 10' 39" North parallel; b) a second segment, starting from the last coordinate indicated and continuing north-east with an angle of close to 52°' (Gutiérrez Castillo, V.L., 2009, p. 149).</p>

Source: Gutiérrez Castillo, V.L., 2009, adapted by the author.

Map 39: Gulf of Gabes

Source: Francalanci G., Scovazzi T., 1992.

TABLE 8. GULF OF SIDRA DISPUTE: LIBYA - ITALY

Boundaries	Continental shelf (Map 27).
Background	<p>The delimitation of the continental shelf between Libya and Italy is dependent, on the one hand, on the outcome of the delimitation of the CS between Italy and Malta and, on the other, on the fact that Libya has chosen to declare the Gulf of Sidra an historic bay. This means that Libya considers that the delimitation of the continental shelf should be conducted on the basis of the straight baseline that closes off this gulf, meaning that the rest of its maritime spaces are moved northwards.</p> <p>In 2005, Libya sent People's Committee Decision No 104 concerning straight baselines for measuring the breadth of its territorial sea and maritime zones (Law of the Sea Bulletin No 59¹⁵) to the UN Secretary General.</p> <p>Libya has declared a fisheries protection zone (Decision No 105, 2005) that is measured from the straight baseline that closes off the Gulf of Sidra, enabling Libya to prohibit all fishing activity on the part of anyone without authorisation.</p>
Resolution	There has been no delimitation agreement.
Importance for fisheries	The waters claimed by Libya are of high fishing value, particularly tuna, and this has already led to conflict between the two states.

Source: Faramiñán, J.M., 2007; Gutiérrez Castillo, V.L., 2009, adapted by the author.

TABLE 9. ITALY-YUGOSLAVIA**CONTINENTAL SHELF** (Maps 40 and 41)

Background	<p>There are two different possibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish an equidistant boundary between the coasts of the states, both opposite and adjacent. - To establish an equidistant boundary that takes into account not only the continental masses of both states but also the islands existing in the zone and the course of the straight baselines that were being prepared by Italy.
Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Italia and Yugoslavia signed an agreement on 8 January 1968 regarding the delimitation of their respective continental shelves, and this came into force in January 1971. It was the first of its kind in the Mediterranean. - It was agreed to establish an equidistant line corrected by the existence of islands, which would be considered part of the coast for the purposes of delimitation. <p>With the break-up of Yugoslavia, Croatia inherited virtually the whole boundary of the continental shelf delimited with Italy in 1968. Due to Slovenia's geographic location and the short distance between its coast and that of Italy, the need to delimit beyond the territorial sea was not raised with Slovenia.</p>

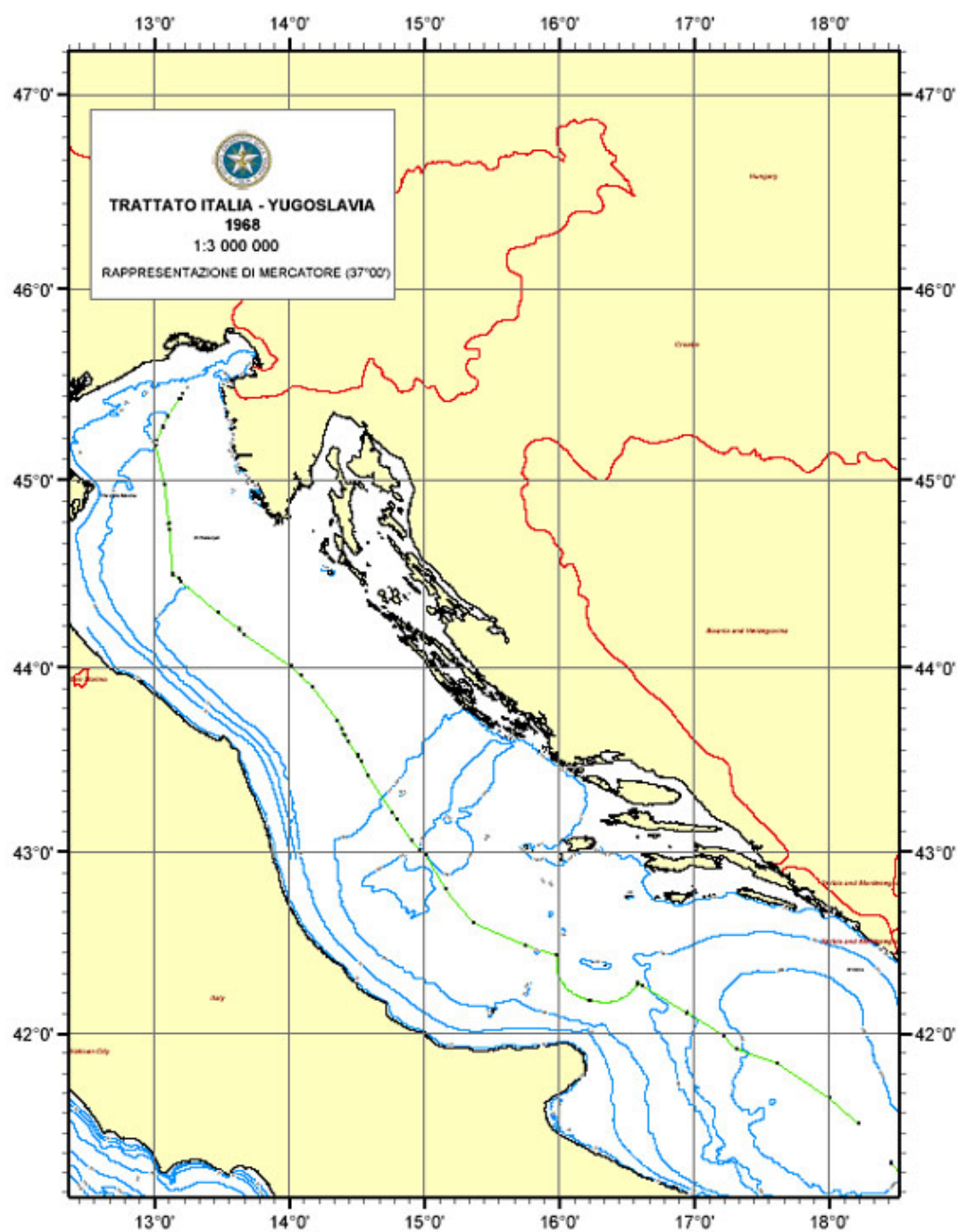
FISHING AGREEMENTS

Area affected	Yugoslav exclusive fisheries area.
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1948, Yugoslavia established a 4 n.m. fisheries exclusion zone in the strip adjacent to its territorial sea. - Italy negotiated bilateral fishing agreements with Yugoslavia (between 1949 and 1973, six agreements were signed). - In 1983 an agreement was concluded regarding fishing in the Gulf of Trieste, and this envisaged the creation of a common fisheries zone.
Resolution	There has been no official confirmation from Italy nor from the successor countries to Yugoslavia in the zone in question, Croatia and Slovenia, as to whether the 1983 agreement remains in force or not.

Source: Faramiñán, J.M., 2007; Klemenčič, M, Topalović, D., 2009, adapted by the author.

¹⁵ This can be viewed at:
http://www.un.org/Depts/los/doalos_publications/LOSBulletins/bulletinpdf/bulletin59e.pdf

Map 40: Italy-Yugoslavia



Source: Ministry of Defence, 2010.

1968 ITALY-YUGOSLAVIA TREATY

Map 41: Maritime delimitations in the Adriatic



- Territory of Yugoslavia until 1991; its maritime boundaries were inherited by the successor states
- ① Continental shelf boundary (353 miles long) delimited between Italy and Yugoslavia in 1968; most of it became Croatia-Italy maritime boundary in 1992
- - - Boundary of Italian territorial sea (12 miles wide), proclaimed in 1974
- Yugoslav-Italy territorial sea boundary within the Bay of Trieste (27.5 miles long), delimited in 1975, since 1992 Croatia-Italy and Slovenia-Italy boundary
- Boundary of the former Yugoslav territorial sea (12 miles wide), proclaimed in 1979; since 1992 most of it became Croatian maritime boundary
- Boundary of the Albanian territorial sea (12 miles wide), proclaimed in 1990; in 1976 Albania proclaimed 15 miles wide territorial sea
- ② Italy-Albania continental shelf boundary, proclaimed in 1992
- ③ Undefined lateral boundaries, depend on Croatia-Slovenia and Croatia-Montenegro delimitation

Source: Klemenčić, M, Topalović, D., 2009.

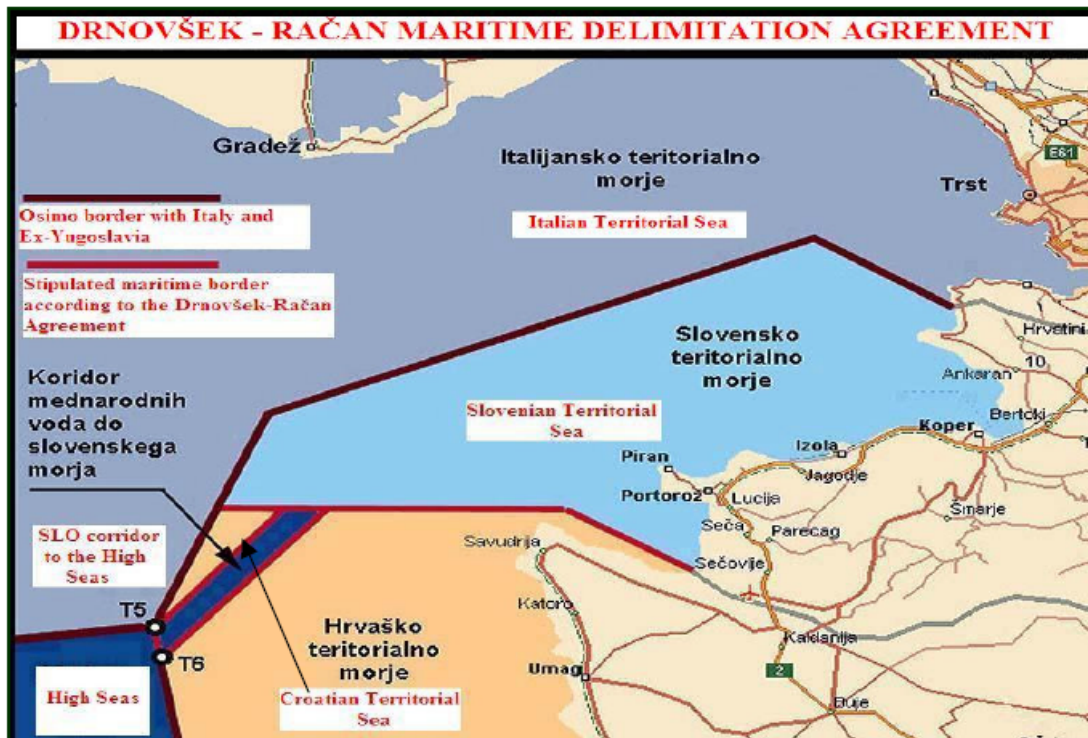
TABLE 10. PIRAN BAY DISPUTE: CROATIA-SLOVENIA

Dispute	Slovenian access to the high seas.
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slovenia's location as a semi-enclosed state means that it has no access to the high seas. - There is a delimitation dispute over the land border between Croatia and Slovenia near to Piran Bay in the valley of the Dragonja River. Slovenia considers that, where it meets the sea, both banks are under its sovereignty. - For the delimitation of the maritime boundary in Piran Bay, Croatia defends the principle of equidistance (Art. 15 of UNCLOS). Slovenia agrees that Article 15 should be applied but that paragraph 2, where it indicates that historic title may overrule the principle of equidistance, should be enforced. Slovenia claims sovereign rights over all the waters of the bay. - In 2001, both countries signed the Drvons Drvonšek-Račan Agreement (Map 42) which established that the boundary in Piran Bay would begin at the mouth of the Dragonja River and follow a straight line to a point located 1 200 metres from the Croatian coast and 3 600 metres from the Slovenian coast. From this point, the delimitation line would run as far as the border with Italy, creating a corridor within Croatia's territorial sea in order to connect with the high seas (Map 43 and 44). This agreement was later rejected by Croatia. - In 2003, Croatia created an ecological and fisheries protection zone. Slovenia thereupon began to consider the possibility of exercising jurisdictional rights beyond the boundaries of its territorial sea. In 2004, Croatia decided not to apply the ecological and fisheries protection zone to EU Member States. Slovenia thus decided not to move forward with its intended extension of its jurisdiction. - In October 2005, Slovenia created an ecological protection zone and the Slovenian continental shelf was proclaimed. In December 2005, it extended its fishing zone to the middle of Piran Bay. In January 2006 it created a fishing exclusion zone. - Croatia does not recognise Slovenia's sovereignty over all the waters of Piran Bay. Croatia only accepts the boundary of the Slovenian territorial sea in the bay.
Resolution	On 4 November 2009, under the auspices of the EU, a political agreement was reached between the two parties, establishing that the dispute would be resolved by a Court of Arbitration made up of five experts in international law. The Court will determine the boundary between the two countries, Slovenia's access to the high seas and the system of navigation in the border zone. On 20 November of that same year, the Croatian Parliament ratified the arbitration agreement. The process is taking its time in Slovenia, however, as the government has announced that a referendum must be held before Parliament can decide on this ratification ¹⁶ .
Importance for fisheries	The geographical area of Piran Bay is very small (19 km ²) and its maritime potential insignificant. This area is of no importance to fishing.

Source: Faramiňan J. M., 2007; Avbelj M., and Letnar J., 2007; Blake C.H., Topalovic, D., 1996; Vidas, D., 2008, adapted by the author.

¹⁶ The two Prime Ministers, Jadranka Kosor for Croatia and Borut Pahor for Slovenia, had agreed in Stockholm to present the agreement to their respective parliaments for ratification by December.

Map 42: Drnovšek-Sacan Agreement

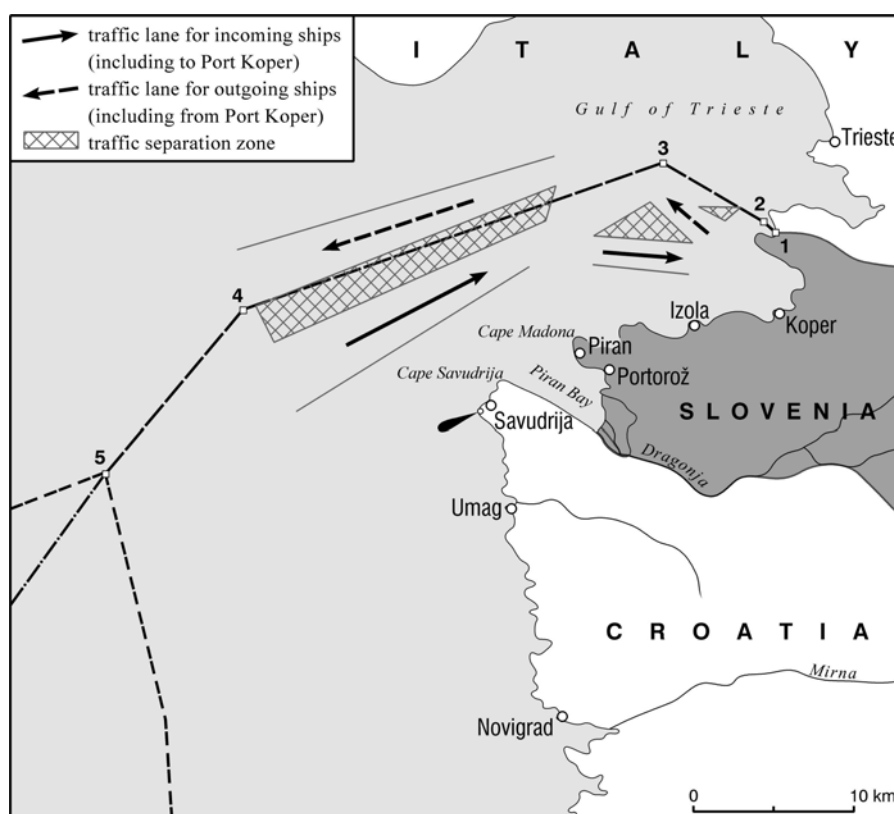


Source: Avbelj, M., Letnar Cernic, J., 2007.

Map 43: Piran Bay



Source: Blake, J., Topalovic, D., 1996.

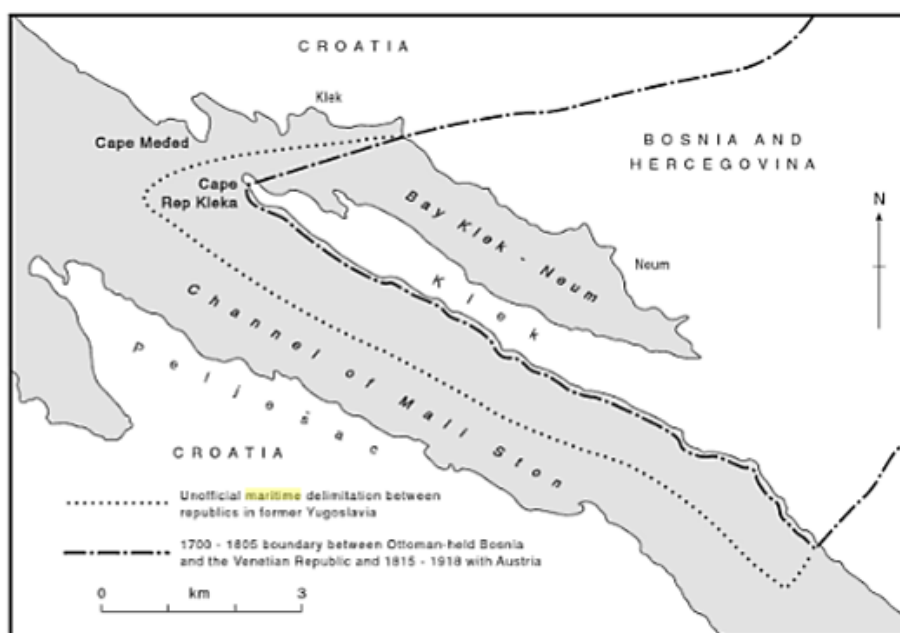
Map 44: Maritime delimitations in the Adriatic

Source: Vidas, D., 2008

TABLE 11. KLEK-NEUM BAY DISPUTE: BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA-CROATIA

Dispute	Historic rights in the Klek-Neum Bay and Bosnia-Herzegovina's maritime access to the Adriatic (Map 45).
Background	<p>The maritime boundary between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia was established as part of a border treaty between the two countries in 1999, in accordance with UNCLOS. Following the treaty, two protests were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dubrovnik County claimed that the end of the Klek peninsula had historically belonged to it and therefore did not belong to Bosnia-Herzegovina, as established in the treaty, but to Croatia. - Croatia claimed the islets allocated to Bosnia-Herzegovina around the Klek peninsula, for historic reasons. <p>The question has been reopened since 2002, with Croatia's intention to build a bridge across the Mali Ston Canal (between the town of Klek and the Pelješac peninsula), which is located outside of the territory in dispute but which Bosnia-Herzegovina interprets as a possible obstacle to navigation in the Neum Bay.</p>
Resolution	No delimitation agreement has been formalised.
Importance for fisheries	The geographical area of the Klek-Neum Bay is very small and its maritime potential insignificant. This area is of no importance to fishing.

Source: Blake C.H., 1996; Klemenčić. M, Topalović, D., 2009, adapted by the author.

Map 45: Klek-Neum Bay

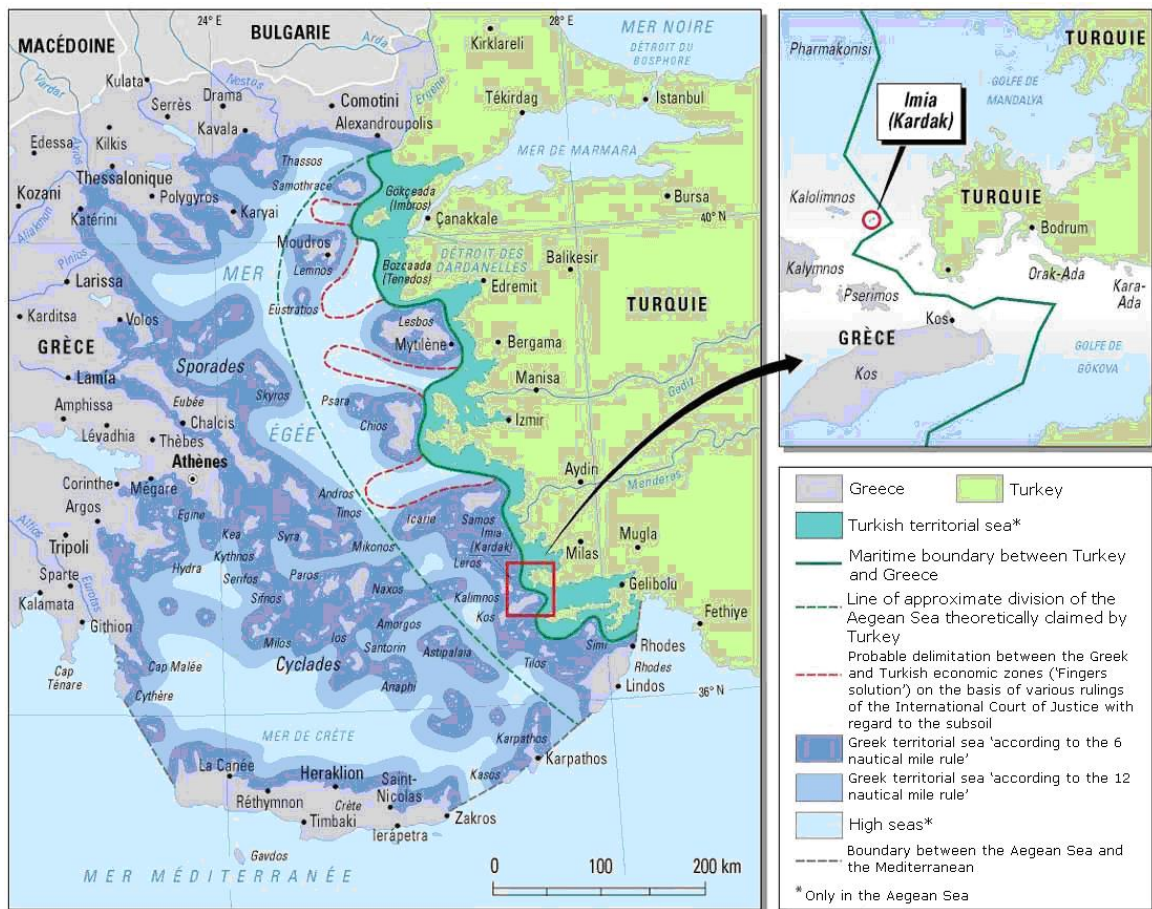
Source: Blake, J., Topalovic, D., 1996.

4.3. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

TABLE 12. AEGEAN SEA DISPUTE: TURKEY-GREECE

Boundaries	Delimitation of the continental shelf and territorial sea between Greece and Turkey in the Aegean Sea (Map 46).
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The maritime spaces of Greece and Turkey are peppered with islands, islets and rocks that appear at low tide, located at disparate distances and which make any proposed delimitation difficult. There are also disagreements over the sovereignty of some islands. - For delimitation of the continental shelf, Greece defends the principle of equidistance and grants full effect to the islands, while Turkey is in favour of taking the special geographical situation into account, applying the principle of fairness. In this respect, an imbalance can be seen between the total area of the Greek islands and their small population as opposed to a much larger Turkish population and their also much larger territory. The location of the Kastelorizo group of Greek islands (Megisti in Turkish), far from Greek territory (60 n.m. from Rhodes, but very close to Turkey (1 n.m.)), forms another factor of imbalance. - The marked differences between both positions has given rise to various international disputes in recent decades (1976, 1984, 1987, 1996).
Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There has been no agreement for the delimitation of the continental shelf or territorial sea.
Importance for fisheries	The waters between Greece and Turkey are of high fishing value.

Source: Faramiñán, J. M., 2007; Inan, Y. and Acer, Y., 2002; Blake, G.H., 1992, adapted by the author.

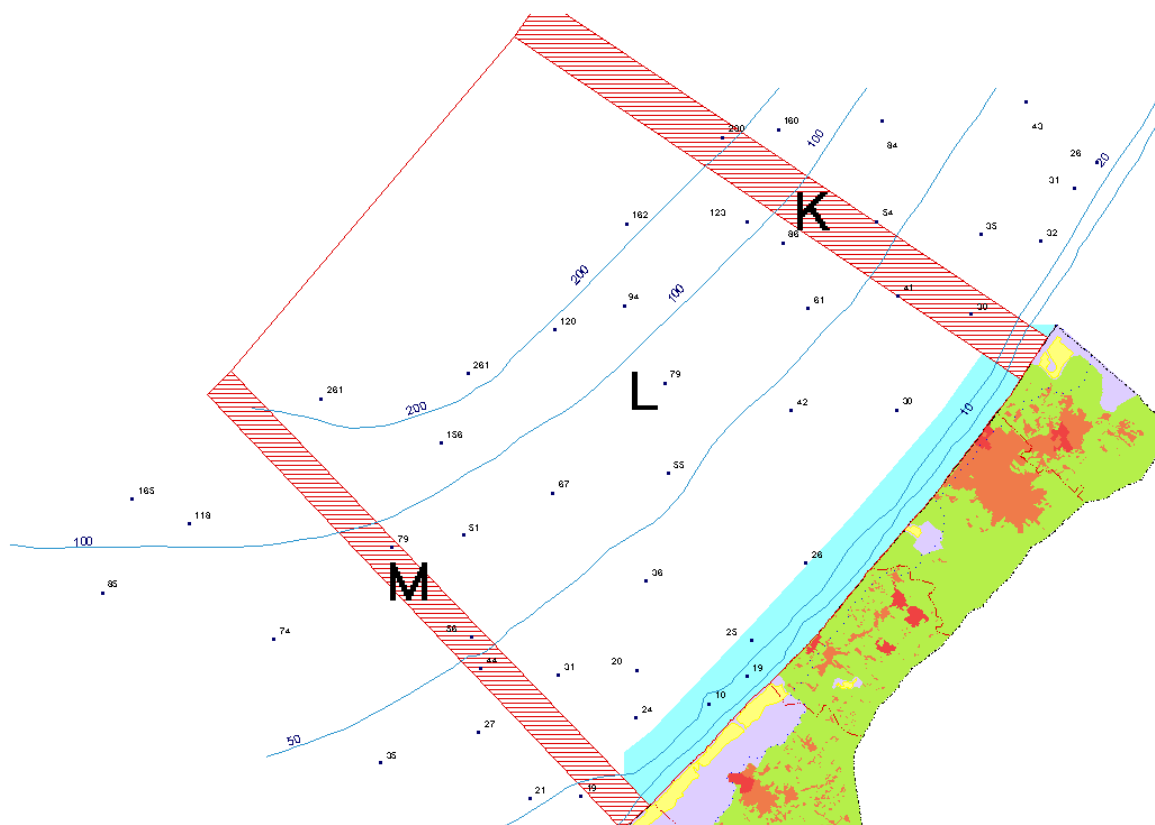
Map 46: Greek-Turkish agreements in the Aegean

Source: Le Monde Diplomatique, 1997 based on Wilson A., 1979 and Touscoz, J., 1998.

TABLE 13. ISRAEL-GAZA DISPUTE

Current situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Israel recognises full powers to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the Gaza Strip, by means of the Cairo Agreement of 4 May 1994 transferring authority from Israel to the Palestinian Authority. - Article V of this agreement (paragraph a) states that the Palestinian Authority's territorial jurisdiction shall include the territorial waters (Map 25). - Article XI to Annex I (on security along this coast) establishes three 'Maritime Activity Zones' (K, L and M) extending 20 n.m. from the coast (Map 47). Zones K and M are closed areas, in which navigation is restricted to the Israeli naval forces. Zone L remains open to fishing and economic and leisure activities.
Resolution	There have been no agreements on boundary delimitation.
Importance for fisheries	Gaza's fishery activity is restricted in its adjacent waters.

Source: Faramiñán, J.M., 2007, adapted by the author.

Map 47: Gaza

Source: Ali, M., 2002.

TABLE 14. LONGITUDE 32° 16' 18" DISPUTE: CYPRUS-EGYPT-TURKEY

Boundaries	Exclusive economic zone between Cyprus and Egypt (Maps 24 and 26).
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2002, Cyprus and Egypt signed an agreement for the delimitation of an EEZ between both states¹⁷, by means of an eight-point median line, points 1 and 8 of which could be revised for future EEZ delimitations with other neighbouring states (Turkey, Greece, Lebanon and Israel). - Turkey protested the agreement line of 2003, opposing all the points with geographic coordinates west of longitude 32° 16' 18" E. This means that it does not accept points 1 to 6 of the 2003 agreement and only accepts points 7 and 8. According to Turkey, delimitation of the EEZ west of longitude 32° 16' 18" should be achieved by means of agreements between the states affected.
Resolution	EEZ delimitation agreement between Cyprus and Egypt (2003) opposed by Turkey.

Source: Faramiñán, J.M., 2007; Gutiérrez Castillo, V.L. 2009; Inan, Y. and Acer, Y., 2002, adapted by the author.

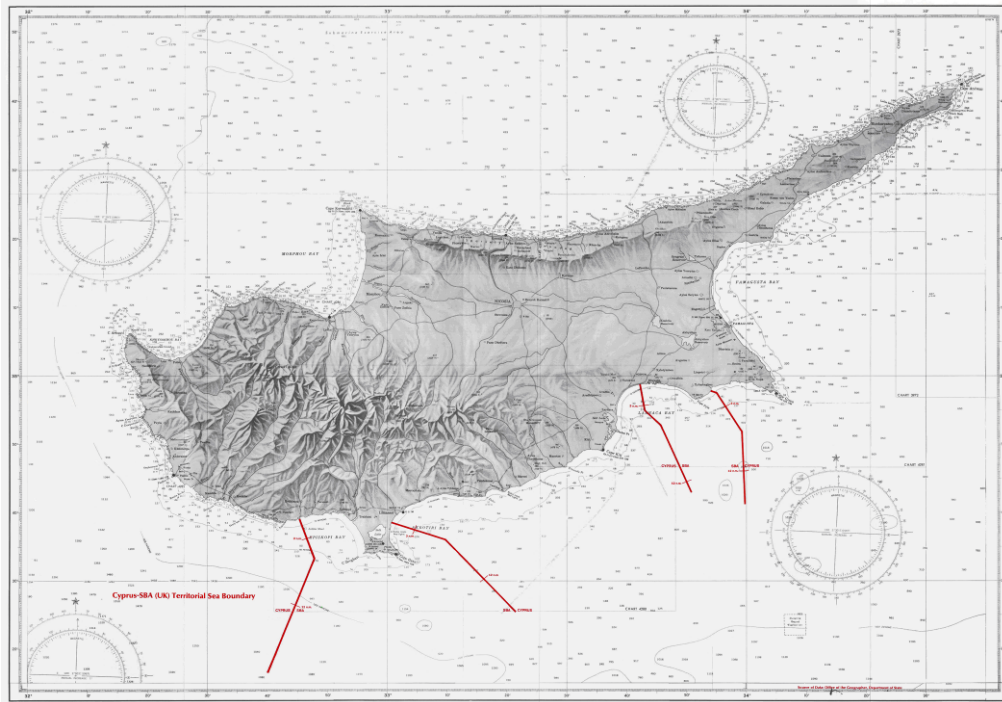
¹⁷ The agreement of 17 February 2003 is the first of its kind to be signed in the Mediterranean (Gutiérrez Castillo, V.L., 2009).

TABLE 15. AKROTIRI AND DHEKELIA DISPUTE: CYPRUS-UNITED KINGDOM

Boundaries	Cypriot EEZ with hypothetical Akrotiri and Dhekelia EEZ (not declared), (Maps 24 and 48).
Background	<p>Two military bases with British sovereignty are located on the island of Cyprus: Akrotiri and Dhekelia.</p> <p>By virtue of the 1960 Treaty establishing the Republic of Cyprus, this island cannot claim the waters situated between the lines described for the delimitation of Akrotiri and Dhekelia (Part A of the Treaty), which are situated at the far ends of each of the two British bases, as part of its territorial sea. In the case of Akrotiri, these lines project out in a divergent manner (tending to separate) and in the case of Dhekelia in a convergent manner (tending to meet at a distant point).</p> <p>In 2002, Cyprus and Egypt signed an EEZ delimitation agreement. In this agreement, Cyprus draws the delimitation line in such a way that it does not affect the line of projection of the western line set for the Akrotiri base, because for the Dhekelia base it is sufficient to locate the EEZ beyond the point where it is calculated that the two lines for its delimitation converge.</p> <p>In 2004, Cyprus proclaimed an EEZ Law¹⁸ establishing its external boundaries but, in this, it specified that when its EEZ 'was superimposed on that of another state with <i>coasts opposite</i> those of the Republic of Cyprus, the delimitation between them would be undertaken in the form of an agreement'¹⁹. With Akrotiri, a delimitation agreement should be reached but this is not reflected in the 2004 law, indicating that only frontal delimitation will be agreed and not lateral, as would be the situation in this case.</p>
Resolution	There has been no delimitation agreement.

Source: González Giménez, J., 2007; Inan, Y. and Acer, Y., 2002, adapted by the author.

Map 48: Akrotiri and Dhekelia



Source: University of Florida, 2010.

¹⁸ Law proclaiming the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cyprus (see Annex I).

¹⁹ Paragraph 1 of Art. 3.

4.4. DISPUTES IN THE BLACK SEA

TABLE 16. SERPENTS' ISLAND DISPUTE: ROMANIA-UKRAINE

Boundaries	Delimitation of the continental shelf between Romania and Ukraine (Maps 21 and 22).
Background	<p>Serpents' Island previously belonged to Turkey, Russia and finally Romania until, at the end of the Second World War, it passed to the USSR, which built a military base there. When the USSR disappeared, it passed to Ukraine.</p> <p>Romania maintains that Serpents' Island should be considered under the provisions of Article 121 of UNCLOS: 'Rocks which cannot sustain human habitation or economic life of their own shall have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf'; they can only create territorial sea.</p> <p>According to Ukraine, it is an island and is inhabited (in 2006 the settlement reached the legal category of small town), and so it can create jurisdictional waters, in addition to territorial sea.</p> <p>In 2004 Romania referred to the International Court of Justice for a decision.</p>
Resolution	In 2009 the International Court of Justice ruled that Serpents' Island should be considered under Article 121 of UNCLOS and, as such, could not be taken into account in the delimitation of the continental shelf and EEZ.

Source: International Court of Justice, 2009, adapted by the author.

Map 49: Serpents' Island



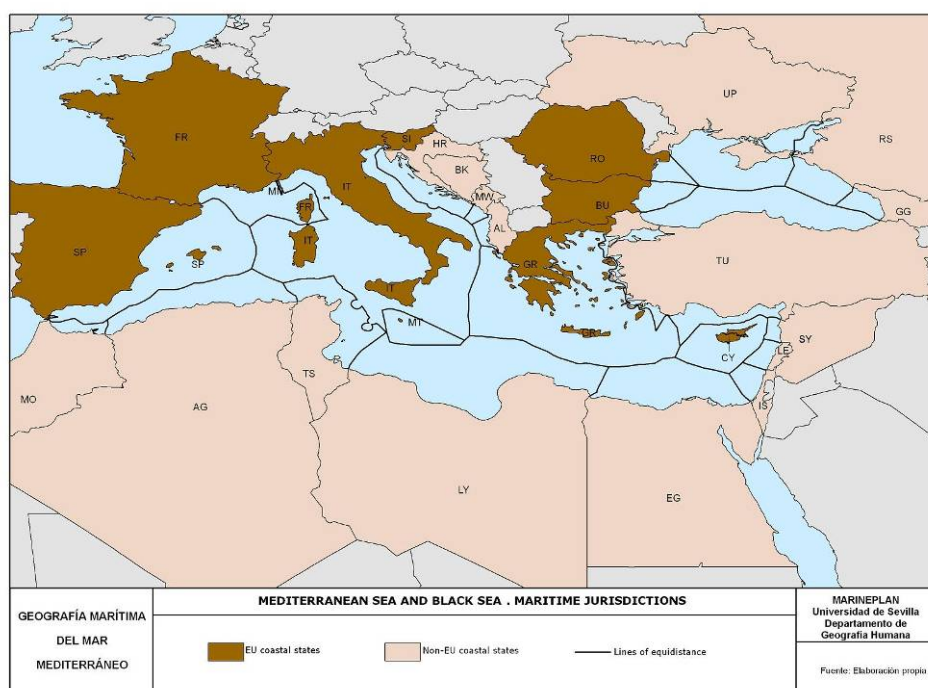
Source: International Court of Justice, 2009.

4.5. OTHER JURISDICTIONAL SITUATIONS

TABLE 17. SPAIN-ALGERIA

'Neither Spain nor Algeria have begun negotiations to delimit their maritime spaces. The establishment of the boundary between both countries may be of special interest (...) given that near the imaginary median (Map 50) that separates the Algerian coast from the Spanish islands (Balearics) there may be resources open to future exploitation' (Faramiñán, J.M. 2007).

Map 50: Hypothetical Spain-Algeria delimitation



Source: VLIZ, 2009, adapted by the author.

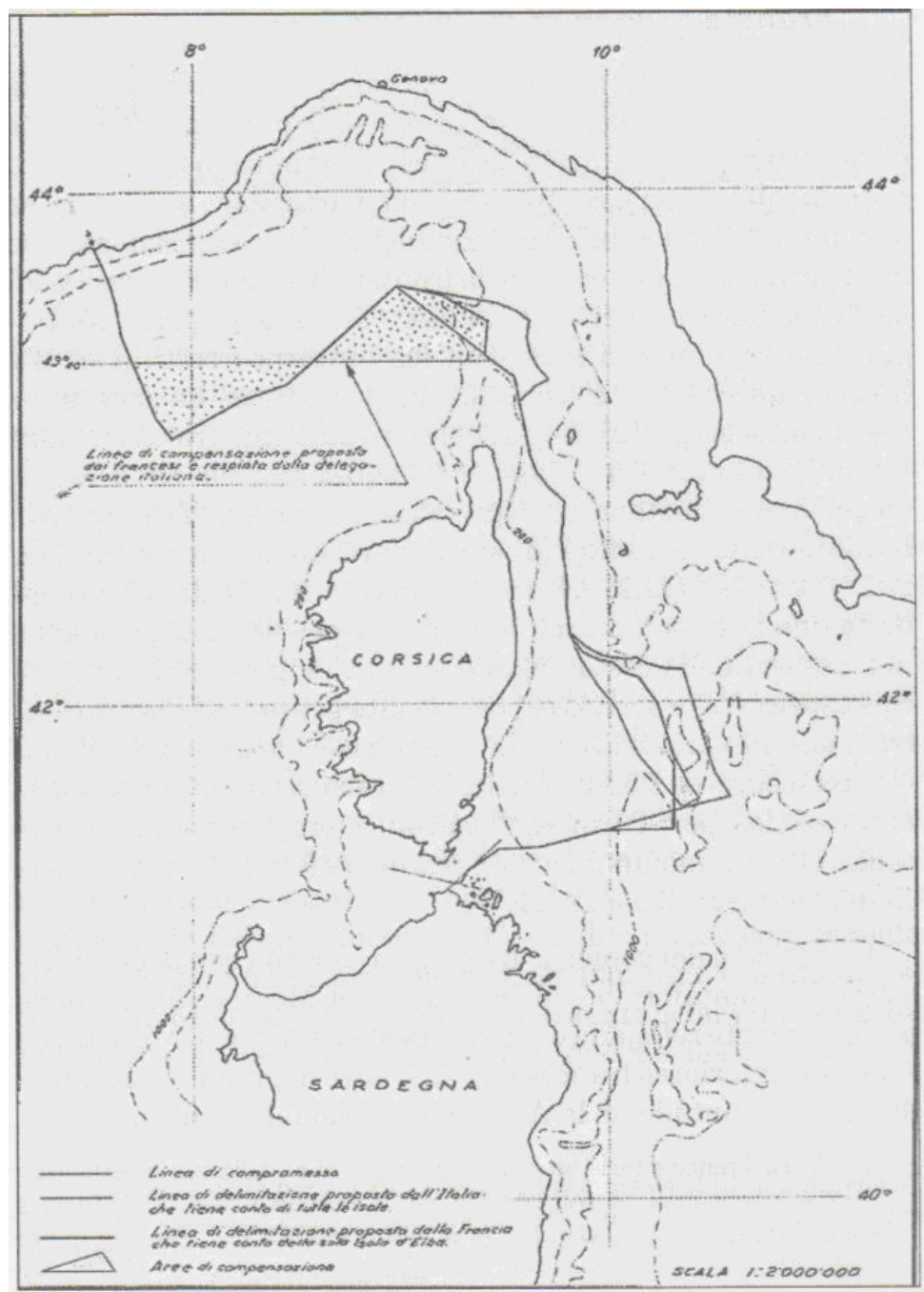
TABLE 18. MONACO-FRANCE

'The Principality of Monaco (...) concluded an agreement for the delimitation of its maritime spaces with France on 16 February 1984 (...) by which a maritime area of 280 km² was allocated to it, some 186 times the size of its land mass.(...) The boundary lines established consist of two parallel lines forming a corridor (...). The establishment of a maritime corridor is the only way of ensuring Monaco's free access to the high seas, (...) the Monegasque coast being enclosed by the French coast, which is of concave configuration. Application of the principle of equidistance would thus have the outcome of an inevitable sealing off of the principality's maritime space within French jurisdictional waters.' (Faramiñán, J.M. 2007, pp. 257-261), (Map 17).

TABLE 19. GULF OF GENOA: FRANCE-ITALY

'French-Italian negotiations for the delimitation of their continental shelf failed for a number of reasons, including the following, in particular (...): the two parties did not agree on an assessment of the coastal physiognomy, specifically the effect that the profile of the north-eastern coast of the French island of Corsica (pointed and projecting) would have on the boundary. This pointed nature of the coast of the French island would have a decisive impact on the delimitation of the boundary, a position which although logical is not very well-received by Italian doctrine.' (Faramiñán, J.M. 2007, pp. 311, 312), (Map 51).

Map 51: Proposed delimitation in the Gulf of Genoa



Source: Faramiñán, J.M., p. 313, 2007.

5. JURISDICTIONAL WATERS AND GOVERNANCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS

Governance in the Mediterranean and Black Seas occurs on different levels, depending on the jurisdictional structure of the maritime space – with responsibilities on the part of coastal and third countries – and the different levels of political-administrative (supra-national, regional, sub-regional) organisation.

On a national level, each sectoral policy of Mediterranean and Black Sea states is pursued by that country's own administration, just as each international agreement is performed within its own set of rules (COM(2009)466 final).

The UNCLOS provisions governing the conservation and use of living marine resources in the EEZ are applicable in both the Mediterranean and the Black Seas but it being understood that, in this space, the coastal state has sovereign rights in this respect, which means that its decisions are absolute in this regard (Casado Raigón, R., 2008). The freedom of the high seas and fundamental obligations to ensure the preservation of the biological resources of the high seas and to cooperate on both their conservation and management also apply.

According to UNCLOS, the duty to cooperate particularly affects the coastal states of enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, as is the case of the Mediterranean and the Black Seas. Article 123 of UNCLOS notes that these states, directly or through an appropriate regional organisation, shall endeavour to coordinate the management, conservation, exploration and exploitation of the living resources of the sea.

In addition, there is one feature of the Mediterranean that has an impact on the need to cooperate with regard to its resource management. This is the fact that, unlike other continental seas such as the Black Sea, a large part of the Mediterranean comprises high seas²⁰, which raises specific management problems. 'This means that large sectors of Mediterranean waters remain outside the jurisdiction or sovereignty of the coastal states, which lack the prescriptive or executive power that would enable them to regulate in detail the human activities conducted beyond these areas, including those aimed at protecting the marine environment and those aimed at establishing the conditions for the exercise of fishing'. (Paris Declaration of 13 July 2008 and corresponding reference to the Horizon 2020 initiative).

In addition to the duty of states bordering on enclosed and semi-enclosed seas to cooperate, UNCLOS allocated them an important role of institutionalised cooperation, i.e., cooperation channelled through supranational, regional and sub-regional organisations. In this respect, cooperation forms one of the pillars of biological resource conservation and management of the high seas. Cooperation on maritime spaces is thus established through:

Regional sea agreements, devoted to environmental protection but the scope of which is gradually extending to include integrated sea management.

Regional fisheries organisations, the scope of which is specific from a geographic or species point of view.

²⁰ Approximately 16% of the maritime space is made up of territorial seas and 31% of different maritime zones. (Declaration of Paris of 13.7.2008 and corresponding reference to the Horizon 2020 initiative).

Bilateral or multilateral associations (joint monitoring zones for fisheries management, sanctuaries and other protected maritime areas), (Livre Bleu, 2009).

5.1. INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK

On an international level, there are a large number of bodies (FAO, IMO, etc.) and agreements or treaties for the Mediterranean and Black Seas dealing with governance of the oceans and related to protection of the marine environment, biodiversity, fisheries and fishing activities.

The main international treaty on the use of the sea is UNCLOS (1982), which has been ratified by a majority of the states in the Mediterranean, the EU and the Black Sea (Table 8), and which establishes a general framework for most activities (navigation, resource exploitation and other economic uses of the sea, protection of the marine environment and research). One of the main international agreements affecting the Mediterranean and the Black Sea in relation to the management of its fishery resources is the **United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks** (SFS), which was adopted in 1995 and is known as the New York Agreement (see Section 3.2.), (Table 8).

In addition to this important international agreement, the FAO has established a framework of global governance for fisheries through the **Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries** (FAO, 1995), which establishes international principles and standards of conduct aimed at ensuring the conservation, management and development of living aquatic resources (European Environment Agency, 2005). To this must be added the Agreement To Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (adopted by the FAO in 1993), which came into force on 24 April 2003 (see Section 3.2.).

There follows a list of other international treaties and agreements of particular relevance to the marine environment and which are applicable to the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Their ratification by the coastal states of both seas is given in Table 83.

On heritage: the **Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage** (aim of the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage), which has currently only been ratified by six Mediterranean countries (European Commission, 2008).

On biological diversity: the 1992 **Convention on Biological Diversity** (CBD).

For the protection of endangered species: the **Convention on Migratory Species** (1979), and the **Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats** (1979), this latter only applicable to EU Member States.

Navigation agreements: **SOLAS** (1974), **MARPOL conventions** (1973/1978), **International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue** (1989) and others adopted by IMO.

Treaties on the prevention of criminal conduct: Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988) and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2000).

Table 83: Main international agreements applicable to the Mediterranean and Black Seas²¹

	Albania	Algeria	Bosnia-Herz.	Croatia	Cyprus	Egypt	France	Greece	Israel	Italy	Lebanon	Libya	Malta	Monaco	Montenegro	Morocco	Slovenia	Spain	Syria	Tunisia	Turkey	Romania	Bulgaria	EC	Georgia	Russian Federation	Ukraine
1982 Los Convention	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x			
1995 SFS Agreement					x		x	x		x			x	x			x	x						x			
2001 UCH Convention				x							x	x			x		x	x		x		x	x				x
1992 CBD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1979 CMS	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
1979 Berne Convention	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x		x	x			x	x		x
1974 SOLAS	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
1973/78 MARPOL	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
1989 Search and rescue	x			x		x	x	x		x							x	x	x			x	x			x	x
1988 SUA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
2000 Smuggling Prot.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1976 Barcelona Conv.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
1995 Barcelona Amend	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
1976 Dumping Prot.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
1995 Dumping Prot.	x			x	x	x	x			x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x			
1976 Emergency Prot.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x			
2002 Emergency Prot.				x	x		x	x					x	x	x		x				x			x			
1980 LBS Prot.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x			
1996 LBS Prot.	x			x	x		x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x			
1982 SPA Prot.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x			
1995 SPA Prot.	x	x		x	x	x	x			x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x			
1994 Offshore Prot.	x				x											x					x						
1996 HW Prot.	x												x		x	x				x	x						
2008 ICZM Prot.																											
1996 ACCOBAMS	x	x		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
1982 Paris MOU				x	x		x	x		x			x				x	x									
1996 Med. MOU		x		x	x				x		x		x		x				x	x	x						
1949 GFCM	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
1969 ICCAT	x	x		x	x	x	x			x		x	x			x		x	x	x	x			x		x	

Source: European Commission, 2008.

5.2. REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Mediterranean and Black Sea states have adopted a series of regional treaties and initiatives aimed at protecting the marine environment, biodiversity, navigation and fisheries, and these form the main framework for cooperation on governance of the maritime space.

The first of these regional initiatives was the UNEP Regional Seas Programme, the first action of which was to define a **Mediterranean Action Plan**, adopted in its final form in Barcelona in 1975. The aim of this plan is to counter the degradation of the marine environment and promote the sustainable development of its resources. There are six Regional Activity Centres (RACs) in place to manage the Plan.

²¹ For a list of the main agreements affecting the Mediterranean, see Annex II.

Within the context of the Mediterranean Action Plan there is the **Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea from Pollution** (Barcelona Convention), adopted in 1976 and amended in 1995, which sets out the general principles and institutional framework for protecting the marine environment. To date, the Barcelona Convention has led to the application of seven protocols related to: dumping, prevention and emergency response to pollution by hydrocarbons or other harmful substances, land-based sources of pollution, specially protected areas and biodiversity, protection of pollution from offshore activities, cross-border movements of hazardous waste and integrated coastal zone management (European Commission, 2009). All Mediterranean states have ratified this convention (Table 83).

Table 84: The Barcelona Convention (BARCOM) and its protocols

ACRONYM	RATIFIED BY	OTHERS
BARCOM	Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Spain	+ 14 Mediterranean states
BARCOM (dumping protocol)	Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Spain	+ 14 Mediterranean states
BARCOM (revised dumping protocol)	Cyprus, France, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Spain	+ 8 Mediterranean states
BARCOM (prevention and emergencies protocol)	France, Malta, Slovenia	Another 3 Mediterranean states
BARCOM (land spillages protocol)	Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Spain	+ 14 Mediterranean states
BARCOM (land spillages protocol amended in 1996)	Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Spain	+ 5 Mediterranean states
BARCOM (protected areas and biodiversity protocol)	Cyprus, France, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Spain	+ 7 Mediterranean states
BARCOM (offshore protocol)	Cyprus	+ 3 Mediterranean states
BARCOM (hazardous waste protocol)	Malta	+ 3 Mediterranean states

Source: Annex 9. Multilateral and EU instruments related to the seas and oceans. Green Paper.

Drawing on the first regional sea conventions, in 1992, the six Black Sea countries signed the **Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution**, which was ratified shortly after. The 'Bucharest Convention' includes protocols on land-based sources of pollution, dumping of waste and urgent intervention in case of accidents. In order to ensure implementation of the Convention, a Commission was created made up of representatives from all the Black Sea countries. In 1993, the Black Sea Environmental Programme was set up with responsibility for preparing a plan of practical measures. The Programme helped participating countries to prepare the **Action Plan for the Black Sea**, which was completed and approved in 1996.

Table 85: Conventions and protocols on regional waters

MEDITERRANEAN
Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Approval: (Barcelona, 16.2.1976) Entry into force: 12.2.1978
BLACK SEA
Convention for the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution Approval: (Bucharest, 21.4.1992) Entry into force: pending

Source: UNEP, 2001.

In terms of maritime transport, all Mediterranean and Black Sea states are members of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO). A large number of international agreements have been adopted through the IMO. Monitoring of compliance of IMO regulations on the part of vessels sailing in the Mediterranean is undertaken by means of two instruments:

- The Mediterranean Memorandum of Understanding (1997), (Table 83).
- The Paris Memorandum of Understanding (1982), (Table 83).

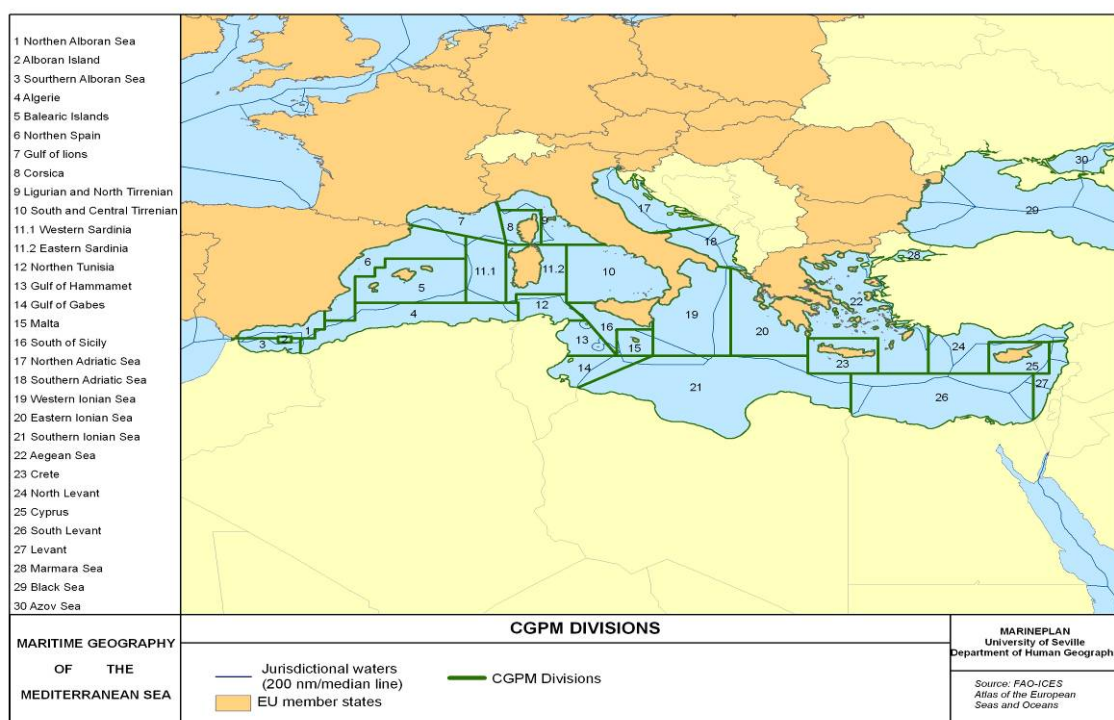
From a scientific point of view, the Mediterranean Science Commission (CIESM) is the international scientific organisation to which most Mediterranean states belong.

5.2.1. Regional organisations with authority over fisheries

The two regional organisations responsible for fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea are the following:

- A) The [General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean](#) (GFCM), created in the context of Article XIV of the FAO Constitution by the 1949 Agreement for the Establishment of a General Fisheries Council (now Commission) for the Mediterranean, with its offices in Rome. Its aim is to promote the development, conservation, rational management and appropriate use of marine resources, and the sustainable development of fish farming in the Mediterranean and Black Seas. All Mediterranean countries are members (with the exception of Bosnia-Herzegovina), along with Japan, Bulgaria, Romania and the Republic of Serbia²² (Map 52). (Casado Raigón, R., 2008).

²² 'Although Egypt and Syria have not for the moment accepted the agreement in its most recently amended form (1997)' (Casado Raigón, R., 2008).

Map 52: General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean

Source: FAO, ICES.

- B) The [International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas](#) (ICCAT), with its head office in Madrid, established in 1966 by the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, which was amended by the Paris (1984) and Madrid (1992) Protocols. The first of these protocols, which came into force in 1994, was aimed at facilitating the European Community's access to this organisation. This Commission has jurisdiction over the conservation and management of tuna and related species in the Mediterranean Sea. Forty-four states are currently party to this convention (14 Mediterranean and non-Mediterranean states) and the European Community. (Casado Raigón, R., 2008).

5.3. SUB-REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

The main sub-regional cooperation treaties governing the marine environment of the Mediterranean and Black Seas are the following:

- The Agreement to Create the Pelagos Sanctuary for Mediterranean Marine Mammals (1999), signed between France, Italy and Monaco (Table 83). This created a marine mammal sanctuary in a part of the territorial waters of the signatory countries, part of France's ecological protection zone and part of the high seas.
- The RAMOGE Agreement, adopted by France, Italy and Monaco in 1978 and amended in 2003, which applies to the area between Marseille (France) and La Spezia (Italy) and sets out provisions for scientific, technical, legal and administrative cooperation in order to take joint decisions regarding integrated coastal management actions.

- The 1996 Agreement on the Conservation of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS), which has been ratified by a majority of the Mediterranean and Black Sea states.

Bilateral agreements have also been reached on a sub-regional level in the Mediterranean:

- Bilateral agreement between Italy and Greece for the protection of the marine environment of the Ionian Sea and its coastal region.

5.4. THE EUROPEAN UNION

Within the European Union, there are a number of different ways of participating in the governance of the maritime spaces of the Mediterranean and Black Seas (Table 85). The institutions responsible for managing some maritime activities or for formulating integrated policies have also generally established a geographical structure through which to implement their measures or policies. These institutions include the [Regional Fisheries Advisory Councils](#) (Map 53), in which the Mediterranean is considered as an integral unit; the [Marine Strategy Framework Directive](#) (2008) is another important regulatory element from an environmental point of view, although it is only binding upon EU Member States (Map 54).

In addition, the EU has exclusive competence in the sphere of international relations in the fisheries sector. It is authorised to obtain international commitments with third countries or international fisheries organisations on behalf of Member States. The European Commission negotiates fishing agreements with third countries on behalf of the EU.

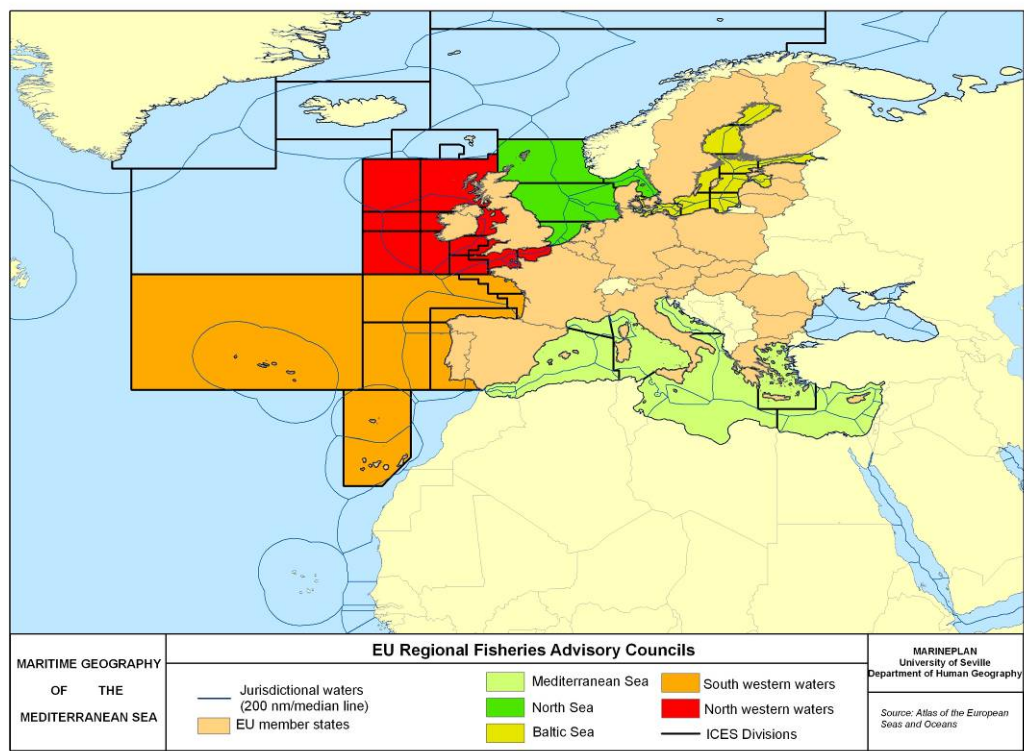
Table 86: EU methods of participation in the Mediterranean

Marine management policies	Management policies relating to the European marine-coastal space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common environmental policy • Common spatial development policy • Common European coastal strategy • EU integrated maritime policy • European strategy to protect and conserve the marine environment • European Marine Strategy Directive
	Euro-Mediterranean management policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEDSPA Programme • Scientific projects • Support of the Environmental Programme for the Mediterranean * • Participation in the MAP and Barcelona Convention • Proposed European environmental strategy for the Mediterranean

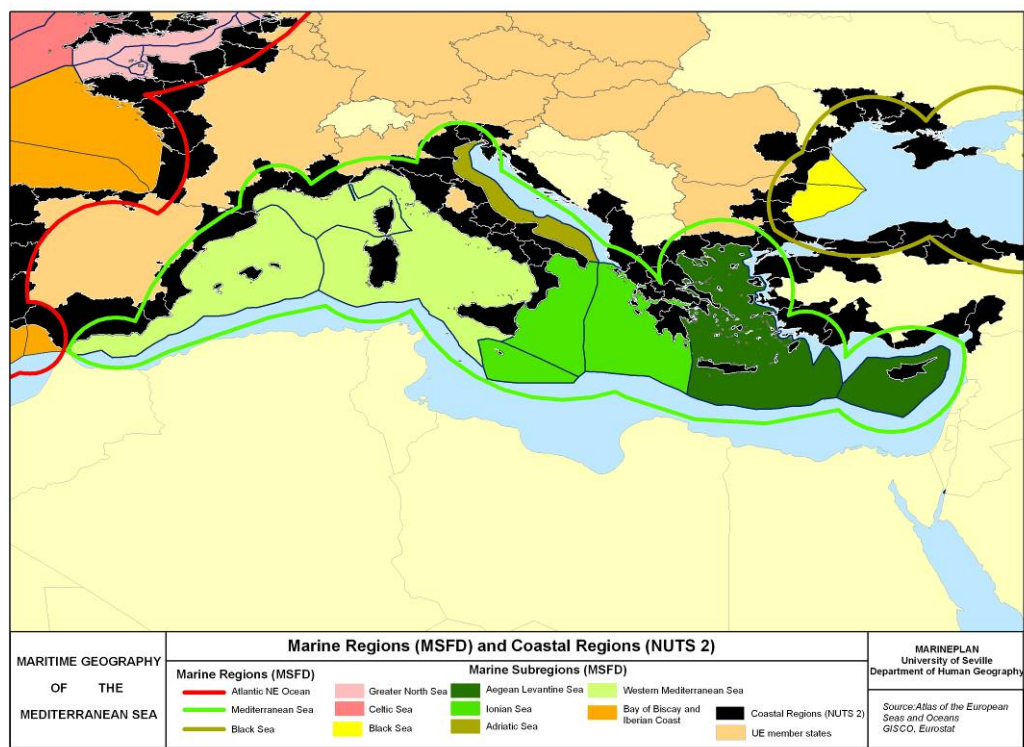
* Nicosia Charter (1990). Cairo Declaration (1992). Regulation No 16/94 on Mediterranean fishery resource conservation (1994). Heraklion Declaration (1994).

Source: Suárez de Vivero, J.L. 2005.

Map 53: EU Regional Fisheries Advisory Councils



Map 54: Marine regions of the Marine Strategy Directive



In the EU context, there are also a number of cooperation initiatives between Member States and the coastal states of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, some of them directly related to marine environment governance (Table 87).

The main initiative is the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Barcelona Process), which was formalised in 1995 at the Barcelona Conference. The 27 participating countries (the then 15 EU Member States plus 12 non-EU Mediterranean states: Algeria, the Palestinian Authority, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey) approved a Declaration and a programme of work. The Partnership thus establishes a multilateral framework that closely links economic and security aspects but also includes a social, human and cultural dimension.

At the Barcelona Conference in November 2005, at which the tenth anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership was celebrated, the partners undertook to 'develop a realistic roadmap to depollute the Mediterranean by 2020'. The '[Horizon 2020](#)' initiative was thus established to reduce pollution in the region. This initiative concerns Member States, current candidate countries and partners in the European Neighbourhood Policy.

In 2008, this partnership was relaunched as the [Union for the Mediterranean](#), which includes the 27 EU Member States plus countries from the southern Mediterranean coast (with the exception of Libya) and some of the Balkan states, along with another 16 countries from the eastern Mediterranean (Livre Bleu, 2009). The Union for the Mediterranean has six priority projects, some of which are directly related to the marine environment: depollution, establishment of maritime and land highways and civil protection initiatives to combat disasters.

Table 87: Euro-Mediterranean cooperation policies

General Euro-Mediterranean cooperation policies	Promoted by the EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euro-Arab Dialogue • EC Mediterranean Policy • (provisional agreement) • '5+5' Group • Euro-Mediterranean Association
	Private initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediterranean Forum • Inter-parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation
	Other political dialogues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security dialogue between Western organisations (NATO, WEU) and the MPCs • CSCM

Source: Suárez de Vivero, J.L. 2005.

Another important cooperation initiative between the EU and the countries of the Mediterranean and Black Seas is the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), which was introduced in the context of the 2004 EU enlargement in order to consolidate the stability, security and well-being of all. The ENP is aimed at neighbouring countries with land or maritime boundaries and, in the Mediterranean, this relates to: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine and, in the Black Sea, Georgia and Turkey. The central element of the European Neighbourhood Policy is made up of [Bilateral Action Plans](#) mutually agreed between the EU and each of the partner countries.

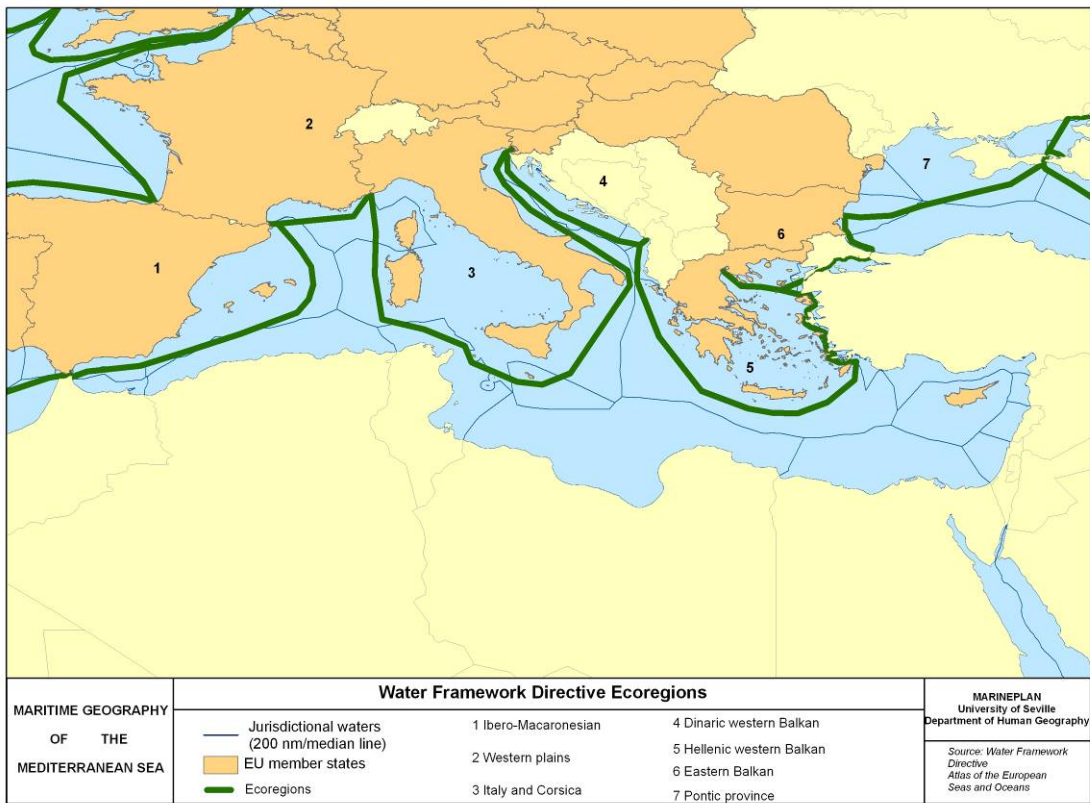
In the Black Sea, Romania and Bulgaria's accession to the EU has led to the promotion of cooperation programmes and policies aimed at encouraging the region's development and cohesion. These initiatives are the Neighbourhood Policy (COM(2004)373 final), EU-Russia Environmental Cooperation (COM(2001)772 final) and the Black Sea Synergy (COM(2007)160 final).

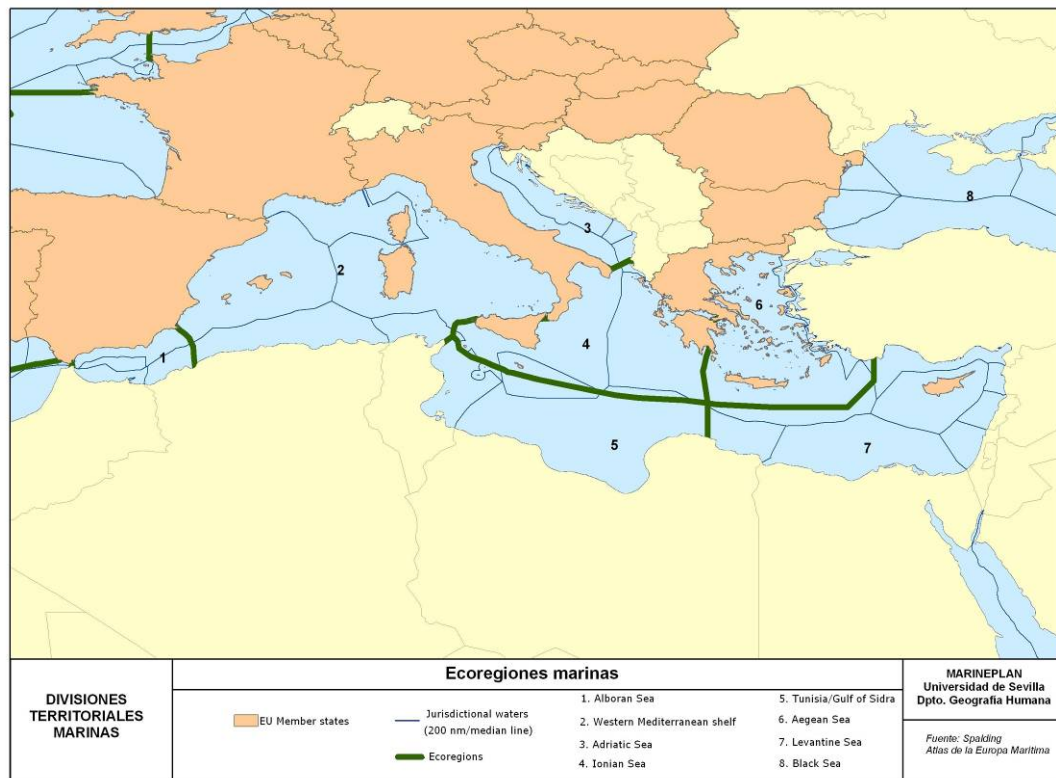
With regard to Russia, there is an independent relationship implemented by means of a [Strategic Partnership](#) that covers 'four common spaces' (the economy; freedom, security and justice; external security; research and education). This agreement came to an end in 2008, however, and the negotiation process to establish new relations is currently at a standstill.

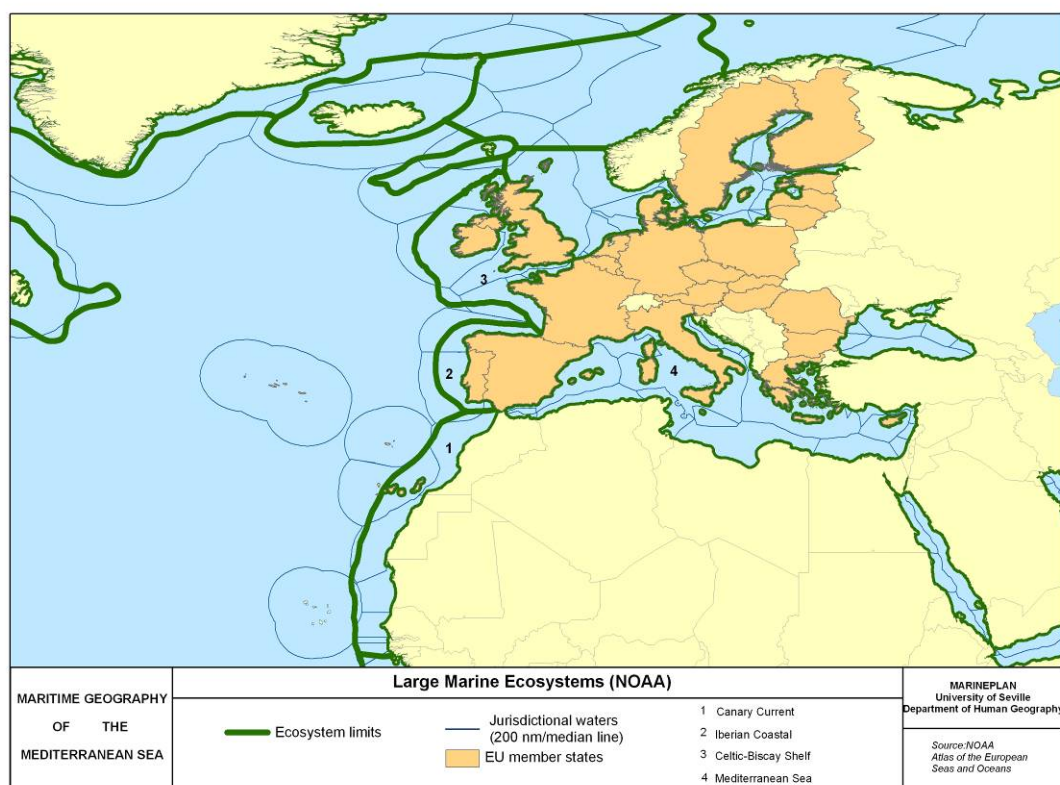
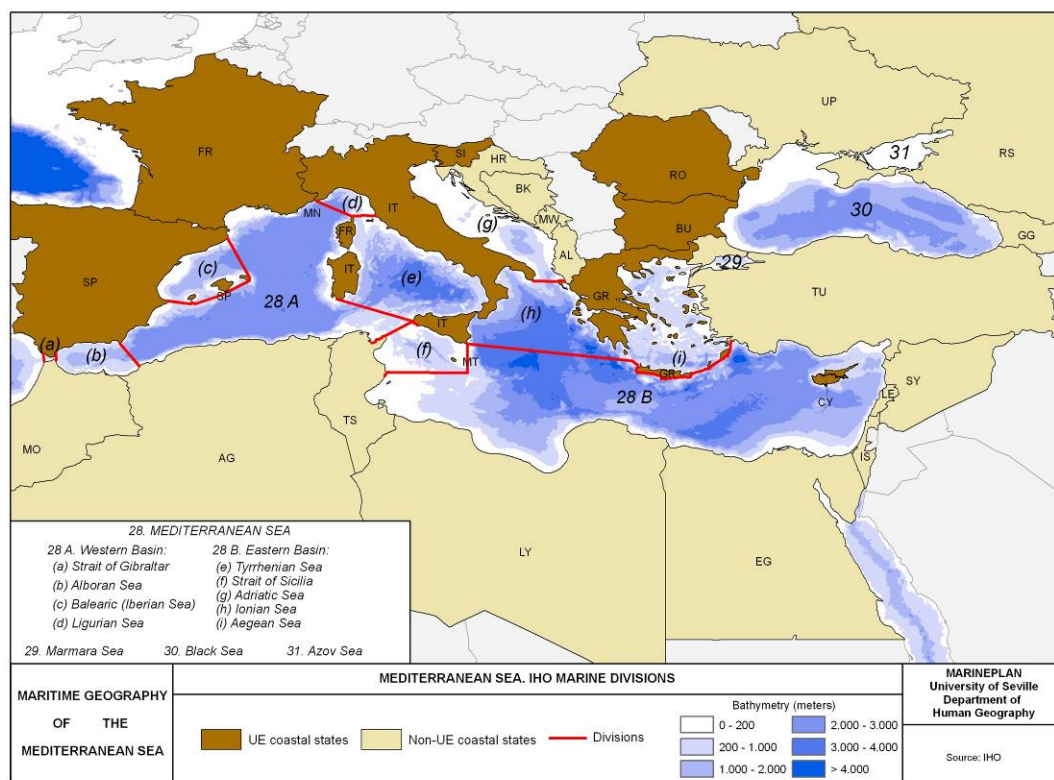
5.5. OTHER SPHERES OF GOVERNANCE

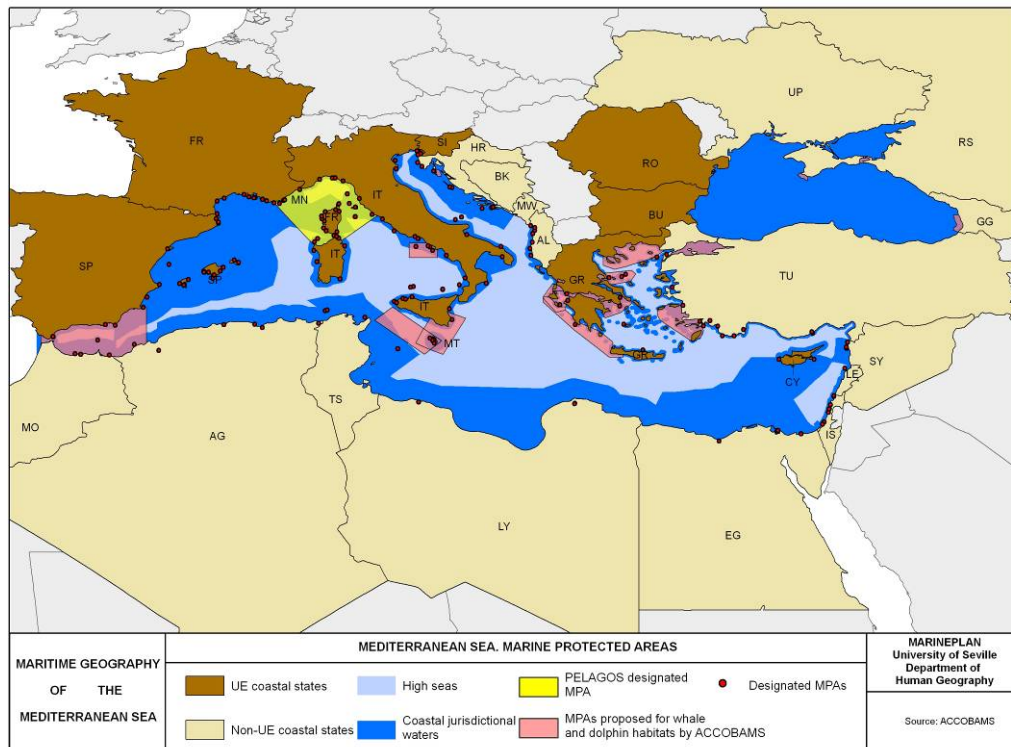
For operational purposes, the Mediterranean and Black Seas are usually divided into areas, sub-regions or sub-divisions based on either their geological, geomorphological, hydrological or biological formation or their legal-administrative structure. Areas defined by physical criteria (as opposed to political-administrative ones) rely on the logic of natural events and enable spaces for intervention, action and management measures to be defined and delimited. Examples of such areas can be found on the maps of the ecoregions (Maps 55, 56, 57, 58).

Map 55: Water Framework Directive. Ecoregions



Map 56: Marine ecoregions (MEOW)

Map 57: Large Marine Ecosystems (NOAA)**Map 58: IHO Divisions in the Mediterranean and Black Seas**

Map 59: Marine protected areas

The scales of these areas and their average size vary greatly (Table 88). In some cases, such as the hydrographic basins, management institutions have been created and, in the case of the EU, the [Water Framework Directive](#) has included the related coastal waters within these physical units.

Table 88: Management areas

ECOSYSTEMS			
Waterfront Directive Ecoregions (WFDE)		Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	
Name	sq. km.	Name	sq. km.
Western plains	582 934	Adriatic Sea	352 299
Dinaric western Balkan	191 419	Levantine Sea	1 122 686
Italy and Corsica	718 135	Tunisian Plateau/Gulf of Sidra	1 077 191
Eastern Balkan	177 641	Ionian Sea	455 080
Hellenic western Balkan	432 537	Aegean Sea	609 648
Average	420 533	Alboran Sea	352 690
Large Marine Ecosystems (LME)		Western Mediterranean	1 382 583
Name	sq. km.	Average	252 816
Mediterranean Sea	2 530 148		
ADMINISTRATIVE & STATISTICAL REGIONS			
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) DIVISIONS		General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)	
Name	sq. km.	Name	sq. km.
Balearic (Division 37.1.1)	468 333	Northern Alboran Sea	33 034
Gulf of Lion (Division 37.1.2)	62 758	Alboran Island	2 226
Sardinia (Division 37.1.3)	313 855	Southern Alboran Sea	22 683
Adriatic (Division 37.2.1)	98 975	Algeria	129 355
Ionian (Division 37.2.2)	845 887	Balearic Islands	113 863
Aegean (Division 37.3.1)	286 510	Northern Spain	111 911
Levant (Division 37.3.2)	443 941	Gulf of Lion	34 443
Average	360 036	Ligurian and North Tyrrhenian Sea	54 599
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)		Corsica	47 702
Name	sq. km.	Sardinia	121 778
Mediterranean Sea (Marine Region)	1 533 098	South and Central Tyrrhenian Sea	134 394
Western Mediterranean (Marine Sub region)	693 550	Gulf of Hammamet	38 497
Ionian Sea (Marine Sub region)	359 906	Gulf of Gabes	52 595
Levantine Aegean Sea (Marine Sub region)	418 819	Malta	26 800
Adriatic Sea (Marine Sub region)	60 823	Northern Tunisia	39 910
Average	383 274	South of Sicily	37 386
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)		Northern Adriatic Sea	85 726
Name	sq. km.	Southern Adriatic Sea	52 209
Area No 37	2 995 439	Western Ionian Sea	167 416
Regional Activities Centres (RACS)		Southern Ionian Sea	366 101
Name	sq. km.	Eastern Ionian Sea	124 642
Balearic (Division 37.1.1)	468 333	Crete	62 680
Gulf of Lyons (Division 37.1.2)	62 758	Aegean Sea	222 651
Sardinia (Division 37.1.3)	313 855	South Levant	265 846
Adriatic (Division 37.2.1)	98 975	Cyprus	45 101
Ionian (Division 37.2.2)	845 887	Levant	36 193
Aegean (Division 37.3.1)	286 510	North Levant	100 507
Levant (Division 37.3.2)	443 941	Average	93 712
Average	360 036		

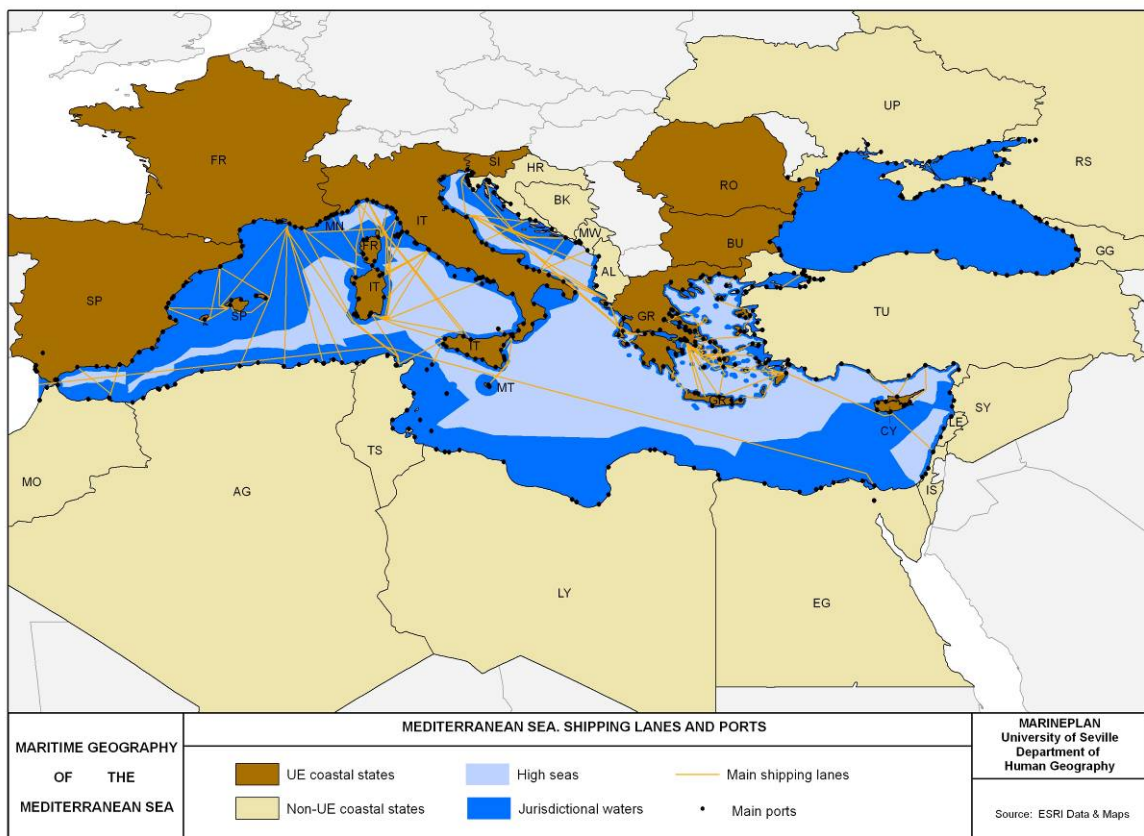
Source: Author.

Given that they are defined along lines of strictly functional geographic criteria, these areas generally tend to be of a supranational (straddling various national maritime jurisdictions) or international (including high seas waters) nature. This makes it difficult for such divisions, with boundaries based on hydrographic, geological or biological events, to become operational as they lack a legal-administrative framework. This is the difficulty that the establishment of protected marine areas comes up against when they cover waters that lie outside the national jurisdiction (Map 59).

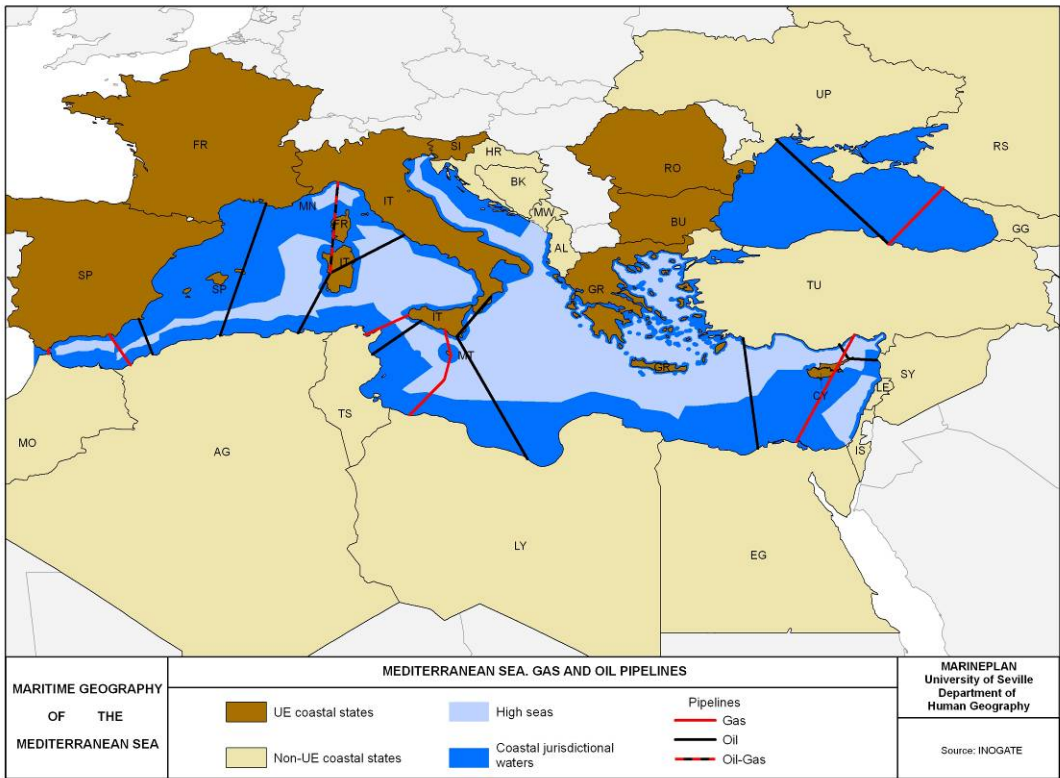
In addition, as has been indicated, some uses of the maritime space, such as navigation, are regulated by international agreements. On top of this, however, their environmental impact or the fact that they are superimposed on other uses or are competing for the same space means that they need to be taken into consideration when planning the maritime space. Such is the case of ports and shipping routes (Map 60), as well as particular strategic infrastructural works (Map 61).

Along with conventional uses, other phenomena such as unregulated migration have given rise to the establishment of control and monitoring systems for the maritime space. In some parts of the Mediterranean, this phenomenon has a notable impact and considerable resources are deployed in this regard (Map 62).

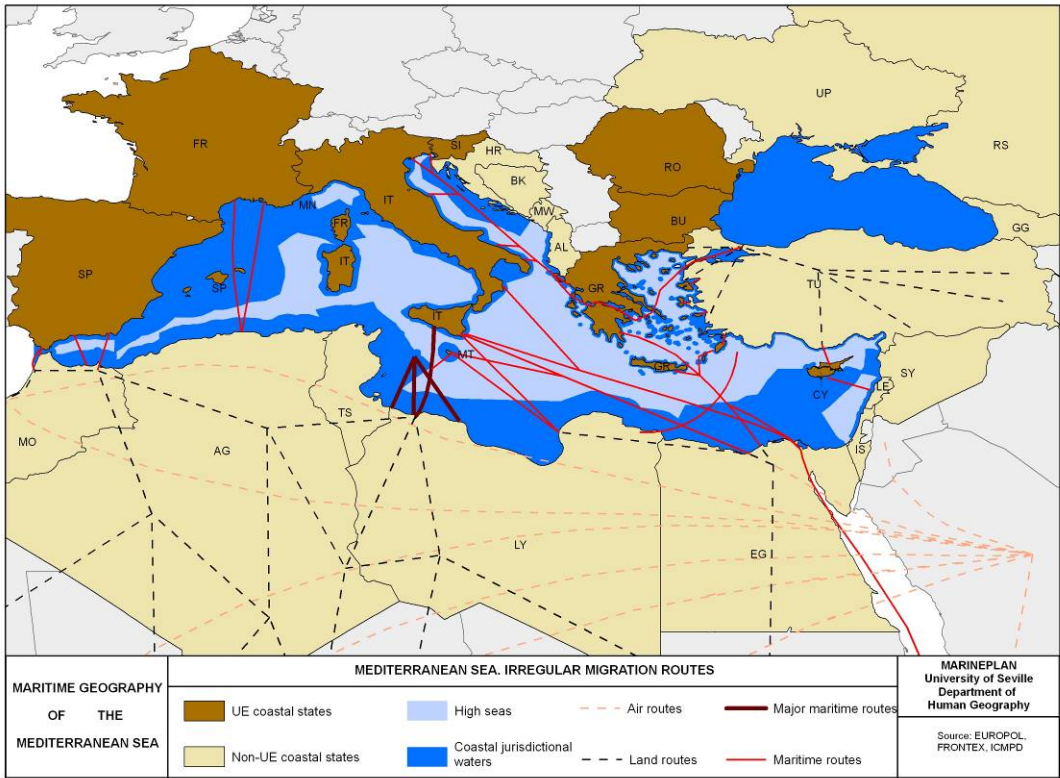
Map 60: Ports and main shipping lanes for maritime traffic in the Mediterranean



Map 61: Gas and oil pipelines



Map 62: Irregular migration routes



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ANNEX I. JURISDICTIONAL WATERS. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

ALBANIA	
Legislation	Decree No 4650, as amended by Decree No 7366 , dated 9 March 1990, on the State Border of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements	Agreement between Albania and Italy for the determination of the continental shelf of each of the two countries , 18 December 1992

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

BULGARIA	
Legislation	Act of 8 July 1987 governing the ocean space of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (repealed)
	Maritime Space, Inland Waterways and Ports Act of the Republic of Bulgaria , 28 January 2000
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements (with Turkey)	Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria on the determination of the boundary in the mouth of the Rezovska/Mutludere River and delimitation of the maritime areas between the two states in the Black Sea , 4 December 1997 (entry into force: 4 November 1998; registration #: 36204; registration date: 1 November 1999; link to UNTS)

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

CROATIA		
Proposal in compliance with UNCLOS deposit obligations		<p>M.Z.N. 55. 2005. LOS of 8 September 2005: Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points defining the outer limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone of the Republic of Croatia</p> <p>Originals of deposited geographical coordinates of points</p> <p>Relevant article of UNCLOS: 75(2)</p> <p>LOSIC No 22</p> <p>Law of the Sea Bulletin No 59</p>
Communications received by the Secretary General in connection with the deposit of maps and lists of geographical coordinates		<p>Slovenia: Communication from the Government of Slovenia dated 3 October 2005, containing statement of the position of the Slovenian Government with respect to a Note by the Government of Croatia dated 2 September 2005 concerning the establishment a Croatian exclusive economic or ecological and fisheries protection zone (M.Z.N. 55. 2005. LOS of 8 September 2005) (LOSIC No 23; and Law of the Sea Bulletin No 59, p. 33)</p> <p>Italy: Communication from the Government of Italy dated 15 March 2006 with respect to a Note by the Government of Croatia dated 2 September 2005 concerning the establishment a Croatian exclusive economic or ecological and fisheries protection zone (M.Z.N. 55. 2005. LOS of 8 September 2005) (see Law of the Sea Bulletin No 60, p. 127)</p>
Legislation		<p>On 25 June 1991, the Republic of Croatia adopted the Constitutional Decision on Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Croatia and the Decision of the Croatian Parliament in respect of the territory of the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>The Maritime Code, 1994</p> <p>Decision on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea, 3 October 2003</p> <p>Decision on Amending the Decision on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea of 3 October 2003, 3 June 2004 (see Bulletin 55, p. 31)</p> <p>List of geographical coordinates defining the outer limit of the Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone, 2005 (see Law of the Sea Bulletin No 59, p. 28))</p>
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Italy	<p>Maritime boundary - delimitation of the continental shelf between Italy and former Yugoslavia was established in 1968 by the Agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries in the Adriatic Sea, 8 January 1968.</p>
	With Bosnia-Herzegovina	<p>Treaty on the state Border between the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, 30 July 1999</p>
Additional relevant matters		<p>Slovenia: Communication from the Government of Slovenia dated 30 August 2004, containing statement of the position of the Slovenian Government with respect to the declaration by the Government of Croatia concerning the establishment of its own exclusive economic or ecological and fisheries protection zone (see Law of the Sea Bulletin No 56, p. 139)</p> <p>Croatia: Communication from the Government of Croatia dated 11 January 2005 containing the statement of the position of the Government of Croatia with respect to a note from the Republic of Slovenia dated 30 August 2004 concerning the establishment of Croatian exclusive economic or ecological and fisheries protection zone (see Law of the Sea Bulletin No 57, p. 125)</p> <p>Slovenia: Communication from the Government of Slovenia dated 15 April 2005, containing statement of the position of the Slovenian Government with respect to a Note by the Government of Croatia dated 11 January 2005 concerning the establishment a Croatian exclusive economic or ecological and fisheries protection zone (see Law of the Sea Bulletin No 58, p. 20)</p>

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

FRANCE		
Proposal in compliance with UNCLOS deposit obligations		<p>M.Z.N. 74.2009.LOS of 18 December 2009: Deposit of a list of geographical coordinates of points defining the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of Tromelin Island and Reunion Island</p> <p>Originals of deposited geographical coordinates of points (French only)</p> <p>Relevant articles of UNCLOS: 75(2)</p> <p>LOSIC No 30</p> <p>Law of the Sea Bulletin No 71</p>
Legislation		<p>Decree of 19 October 1967 defining the straight baselines and the lines enclosing bays used in determining the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters is measured</p> <p>Law No 71-1060 of 14 December 1971 regarding the delimitation of French territorial waters</p> <p>Law No 76-655 of 16 July 1976 relating to the Economic Zone off the coasts of the territory of the Republic</p> <p>Act No 77-485 of 11 May 1977 amending Act No 68-1181 of 30 December 1968 relating to the exploration of the Continental Shelf and the exploitation of its natural resources</p> <p>Decree No 85/185 of 6 February 1985 regulating the Passage of Foreign Ships through French Territorial Waters</p> <p>Act of 31 December 1987 concerning the campaign against drug trafficking and amending certain provisions of the Penal Code</p> <p>Act No 89-874 of 1 December 1989 concerning Maritime Cultural Assets and amending the Act of 27 September 1941 Regulating Archaeological Excavations of 1 December 1989</p> <p>Prefectural Order No 1/93 (Prohibiting the movement in the Bouches de Bonifacio of tankers carrying oil and ships carrying dangerous or toxic substances, 15 February 1993)</p> <p>Agreement on maritime delimitation between the Government of Australia and the Government of the French Republic (New Caledonia, Chesterfield Islands), 4 January 1982 (entry into force: 10 January 1983; registration #: 22302; registration date: 11 August 1983; link to UNTS)</p>
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Italy	<p>Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Italian Republic on the Delimitation of maritime frontiers in the area of the straits of Bonifacio, 28 November 1986 (entry into force: 15 May 1989; registration #: 26933; registration date: 28 November 1989; link to UNTS)</p>
	With Monaco	<p>Exchange of letters on settlement of problems concerning the delimitation of Monegasque territorial waters constituting an agreement relating to article 4 of the Treaty of 17 July 1918 establishing the relations of France with the Principality of Monaco, 18 May 1963 (entry into force: 18 May 1963; registration #: 26261; registration date: 4 November 1988; link to UNTS)</p> <p>Convention on Maritime Delimitation Agreement between the Government of His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco and the Government of the French Republic (with map), 16 February 1984 (entry into force: 22 August 1985; registration #: 23631; registration date: 22 November 1985; link to UNTS)</p>

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

GREECE		
Legislation		Decree of 6/18 September 1931 to define the extent of the territorial waters for the purposes of aviation and the control thereof
		Law No 230 of 17 September 1936
		Decree-Law No 142/1969 Concerning Exploration for and Exploitation of the Mineral Resources in the Sea-Bed and the Beds of Lakes
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters		Agreement between the Hellenic Republic and the Italian Republic on the delimitation of the respective continental shelf areas of the two states , 24 May 1977 (entry into force: 12 November 1980; registration #: 21048; registration date: 29 April 1982; link to UNTS)
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Italy	Agreement between the Hellenic Republic and the Italian Republic on the delimitation of the respective continental shelf areas of the two states , 24 May 1977 (entry into force: 12 November 1980; registration #: 21048; registration date: 29 April 1982; link to UNTS)
	With Cyprus, Turkey and United Kingdom	Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus (Annex A of Original Agreement) , 16 August 1960 (entry into force: 16 August 1960; registration #: 5476; registration date: 12 December 1960; link to UNTS)
		Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, 16 August 1960. Exchange of notes (with Declaration) between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Cyprus concerning the administration of the Sovereign Base Areas referred to in Article 1 of the above-mentioned Treaty , 16 August 1960 (entry into force: 16 August 1960; registration #: 5476; registration date: 12 December 1960; link to UNTS)
		Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, 16 August 1960. Exchange of notes between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Cyprus concerning the future of the Sovereign Base Areas referred to in article 1 of the above-mentioned Treaty , 16 August 1960 (entry into force: 16 August 1960; registration #: 5476; registration date: 12 December 1960; link to UNTS)

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

ITALY		
Proposal in compliance with UNCLOS deposit obligations		<p>M.Z.N. 5. 1996. LOS of 19 April 1996: Deposit of various charts and geographical coordinates, as contained in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presidential Decree No 830 of 22 May 1969; - Decree of the President of the Republic No 816 of 26 April 1977; - Law No 347 of 3 June 1978; - Law No 348 of 3 June 1978; - Law 107 of 2 March 1987 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 70 of 25 March 1987); - Law No 59 of 11 February 1989; - Law No 147 of 12 April 1995 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 99 of 29 April 1995); - Law 290 of 23 May 1980 (published in Regular Supplement to the G.U. 181 of 3 July 1980); <p>Originals of deposited geographical coordinates of points</p> <p>Relevant articles of UNCLOS: 16(2); 84(2)</p> <p>LOSIC No 3 and No 9</p> <p>Charts at DOALOS/OLA;</p> <p>Decree No 816 of 1977 in <i>The Law of the Sea: Baselines - National Legislation with Illustrative Maps</i> (United Nations publication, Sales No E.89.V.10)., p. 201</p>
Proposals related to UNCLOS publicity obligations		<p>Laws and regulations applicable to innocent passage through the territorial sea and to transit passage through straits used for international navigation; namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art. 83 of the Navigation Code; - Law 16 June 1912 (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 27 June 1912, No 151); - Royal Decree 24 August 1933, No 2423 (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 22 May 1934, No 130); - Decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine of 8 May 1985 relating to the Strait of Messina (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 11 May 1985, No 110); - Decree of the Minister of Merchant Marine of 26 February 1993 relating to the Straits of Boniface (in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic of 2 March 1993, No 50); <p>Relevant article of UNCLOS: 21(3); 42(3);</p> <p>LOSICs No 2 and No 5</p> <p>Laws and Decrees at DOALOS/OLA;</p> <p>Decree of 26 February 1993 in The Law of the Sea: Current Developments in state Practice IV (United Nations publication, Sales No E.95.V.10)., p. 69</p>
Legislation		<p>Act No 613 on the Surveying and Production of Oil and Gas in the Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf, and Amendments to Act No 6 of 11 January 1967 on the Surveying and Production of Oil and Gas</p> <p>Navigation Code of 30 March 1942, as amended by Law No 359 of 14 August 1974</p> <p>Decree of the President of the Republic No 816 of 26 April 1977 containing regulations concerning the application of Law No 1658 of 8 December 1961 authorizing accession to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, adopted at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and giving effect to that Convention</p> <p>Decree of the Minister of the Merchant Marine, 26 February 1993</p>
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Albania	Agreement between the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Italy for the determination of the continental shelf of each of the two countries , 18 December 1992.
	With Croatia	Agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries in the Adriatic Sea , 8 January 1968
	With France	Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Italian Republic on the Delimitation of maritime frontiers in the area of the straits of Bonifacio , 28 November 1986 (entry into force: 15 May 1989; registration #: 26933; registration date: 28 November 1989; link to UNTS)
	With Greece and Italy	Agreement between the Hellenic Republic and the Italian Republic on the delimitation of the respective continental shelf areas of the two states , 24 May 1977 (entry into force: 12 November 1980; registration #: 21048; registration date: 29 April 1982; link to UNTS)

	With Slovenia	Agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries in the Adriatic Sea , 8 January 1968
	With Spain	Convention between Spain and Italy on the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two states (with chart) , 19 February 1974 (entry into force: 16 November 1978; registration #: 17429; registration date: 29 December 1978; link to UNTS)
	With Tunisia	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 , 20 August 1971 (entry into force: 6 December 1978; registration #: 17601; registration date: 9 March 1979; link to UNTS)
	With Italy and Yugoslavia	Agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries in the Adriatic Sea* , 8 January 1968

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

MALTA		
Legislation		Continental Shelf Act No XXXV OF 22 July 1966, as amended by Acts XIII of 1983 and I of 2002 Territorial Waters and Contiguous Zone Act, No XXXII of 1971, as amended by Acts XLVI of 1975, XXIV of 1978, XXVIII of 1981 and I of 2002
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Libya	Special Agreement for the submission to the International Court of Justice of difference, 23 May 1976 (entry into force: 20 March 1982; registration #: 21035; registration date: 19 April 1982; link to UNTS) Case concerning the continental shelf (Malta, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Application for permission to intervene, International Court of Justice, 21 March 1984 Judgment of the International Court of Justice on the Continental Shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Malta), 3 June 1985 Agreement between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Malta implementing Article III of the Special Agreement and the Judgment of the International Court of Justice , 10 November 1986
Other relevant materials		Case concerning the continental shelf (Malta, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Application for permission to intervene, International Court of Justice, 21 March 1984 Judgment of the International Court of Justice on the Continental Shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Malta), 3 June 1985

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

MONACO		
Legislation		Sovereign Ordinance No 5094 delimiting the Territorial Waters of Monaco, of 14 February 1973 Act No 1,198 of 27 March 1998 containing the Code of the Sea
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With France	Exchange of letters on settlement of problems concerning the delimitation of Monegasque territorial waters constituting an agreement relating to article 4 of the Treaty of 17 July 1918 establishing the relations of France with the Principality of Monaco , 18 May 1963 (entry into force: 18 May 1963; registration #: 26261; registration date: 4 November 1988; link to UNTS) Convention on Maritime Delimitation Agreement between the Government of His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco and the Government of the French Republic (with map) , 16 February 1984 (entry into force: 22 August 1985; registration #: 23631; registration date: 22 November 1985; link to UNTS)

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

ROMANIA		
Proposal in compliance with UNCLOS deposit obligations		M.Z.N. 15. 1997. LOS of 7 August 1997 : Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines and a chart showing its straight baselines and the outer limit of its territorial sea Originals of deposited geographical coordinates of points Relevant articles of UNCLOS : 16(2) LOSIC No 6 and No 9 Law of the Sea Bulletin No 19; Chart at DOALOS/OLA
Legislation		Decree No 142 of 25 April 1986 of the Council of state concerning the establishment of the Exclusive Economic Zone of Romania in the Black Sea Act concerning the Legal Regime of the Internal Waters, the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of Romania, 7 August 1990
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Ukraine	Judgment of the International Court of Justice on the Case Concerning Maritime Delimitation in the Black Sea (Romania/Ukraine), 3 February 2009

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION		
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters		Federal Act on the internal maritime waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Russian Federation, 17 July 1998
Legislation		Decree of the Presidium of 6 February 1968 on the Continental Shelf Resolution No 564 of 18 July 1969 of the Council of Ministers of the USSR concerning Procedure for Carrying out Work on the Continental Shelf and the Protection of its Natural Resources Decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 13 August 1969 concerning the Application of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR concerning the Continental Shelf of the USSR Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the Economic Zone of the USSR 4450. Declaration 4604. Declaration Act on the state border of the Russian Federation, 1 April 1993 (Note : This text contains amendments up to 1999, it does not include amendments adopted in 2000, 2002 and 2003) Federal Law on the Continental Shelf of the Russian Federation, 25 October 1995 Federal Act on the internal maritime waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Russian Federation, 17 July 1998 Federal Act on the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation, 2 December 1998 Decision of the Government of the Russian Federation No 1102 of October 2, 1999 on the Rules for navigation and visits of foreign warships and other state vessels used for non-commercial Purposes in the territorial sea, in the internal waters, at naval fleet bases, naval stations and sea ports of the Russian Federation
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Turkey	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Black Sea (with maps) , 23 June 1978 (entry into force: 15 May 1981; registration #: 20344; registration date: 11 August 1981; link to UNTS) Exchange of notes constituting an agreement on the delimitation of the USSR and Turkey economic zone in the Black Sea , 23 December 1986 - 6 February 1987 (entry into force: 6 February 1987; registration #: 24690; registration date: 23 April 1987; link to UNTS)

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

SLOVENIA		
Legislation		Maritime Code (PZ), 23 March 2001
		Act amending the Maritime Code (PZ-A), 2002
		Act amending the Maritime Code (PZ-B), 2003
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Italy	Agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries in the Adriatic Sea , 8 January 1968

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

SPAIN		
Proposal in compliance with UNCLOS deposit obligations		<p>M.Z.N. 19. 1998. LOS of 23 June 1998: Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea established by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal Decree 1315/1997 of 1 August <p>Originals of deposited geographical coordinates of points, using the geodetic system Potsdam</p> <p>Relevant articles of UNCLOS: 75(2)</p> <p>LOSIC No 8 and No 9</p> <p>Law of the Sea Bulletin No 37 (list of coordinates) and No 36 (decree)</p> <p>M.Z.N. 34. 2000. LOS of 14 April 2000: Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of the limits of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>This list of geographical coordinates of points replaces the list previously submitted by Spain on 23 June 1998 (MZN. 19. 1998. LOS dated 23 June 1998)</p> <p>Originals of deposited geographical coordinates of points</p> <p>Relevant articles of UNCLOS: 75(2)</p> <p>LOSIC No 12</p> <p>Law of the Sea Bulletin No 43</p>
Communications received by the Secretary-General in connection with the depositing of maps and lists of geographical coordinates		France : Communication from the Government of France dated 22 September 1998, containing 'statement of the position of the French Government with respect to the Spanish communication concerning the deposit of a list of geographical coordinates' (M.Z.N. 19. 1998. LOS of 23 June 1998) (LOSIC No 8; Law of the Sea Bulletin No 38)
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters		Preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in accordance with SPLOS/183
Legislation		Act No 10/1977 of 4 January 1977
		Royal Decree No 2510/1977 of 5 August 1977
		Act No 15/1978 on the Economic Zone of 20 February 1978
		Act No 27/1992 of 24 November 1992 concerning national ports and merchant shipping (excerpts)
		Royal Decree 1315/1997, of 1 August 1997, establishing a Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea
		List of geographical coordinates of points constituting the delimitation made by Spain of the Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea, established by Royal Decree 1313/1997 of 1 August 1997
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Portugal	<p>Agreement between Portugal and Spain on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, 12 February 1976</p> <p>Agreement between Portugal and Spain on the Continental Shelf, 12 February 1976</p>
	With Italy	Convention between Spain and Italy on the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two states (with chart) 19 February 1974; (entry into force: 16 November 1978; registration #: 17429; registration date: 29 December 1978; link to UNTS)

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

UKRAINE		
Proposals related to the UNCLOS publicity obligations		<p>The Regulations on the Customs Control over the Transit of Foreign-going Vessels through the Customs Border of Ukraine, adopted by Resolution No 283 of 29 June 1995 of the state Customs Committee of Ukraine and registered under No 217/783 of 12 July 1995 by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine</p> <p>Relevant articles of UNCLOS: 21(3)</p> <p>LOSIC No 12</p> <p>Law of the Sea Bulletin No 44</p>
Legislation Romania		<p>Statute of Ukraine concerning the state frontier, 4 November 1991</p> <p>Resolution of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine Concerning the procedure for the entry into force of the Statute of Ukraine 'Concerning the state frontier of Ukraine'</p> <p>List of geographical coordinates of points defining the baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf in the Black Sea</p> <p>Law of Ukraine on the exclusive (marine) economic zone of 16 May 1995</p>
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Turkey	<p>Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Black Sea (with maps), 23 June 1978 (entry into force: 15 May 1981; registration #: 20344; registration date: 11 August 1981; link to UNTS), 12 February 1976</p> <p>Exchange of notes constituting an agreement on the delimitation of the USSR and Turkey economic zone in the Black Sea, 23 December 1986 - 6 February 1987 (entry into force: 6 February 1987; registration #: 24690; registration date: 23 April 1987; link to UNTS)</p>
Other relevant materials	With Romania	<p>Judgment of the International Court of Justice on the Case Concerning Maritime Delimitation in the Black Sea (Romania/Ukraine), 3 February 2009</p>

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

CYPRUS		
Proposal in compliance with UNCLOS deposit obligations		<p>M.Z.N. 6. 1996. LOS of 30 June 1996: Confirmation that the list of geographical coordinates and chart (straight baselines) previously submitted were still valid and deposit thereof</p> <p>Originals of deposited geographical coordinates of points</p> <p>Relevant article of UNCLOS: 16(2)</p> <p>LOSIC No 4 and No 9</p> <p>SP IV [1], p. 41</p> <p>Chart (original at DOALOS/OLA)</p>
		<p>M.Z.N. 47. 2004. LOS of 20 April 2004: Deposit of a nautical chart showing the median line as referred to in the Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone of 17 February 2003 and the list of geographical coordinates of points defining that line</p> <p>Originals of deposited geographical coordinates of points</p> <p>Relevant article of UNCLOS: 75(2)</p> <p>LOSIC No 20</p> <p>Law of the Sea Bulletin No 52</p> <p>Chart (original at DOALOS/OLA)</p> <p>Law of the Sea Bulletin No 43</p>
Legislation		<p>The Territorial Sea Law, No 45 of 1964</p> <p>Information concerning the outer limit of the continental shelf</p> <p>Continental Shelf Law, Law No 8 of 5 April 1974</p> <p>Act No 27/1992 of 24 November 1992 concerning national ports and merchant shipping (excerpts)</p> <p>Geographical coordinates showing baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, 1993</p>

		Law to provide for the Proclamation of the Contiguous Zone by the Republic of Cyprus , 2 April 2004
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Greece and Turkey	<p>Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus (Annex A of Original Agreement), 16 August 1960 (entry into force: 16 August 1960; registration #: 5476; registration date: 12 December 1960; link to UNTS)</p> <p>Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, 16 August 1960. Exchange of notes (with Declaration) between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Cyprus concerning the administration of the Sovereign Base Areas referred to in Article 1 of the above-mentioned Treaty, 16 August 1960 (entry into force: 16 August 1960; registration #: 5476; registration date: 12 December 1960; link to UNTS)</p> <p>Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, 16 August 1960. Exchange of notes between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Cyprus concerning the future of the Sovereign Base Areas referred to in article 1 of the above-mentioned Treaty, 16 August 1960 (entry into force: 16 August 1960; registration #: 5476; registration date: 12 December 1960; link to UNTS)</p>
	With Egypt	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone , 17 February 2003
Additional relevant materials		<p>Turkey: Information note concerning Turkey's objection to the Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone, 17 February 2003 (Law of the Sea Bulletin No 54)</p> <p>Cyprus: statement dated 28 December 2004 of the position of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus with respect to the information note by Turkey, concerning the latter's objection to the Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone of 17 February 2003 (Law of the Sea Bulletin No 57)</p> <p>Greece: communication dated 24 February 2005 from the Government of Greece concerning Turkey's objection to the Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone of 17 February 2003 (Law of the Sea Bulletin No 57)</p> <p>Turkey: communication dated 4 October 2005 from the Government of Turkey concerning the statement of Position by the Greek Cypriot Authorities with respect to the Information Note by Turkey, concerning Turkey's objection to the Agreement between the Greek Cypriot Authorities and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone of 17 February 2003 (Law of the Sea Bulletin No 59)</p> <p>Cyprus: Note verbale dated 19 October 2006 from the Permanent Mission Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the communication dated 4 October 2005 from Turkey (Law of the Sea Bulletin No 62)</p>

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

ISRAEL		
Legislation		Submarine Areas Law of 10 February 1953 Territorial Waters (Amendment) Law, 5750-1990 of 5 February 1990 Territorial Waters Law, 5717/1956, as amended by the Territorial Waters (Amendment) Law, 5750-1990, of 5 February 1990 Interpretation Law No 5741/1981
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Jordan	Maritime Boundary Agreement between the Government of the state of Israel and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan , 18 January 1996 (entry into force: 17 February 1996; registration #: 35333; registration date: 11 November 1998; link to UNTS)

Source: UN, Law of the Sea

LEBANON	
Legislation	Legislative Decree No 138 concerning territorial waters and sea areas, of 7 September 1983

Source: UN, Law of the Sea

SYRIA	
Legislation	Law No 28 dated 19 November 2003 - 'Definition Act of Internal Waters and Territorial Sea Limits of the Syrian Arab Republic' Legislative Decree No 304 of 28 December 1963 (Repealed by Law No 28 dated 19 November 2003 – 'Definition Act of Internal Waters and Territorial Sea Limits of the Syrian Arab Republic') Law 37 of 16 August 1981 on extension of its territorial sea (Repealed by Law No 28 dated 19 November 2003 – 'Definition Act of Internal Waters and Territorial Sea Limits of the Syrian Arab Republic')

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

TURKEY		
Legislation		Act No 2674 of 20 May 1982, on the Territorial Sea of the Republic of Turkey Decree by the Council of Ministers No 8/4742 Decree by the Council of Ministers, No 86/11264, dated 17 December 1986 Maritime Traffic Regulations for the Turkish Straits and the Marmara Region, entered into force on 1 July 1994 Exchange of notes constituting an agreement on the delimitation of the USSR and Turkey economic zone in the Black Sea , 23 December 1986 - 6 February 1987 (entry into force: 6 February 1987; registration #: 24690; registration date: 23 April 1987; link to UNTS)
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Bulgaria	Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria on determination of the boundary in the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska river and delimitation of the maritime areas between the two states in the Black Sea , 4 December 1997 (entry into force: 4 November 1998; registration #: 36204; registration date: 1 November 1999; link to UNTS)
	With Georgia	Protocol between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Republic of Turkey concerning the Establishment of the Maritime Boundary between Soviet and Turkish Territorial Waters in the Black Sea , 17 April 1973 (entry into force: 27 March 1975; registration #: 14475; registration date: 23 December 1975; link to UNTS) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Black Sea , 23 June 1978 (entry into force: 15 May 1981; registration #: 20344; registration date: 11 August 1981; link to UNTS) Exchange of notes constituting an agreement on the delimitation of the USSR and Turkey economic zone in the Black Sea , 23 December 1986 - 6 February 1987 (entry into force: 6 February 1987; registration #: 24690; registration date: 23 April 1987; link to UNTS) Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of Georgia on the Confirmation of the Maritime Boundaries between them in the Black Sea , 14 July 1997
	With Russia	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Black Sea , 23 June 1978 (entry into force: 15 May 1981; registration #: 20344; registration date: 11 August 1981; link to UNTS)

		Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on the Delimitation of the USSR and Turkey Economic Zone in the Black Sea (23 December 1986 - 6 February 1987) (entry into force: 6 February 1987; registration #: 24690; registration date: 23 April 1987; link to UNTS)
	With Ukraine	<p>Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Black Sea, 23 June 1978 (entry into force: 15 May 1981; registration #: 20344; registration date: 11 August 1981; link to UNTS)</p> <p>Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Black Sea, 23 June 1978 (entry into force: 15 May 1981; registration #: 20344; registration date: 11 August 1981; link to UNTS)</p>
	With Cyprus and the United Kingdom	<p>Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus (Annex A of Original Agreement), 16 August 1960 (entry into force: 16 August 1960; registration #: 5476; registration date: 12 December 1960; link to UNTS)</p> <p>Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, 16 August 1960. Exchange of notes (with Declaration) between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Cyprus concerning the administration of the Sovereign Base Areas referred to in Article 1 of the above-mentioned Treaty, 16 August 1960 (entry into force: 16 August 1960; registration #: 5476; registration date: 12 December 1960; link to UNTS)</p> <p>Treaty between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, 16 August 1960. Exchange of notes between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Cyprus concerning the future of the Sovereign Base Areas referred to in article 1 of the above-mentioned Treaty, 16 August 1960 (entry into force: 16 August 1960; registration #: 5476; registration date: 12 December 1960; link to UNTS)</p>

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

ALGERIA		
Legislation		<p>Decree No 63-403 of 12 October 1963 establishing the Breadth of the Territorial Waters</p> <p>Decree No 72-194 of 5 October 1972 for the Peacetime Regulation of the Passage of Foreign Warships through the Territorial Waters and of their Calls</p> <p>Decree No 84-181 of 4 August 1984 defining the baselines for measuring the breadth of the maritime zones under national jurisdiction</p> <p>Legislative Decree No 94-13 of 17 Dhu'lhijjah 1414, corresponding to 28 May 1994, establishing the general rules relating to fisheries, 22 June 1994</p>
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Tunisia	Agreement on Provisional Arrangements for the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundaries between the Republic of Tunisia and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria , 11 February 2002

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

EGYPT		
Legislation		Decree concerning the Territorial Waters of the Arab Republic of Egypt of 15 January 1951, as amended by Presidential Decree of 17 February 1958 Presidential Decision No 1051 of 1958 concerning the Continental Shelf Baselines of the maritime areas - Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No 27 (1990) Concerning the baselines of the maritime areas of the Arab Republic of Egypt, 9 January 1990 Baselines of the maritime areas: Note verbale of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations, 2 May 1990
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Tunisia	Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone, 17 February 2003

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

LIBYA		
Legislation		Act No 2 of 18 February 1959 concerning the delimitation of Libyan territorial waters Information concerning the jurisdiction of the Gulf of Surt, 1973 General People's Committee Decision No 37 concerning the declaration of a Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea, 24 February 2005 see also Law of the Sea Bulletin No 58, p. 14) Declaration of a Libyan Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea, 24 February 2005 (see also Law of the Sea Bulletin No 58, p. 15) General People's Committee Decision No 104 of the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet (AD 2005) concerning straight baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea and maritime zones of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (see Law of the Sea Bulletin No 59, p. 15) General People's Committee Decision No 105 of the year 1373 from the death of the Prophet (AD 2005) concerning the delimitation of the Libyan fisheries protection zone in the Mediterranean Sea (see Law of the Sea Bulletin No 59, p. 19)
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Malta	Special Agreement for the submission to the International Court of Justice of difference, 23 May 1976 (entry into force: 20 March 1982; registration #: 21035; registration date: 19 April 1982; link to UNTS) Case concerning the continental shelf (Malta, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Application for permission to intervene, International Court of Justice, 21 March 1984 Judgment of the International Court of Justice on the Continental Shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Malta), 3 June 1985 Agreement between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Malta implementing Article III of the Special Agreement and the Judgment of the International Court of Justice, 10 November 1986
		Special agreement between the Republic of Tunisia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the submission to the International Court of Justice of the question of the continental shelf between the two countries, 10 June 1977 (entry into force: 27 February 1978; registration #: 17408; registration date: 15 December 1978; link to UNTS) Case concerning the continental shelf (Tunisia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Application for permission to intervene, International Court of Justice, 14 April 1981 Case concerning the continental shelf (Tunisia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), International Court of Justice, 24 February 1982 Application for Revision and Interpretation of the Judgment of 24 February 1982 in the case concerning the Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), International Court of Justice, 10 December 1985 Agreement between the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya 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
	With Tunisia	

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

MOROCCO		
Legislation		Dahir concerning Act No 1-73-211 of 26 Muharram 1393 (2 March 1973) establishing the limits of the territorial waters Decree No 2.75.311 of 11 Rajab 1395 (21 July 1975) defining the Closing Lines of Bays on the Coasts of Morocco and the Geographical Co-ordinates of the Limit of Territorial Waters and the Exclusive Fishing Zone Act No 1-81 of 18 December 1980, Promulgated by Dahir No 1-81-179 of 8 April 1981, establishing a 200-nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone off the Moroccan coasts
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Mauritania	Convention concerning the state frontier line established between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Kingdom of Morocco (with map), 14 April 1976 (entry into force: 10 November 1976; registration #: 15406; registration date: 9 February 1976; link to UNTS)

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

TUNISIA		
Proposal in compliance with UNCLOS deposit obligations		M.Z.N. 22. 1998. LOS of 16 December 1998 : Deposit of the list of geographical coordinates of points for the drawing of straight baselines, contained in Decree No 73-527 of 3 November 1973 concerning baselines Originals of deposited geographical coordinates of points Relevant articles of UNCLOS : 16(2) LOSIC No 9 and No 10 Decree in <i>The Law of the Sea: Baselines - National Legislation with Illustrative Maps</i> (United Nations publication, Sales No E.89.V.10). , p. 310
Legislation		Act No 73-49 delimiting the territorial waters, of 2 August 1973 Decree No 73-527 of 3 November 1973 concerning baselines Act No 50/2005 dated 27 June 2005 concerning the exclusive economic zone off the Tunisian coasts (see Law of the Sea Bulletin No 58, p. 19)
Maritime boundary delimitation agreements and other matters	With Italy	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 ; 20 August 1971 (entry into force: 6 December 1978; registration #: 17601; registration date: 9 March 1979; link to UNTS)
	With Algeria	Agreement on Provisional Arrangements for the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundaries between the Republic of Tunisia and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria , 11 February 2002
	With Libya	Special agreement between the Republic of Tunisia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the submission to the International Court of Justice of the question of the continental shelf between the two countries, 10 June 1977 (entry into force: 27 February 1978; registration #: 17408; registration date: 15 December 1978; link to UNTS)
		Case concerning the continental shelf (Tunisia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Application for permission to intervene, International Court of Justice, 14 April 1981
		Case concerning the continental shelf (Tunisia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), International Court of Justice, 24 February 1982
		Application for Revision and Interpretation of the Judgment of 24 February 1982 in the case concerning the Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), 10 December 1985
		Agreement between the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya 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

Source: UN, Law of the Sea.

ANNEX II. MAIN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS²³

The treaties described below are given according to the abbreviations used in Table 82.

- **1982 LOS Convention** - *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (Montego Bay, 12 December 1982), in force as from 16 November 1994: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, European Community. See <http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm>
- **1995 SFS Agreement** - *United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks* (New York, 4 December 1995), in force as from 11 December 2001: Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Slovenia, Spain, European Community. See <http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm>
- **2001 UCH Convention** - *Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage* (Paris, 2 November 2001), in force as from 2 January 2009: Croatia, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia. See <http://portal.unesco.org/en>
- **1992 CBD** - *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992), in force as from 29 December 1993: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.cbd.int>
- **1979 CMS** - *Convention on Migratory Species* (Bonn, 23 June 1979): Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, European Community. See <http://www.cms.int>
- **1979 Bern Convention** - *Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (Bern, 19 September 1979), in force from 1 June 1982: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://conventions.coe.int>
- **1974 SOLAS** - *International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea* (1 November 1974), in force from 25 May 1980: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey. See <http://www.imo.org>
- **1973/78 MARPOL** - *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto* (2 November 1973), in force from 2 October 1983: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt,

²³ European Commission, 2009, pp. 60-63.

France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, 61 Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey. See <http://www.imo.org>

- **1989 Salvage** - *International Convention on Salvage* (28 April 1989), in force from 14 July 1996: Albania, Croatia, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia. See <http://www.imo.org>
- **1988 SUA** - *Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation* (10 March 1988), in force from 1 March 1992: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey. See <http://www.imo.org>
- **2000 Smuggling Prot.** - *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (New York, 15 November 2000), in force from 28 January 2004: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/index.html>
- **1976 Barcelona Conv.** - *Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution* (Barcelona, 16 February 1976), in force from 12 February 1978: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1995 Barcelona Amend.** - *Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean* (Barcelona, 16 February 1976 as amended 10 June 1995), in force from 2 July 2004: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1976 Dumping Prot.** - *Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft* (Barcelona, 16 February 1976), in force from 12 February 1978: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1995 Dumping Prot.** - *Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea* (Barcelona, 16 February 1976 as amended 10 June 1995), not yet in force: Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1976 Emergency Prot.** - *Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency* (Barcelona, 16 February 1976), in force from 12 February 1978: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unepmap.org>

- **2002 Emergency Prot.** - *Protocol concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea* (Malta, 25 January 2002), in force from 17 March 2004: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Slovenia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1980 LBS Prot.** - *Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources* (Athens, 17 May 1980), in force from 17 June 1983: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1996 LBS Prot.** - *Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities* (Syracuse, 7 March 1996), in force from 11 May 2008: Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1982 SPA Prot.** - *Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas* (Geneva, 3 April 1982), in force from 23 March 1986: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1995 SPA Prot.** - *Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean* (Barcelona, 10 June 1995), in force from 12 December 1999: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1994 Offshore Prot.** - *Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil* (Madrid, 14 October 1994), not yet in force: Albania, Cyprus, Morocco, Tunisia. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1996 HW Prot.** - *Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal* (Izmir, 1 October 1996), in force from 28 December 2007: Albania, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **2008 ICZM Prot.** - *Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management* (Madrid, 21 January 2008), not yet in force. See <http://www.unepmap.org>
- **1996 ACCOBAMS** - *Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area* (Monaco, 24 November 1996), in force from 1 June 2001: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia. See <http://www.accobams.org>

- **1982 Paris MOU** - *Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port state Control* (Paris, 26 January 1982), in operation since 1 July 1982: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Spain. See <http://www.parismou.org>
- **1996 Mediterranean MOU** - *Memorandum of Understanding on Port state Control in the Mediterranean Region* (Malta, 11 July 1997): Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey. France, Greece, Italy, Spain and the EC have the status of observers. See <http://www.medmou.org>
- **1949 GFCM** - *Agreement for the Establishment of a General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean* (Rome, 24 September 1949), in force from 20 February 1952: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm>
- **1969 ICCAT** - *International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas* (Rio de Janeiro, 14 May 1966), in force from 1969: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, European Community. See <http://www.iccat.int>

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