

# Exploration & Exploitation Activities in the Eastern Mediterranean from the International Law point of view

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*What is the legal regime concerning  
maritime zones in eastern  
Mediterranean?*

# Maritime Zones

	Territorial Sea	EEZ
Cyprus	12 n.m.	Yes
Egypt	12 n.m.	Yes
Greece	6 n.m.	No
Israel	12 n.m.	Yes
Turkey	12 n.m. (Mediterranean)	No

## Delimitation Agreements

Cyprus	EEZ with Egypt (2003) EEZ with Lebanon (2007) EEZ with Israel (2010)
Egypt	<i>EEZ with Cyprus (2003)</i>
Greece	No
Israel	EEZ with Cyprus (2010)
Lebanon	EEZ with Cyprus (2003)
Turkey	No

The legal regime concerning Maritime Zones is clearly described in the following multilateral treaties

Geneva Convention on the High Seas (1958)

Geneva Convention on the Cont. Shelf (1958)

Law of the Sea Convention (1982)

	CHS 1958	CCS 1958	UNCLOS
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes
Egypt	No	No	Yes
Greece	No	Yes	Yes
Israel	Yes	Yes	No
Lebanon	signed	signed	Yes
Turkey	No	No	No

# International Customary Rules

In two different cases the International Court of Justice (ICJ) expressed the view that the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention on the continental Shelf and (more importantly) of UNCLOS on the continental shelf, are representing rules of customary international law

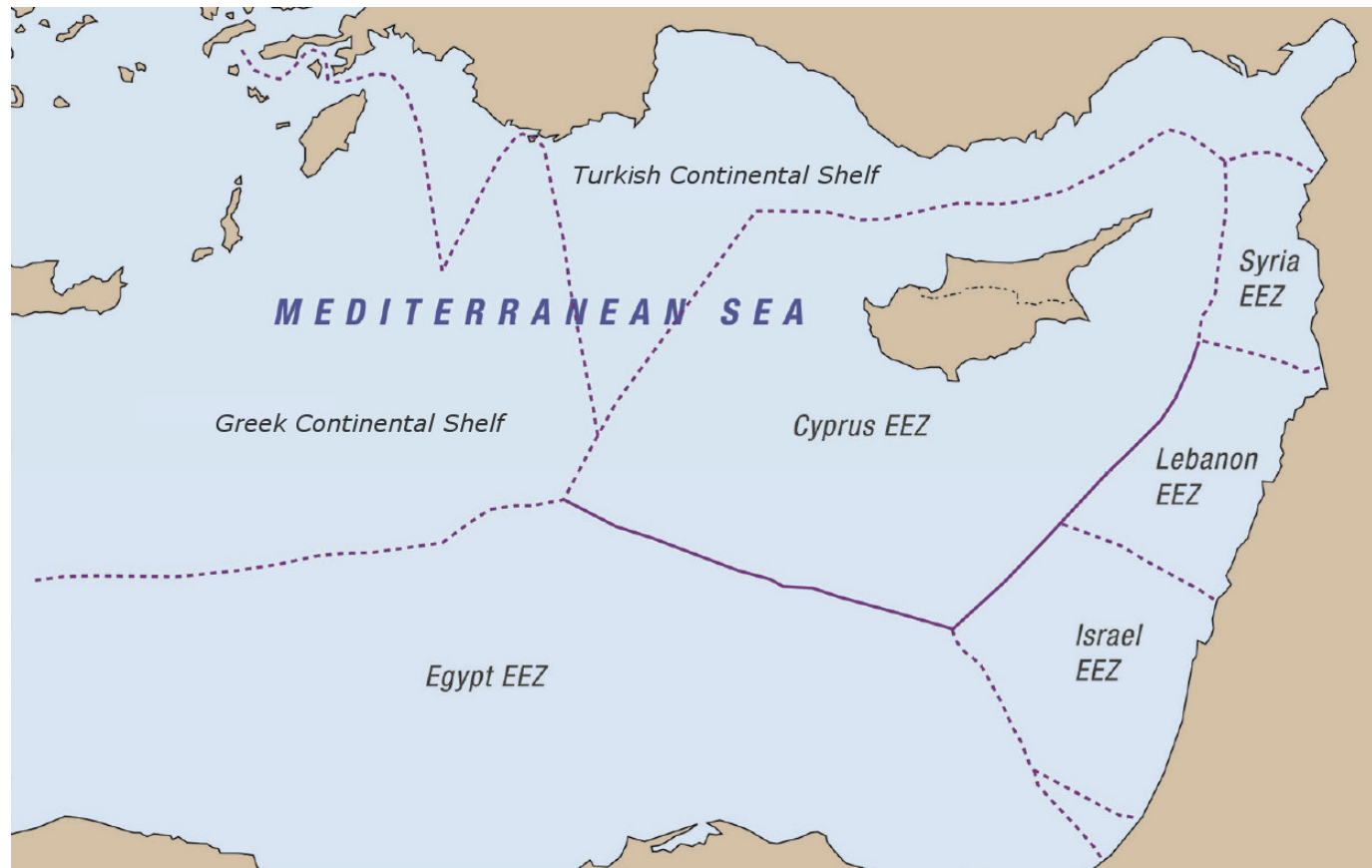
# EEZs

Two of the states that have not even signed UNCLOS, namely Israel and Turkey, have adopted EEZs



*Are there any overlapping areas  
of claims over the continental  
shelf/EEZ in the Eastern  
Mediterranean?*

## Limits of continental shelves and EEZs in accordance with the three delimitation agreements and the median line



# **Turkish claims on the continental shelf of Eastern Mediterranean**

QuickTime™ and a  
decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

## Areas of the Greek continental shelf and of the Cypriot EEZ claimed by Turkey

