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

FISHERIES

FISHERIES COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE BLACK SEA

NOTE

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

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

FISHERIES

**FISHERIES COOPERATION IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN AND THE BLACK SEA**

NOTE

Abstract

Cooperation in semi-enclosed seas is a mandate for States that are party to UNCLOS. There is a long tradition of regional cooperation in these waters with what can be considered to be pioneering instruments. At the same time, the complex political, social and economic circumstances are one of the difficulties for reaching a consensus in regional governance. This document investigates the issues that have a bearing on regional cooperation and the possibility of using bilateralism-based mechanisms.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area
BSC	Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution
BSEC	Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
BSRP	Black Sea Research Programme
CIESM	Mediterranean Science Commission
CPMR	Conference of Peripheral and Maritime Regions of Europe
DOALOS	Division for Ocean and the Law of the Sea
EA	Easter Partnership
EDA	European Defence Agency
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMODNET	European Marine Observation and Data Network
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ENISA	European Network and Information Security Agency
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EPZ	Ecological Protection Zone
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
EUROSUR	European Border Surveillance System
EUSC	European Union Satellite Centre
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPZ	Fisheries Protection Zone
FP7	Seventh Framework Programme
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Members States of the European Union
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GDP	Gross Domestic product
HDI	Human Development Index

ICBSS	International Centre for Black Sea Studies
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IW	Internal Waters
IWC	International Whaling Commission
MEDPOL	Programme For the Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean Region
MCSD	Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OCDE	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RACS	Regional Advisory Councils
RAMOGE	Agreement Concerning the Protection of the Waters of the Mediterranean Shores
REMPEC	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea
TACIS	Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States
TEN-TEA	Trans-European Transport Network Executive Agency
TS	Territorial Sea
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean Sea
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNEP/MAP	United Nations Environment Programme Mediterranean Action Plan for the Barcelona Convention
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Mediterranean and Black Sea basins have a long tradition of political and diplomatic cooperation structures, on the levels of both high politics and sectoral policies. North-South asymmetry and the wide economic gap were an incentive for these instruments to be constructed, but also a sizeable handicap for their implementation. This “regional tradition” is therefore one of the most valuable assets of the region. Many problems in the marine environment, that attempts have been made to solve cooperatively on the regional scale, still persist (overfishing) but significant achievements have also been recorded (signs that tuna are recovering). There have been significant changes since a system for more consistent marine cooperation was created (UNEP-MAP-Barcelona Convention), such as the progressive nationalisation of maritime space and reductions in the size of the High Seas. Meanwhile, on the level of high politics a strong international integration process has taken place on the northern shore with the resultant so-called ‘Europeanisation’ of the region. Other advances that should be mentioned in this report are the reform of the GFCM and its regional projects and the creation of the EU’s Integrated Maritime Policy. This, in turn, contains actions such as ecosystem approach-based marine spatial planning.

Aim

In somewhat reductionist terms the report is aimed at determining on what paradigm fisheries cooperation should be undertaken in the above-mentioned marine basins, with a regionalism-bilateralism alternative. With this aim in mind, first the political, socio-economic and jurisdictional underlying and explanatory factors for regional relations are set out. The last of these is the key to defining the territorial scenario in which one of the possible instruments for fisheries management, that of territorial rights, would be introduced.

An analysis of the elements that enable the cooperation situation in the marine area to be described and evaluated (institutional framework, governance and research) is carried out under the perspective of weighing up the degree to which one paradigm or the other is a reference framework for the policies, actions and measures linked to current cooperation in fisheries management.

The third major block in the report addresses the regionalism-bilateralism alternative with regard to resources, the importance of the jurisdiction factor and the perception that the actors in cooperation and management have of the validity or demand for fisheries management reforms.

Key findings

- The generalisation of exclusive economic zones and the increasing reduction in size of the High Seas legitimises positions of national dominance and bilateral agreements.
- The sub-regional scale is a sphere of action that could accommodate some of the issues that bilateral agreements might address.

- The implementation of the ecosystem approach is strictly linked to the role of regional agencies.
- The existence of waters in the Mediterranean under the legal regime of “high seas” (29.2%) requires the cooperation of non-coastal States.
- EU countries constitute a third of coastal States in the Mediterranean Sea and a third of its jurisdictional waters, as well as a third of States and 14% of jurisdictional waters in the Black Sea.
- Both the Mediterranean and the Black Sea are characterised by asymmetry between the States on their banks: the Russian Federation and the European Union stand out as the political bodies with the greatest economic and technical capabilities.
- Of the existing political blocks only the EU possesses a solid institutional structure for cooperation.
- In the Mediterranean there is a degree of balance between the EU and the countries on the southern and eastern shores (taken as a whole) with respect to catches, but there is a marked difference with respect to jurisdictional waters and fish consumption.
- The institutional cooperation framework in the two basins has developed significantly in recent years although there has been a clear imbalance in favour of the institutions of the northern bank which, despite guaranteeing adequate political, economic and technical support, also entails a dependency relationship.
- The existing institutional framework shows a transition from bilateral cooperation to multilateral, sub-regional and regional cooperation.
- Due to its economic, technical and institutional capabilities, the EU is the key institution for advances in the building of a solid cooperative structure in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, although its strength makes relationships on an equal standing difficult.
- Cooperation on the sub-regional scale is an option that has had encouraging results (PELAGOS, RAMOGE).
- The Mediterranean and the Black Sea already have a political framework in place for marine (CIESM) and fisheries (GFCM) research.
- The research cooperation model is more akin to development cooperation policies (for countries or institutions [EU]) than cooperation between equals.
- The instruments on which fisheries research is based are of a temporary nature and consequently no long-term vision can be guaranteed nor that they will continue to exist in the future, as they have no stable financial basis.
- Means and equipment distribution faithfully adheres to the pattern of extreme inequality in terms of (economic, scientific and technological) development.
- Marked dependence on the EU for the development of research programmes and projects.
- Consolidation of cooperation in fisheries research on the regional and sub-regional scales.
- Whilst the maritime legal dimension can be considered to be sufficiently developed, the political and economic dimensions are the governance weak points.
- There is a history of cooperative actions on the regional level going back to at least the beginning of the 20th century.

- In recent years, several phenomena in the marine environment scenario have been subject to such rapid change that management instruments have not always been able to respond in the most suitable fashion. This has been due above all to the fact that these instruments are usually created by international organisations and their action mechanisms require broad consensus among countries.
- In the Mediterranean international/regional institutions and legislation coexist alongside the various coastal states' own legal frameworks, with regional cooperation instruments seemingly sometimes predominating while at other times national instruments prevail.

1. MAIN POLITICAL, JURISDICTIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES

KEY FINDINGS

- The existence of waters in the Mediterranean under the legal regime of “high seas” (29.2%) requires the cooperation of non-coastal States.
- EU countries constitute a third of coastal States in the Mediterranean Sea and a third of its jurisdictional waters, and a third of States and 14% of jurisdictional waters in the Black Sea.
- Both the Mediterranean and the Black Sea are characterised by asymmetry between the States on their banks: the Russian Federation and the European Union stand out as the political bodies with the greatest economic and technical capabilities.
- Of the existing political blocks only the EU possesses a solid institutional structure for cooperation.
- The greatest revenue differential in the Mediterranean Sea is 1:23.5 compared to 1:4.7 in the Black Sea.
- In the Mediterranean there is a degree of balance between the EU and the countries on the southern and eastern shores (taken as a whole) with respect to catches, but there is a marked difference with respect to jurisdictional waters and fish consumption.

1.1. Introduction

Cooperation is required of enclosed or semi-enclosed sea coastal States that are parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Other articles similarly urge cooperation, whether bilateral, sub-regional or regional. In the case of the Mediterranean and the Black Seas there is a long line of regional cooperation set out in international initiatives. Of these, the UNEP-MAP system stands out. This comprises the Mediterranean Action Plan, and the Barcelona Convention and its seven protocols. International instruments have also evinced the difficulties that exist for the required consensus to be reached in order for the decisions and measures that come out of these organisations to come to fruition and be put into operation, particularly when there are noticeable economic, political and cultural differences between the States concerned. The search for other paths of cooperation that simplify procedures and speed up decision making and the achievement of objectives is emerging as an alternative to broader cooperation focuses.

The purpose of this report is to put forward elements that enable a broader knowledge to be gained of the factors and constraints present in cooperation actions in the Mediterranean and Black Seas while spotlighting issues of a political, jurisdictional and socio-economic nature and to also explore the advantages and disadvantages of the bilateral approach compared to the regional approach.

The report and its objectives are consequently structured into four ample sections under the following headings: i) main political, jurisdictional and socio-economic issues; ii) state

of international cooperation; iii) utility of concluding fisheries cooperation; iv) recommendations.

This section describes the structural features that enable the core object of this briefing paper to be best understood. The information and data selected from the policy point-of-view, and the issues relating to maritime jurisdictions and the socioeconomic context are all connected to cooperation in the field of fisheries.

1.2. Political geography of the region

This heading includes spatial aspects structured on two scales: i) on the regional scale, to provide an integrated overview of the two marine basins; ii) on the national scale, to give an individual and differentiated view of each political unit that also includes supra-national/sub-regional views, when appropriate.

1.2.1. The regional context

The Mediterranean and the Black Sea are both small, semi-enclosed seas comprising two inter-communicated basins, although they also have their own special features and identities. On the global scale, the Mediterranean basin represents 1% of the oceans' surface area and is the place where the European, African and Asiatic continents meet. With a surface area of 2.5 million km² the Mediterranean is 3,860 km long from east to west and 1,600 km across at its widest point, although the maximum distance between opposing States (including their islands) is never greater than 720 km (400 nautical miles). The Black Sea separates two continents, Europe and Asia. It covers an area of 463,000 km² and is 2,212 m deep at its deepest point, although its average depth is 1,240 m. Its length from east to west is 1,150 km and it is 600 km across at its widest point (Table 1).

Table 1: Geographical data

	MEDITERRANEAN SEA	BLACK SEA
Surface area (sq. Km)	2 516 483	463 000
Length (E-O) (Km)	3 860	1 150
Maximum width (Km)	1 600	600
Length of coastline (Km)	45 000	4 340

Source: Author based on Mangone (1991)

Box 1: Insularity

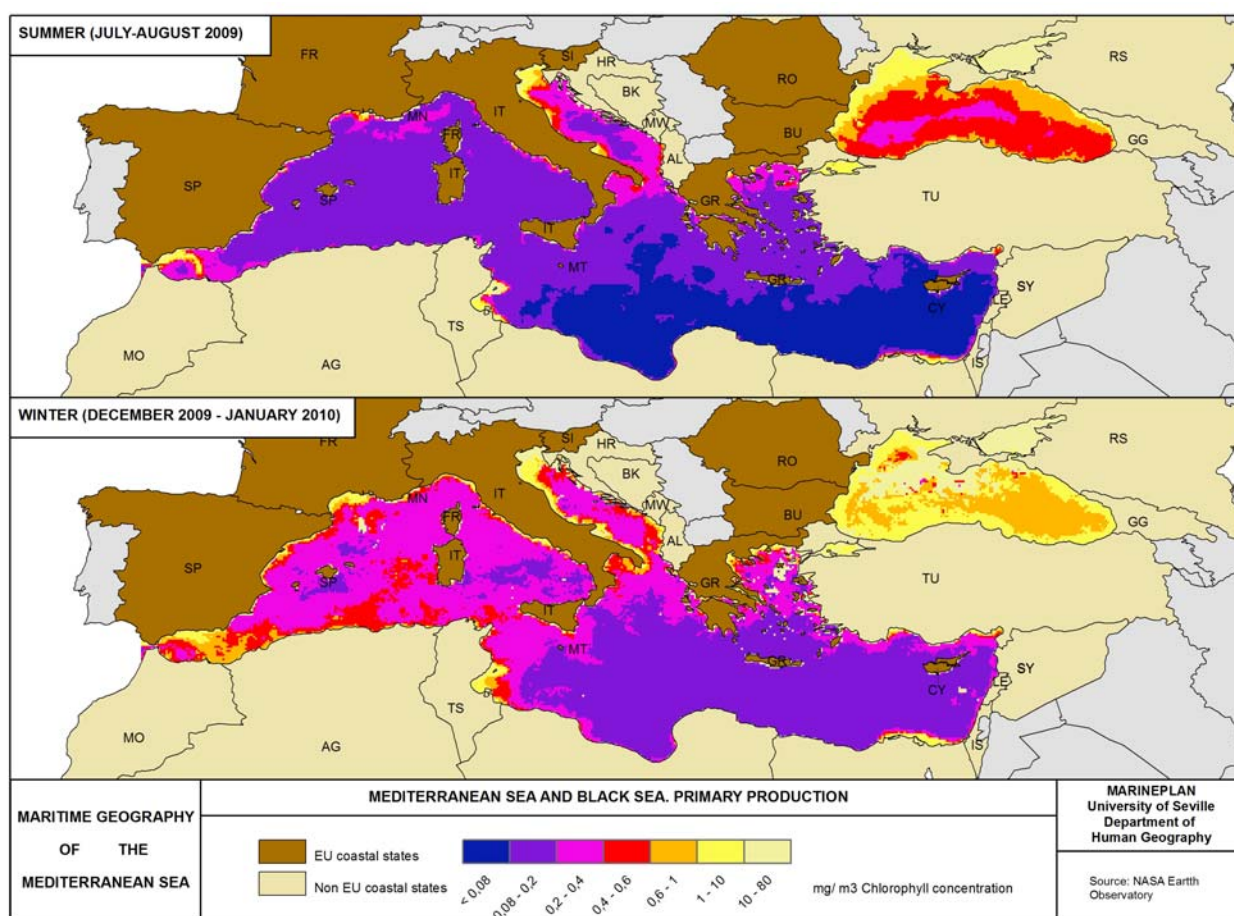
In the Mediterranean basin as a whole there are more than 5 000 islands and islets; most of these islands are less than 10 km² in size and 162 of them are larger than this. Corsica, Sardinia and the Balearics are the most well-known in the west, and Cyprus, Crete and Rhodes in the east. Sicily and Malta are located in the centre. The Aegean Sea contains more than 700 islands and islets, forming a large archipelago.

There are no large islands in the Black Sea, the largest being Snake Island (Zmeiny), opposite the Danube Delta.

Source: IUCN (2009)

In broad terms, the continental shelf is quite narrow in both the Mediterranean and the Black Sea except in certain cases, such as in the areas around the mouths of the main rivers (the Rhône in the Gulf of Lion, the Nile in the Levantine Sea) and on the Adriatic and Tunisian coasts and the western part of the Black Sea. This has an influence on biological productivity, which is lower in the Mediterranean Sea than in the majority of marine areas (Map 1). It is higher in the Black Sea than in the Mediterranean, although the main problem for fisheries production is the high level of eutrophication.

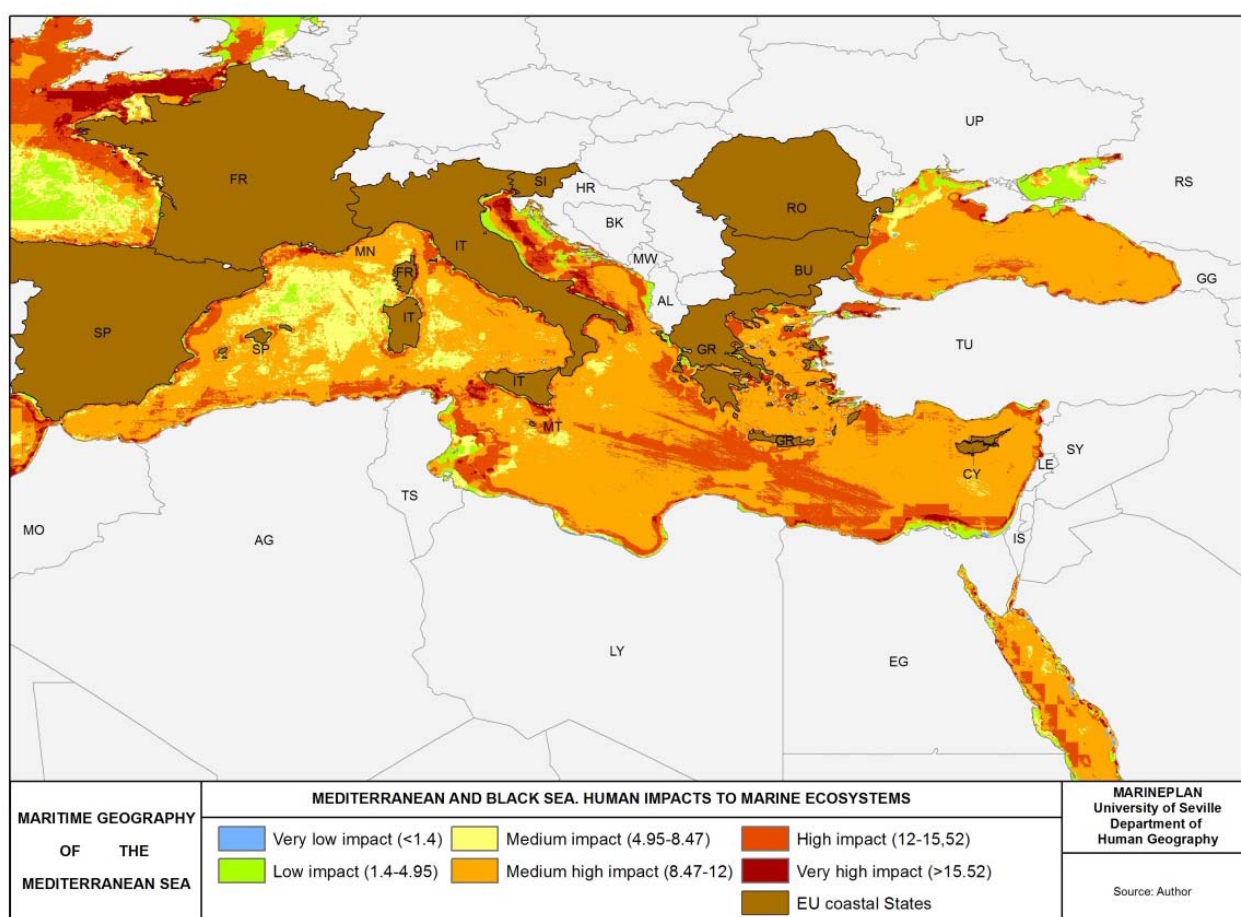
Map 1: Primary production in the Mediterranean and Black Sea



Source: NASA Earth Observatory

The extent of human impact on the marine ecosystems along the Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts differs widely (from very low to very high) (Map 2), although comparatively-speaking, the situation is much worse in other European regional seas (North Sea) (Table 2). Other sources indicate that, as far as biodiversity is concerned, the most threatened area is the Alboran sub-basin (Coll *et al.*, 2010).

Map 2: Map of human impact on marine ecosystem. The Mediterranean and Black Seas

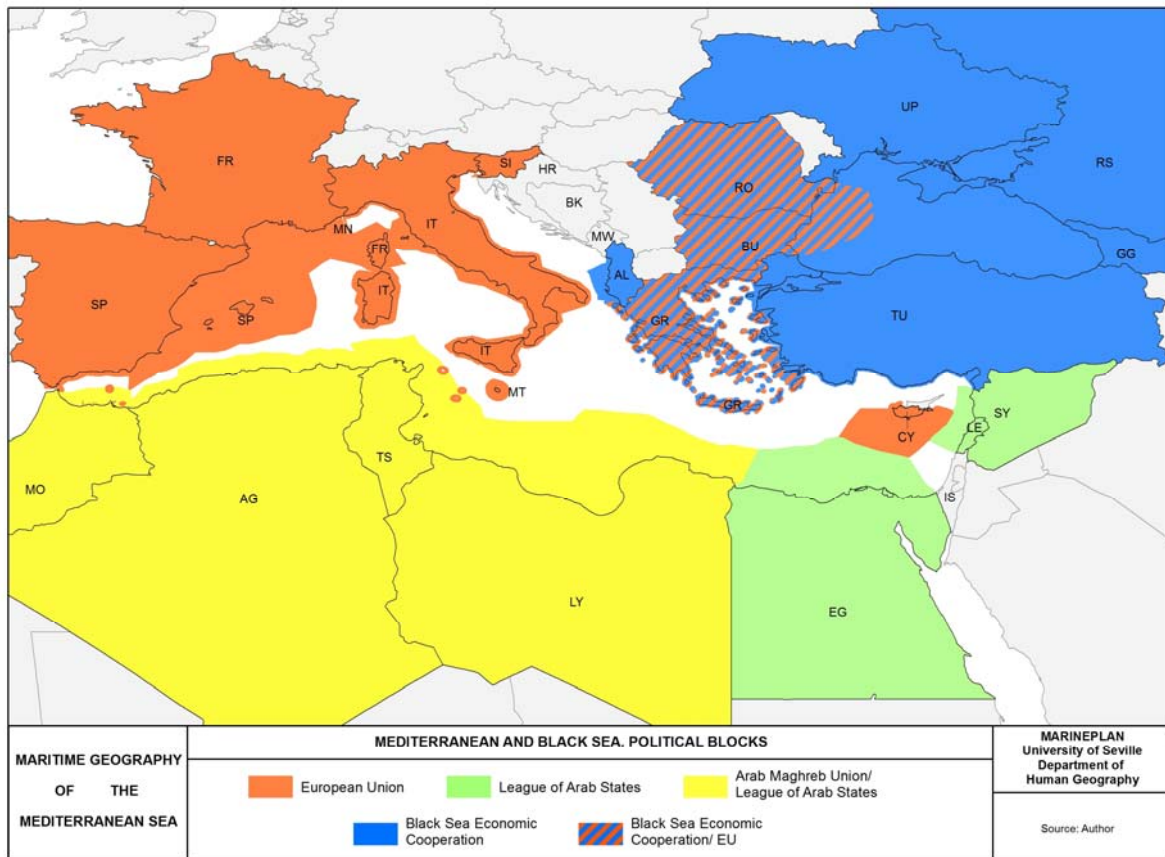


Source: Halpern *et al.* (2008)

Table 2: European regional seas

Regional seas	Surface Area (sq.Km)	Human impact on marine ecosystem
North Sea	569 800	Low to very high impact
Baltic Sea	422 300	Low to high impact
Mediterranean Sea	2 516 483	Medium to high impact
Black Sea	463 000	High Impact

Source: Author based on Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary (1997), Halpern *et al.* (2008)

Map 3: Political blocks

Source: Author

There is north-south asymmetry between Mediterranean States and territories: there is greater political integration on the northern shore (with seven EU member States); political cohesion on the southern shore is poor despite the existence of bodies such as the Arab League and the Arab Maghreb Union (Map 3).

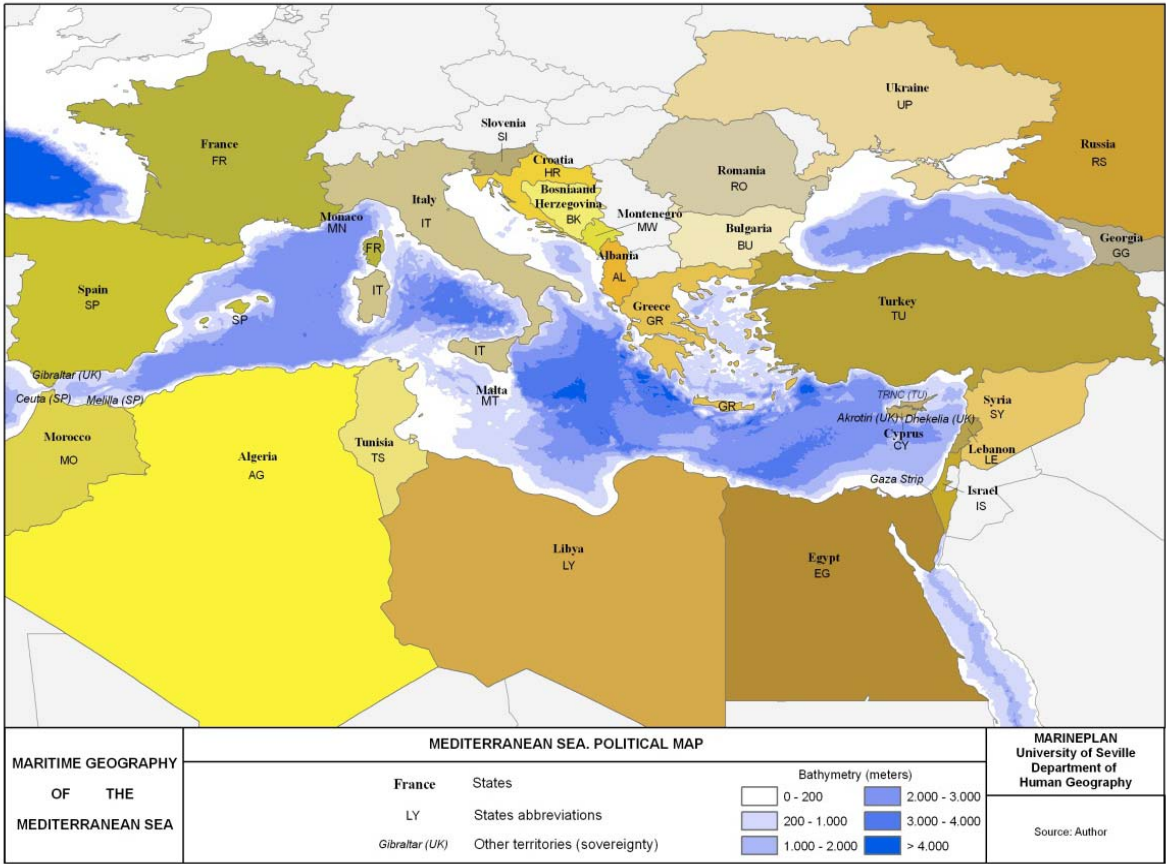
Box 2: Population

The population of the Mediterranean region is about 450 million, of which 150 live on the coast. The population of the Black Sea is around 110 million, mostly in Turkey and the Ukraine.

While Romania and Bulgaria on the western shore of the Black Sea are in the European Union and the whole of the southern bank is occupied by a candidate country (Turkey), the north-eastern and south-eastern shores are composed of States that arose after the break-up of the Soviet Union, with fragile national institutions and an almost total absence of political cohesion (Map 3).

In terms of development and social wellbeing, the Mediterranean region is characterised by its north-south asymmetry. The demographic structure of the northern arc is marked by the problem of ageing while in the south there has been a demographic explosion that is driving emigration. The northern Mediterranean has very high or high Human Development Indexes and the highest per capita GDP (France), while in the south Human Development Indexes are only average and include the lowest GDP in the basin (Egypt) (see 1.4.1.). All these factors are sources of instability and have major repercussions on the interacting political relations in the Mediterranean.

Map 4: Political map of the Mediterranean and Black Seas



Source: Author

Politically and diplomatically the Mediterranean region, which is the nucleus of what is known as the wider Mediterranean (as far as the Sahel in the south, the Red Sea and the Arabian Peninsula; and to the east, the greater Middle East as far as Central Asia) compresses an extremely complex reality in political, historical and religious terms, into a relatively small area. An integrated northern shore (the European Union, NATO) compared to a disjointed southern shore (the Arab Maghreb Union, the African Union, the Arab League, and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation). The never-ending political disputes of the past saw several occurring and accumulating on the global scale in just a few decades, particularly East-West confrontations, the four Arab-Israeli wars and the Balkan conflicts.

1.2.2. Countries and territories

There are twenty-seven coastal States in the two marine basins in total (twenty-two in the Mediterranean –including the Palestinian Territories- and five in the Black Sea, bearing in mind that Turkey is a coastal State in both basins (Table 3). There are territories that are enclaves (or exclaves, depending on the point-of-view) in some of the Mediterranean States which are disputed by the States concerned: the British colony of Gibraltar (Spain), the areas under Spanish sovereignty in Morocco, the British bases of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in Cyprus and the Greek island of Megisti off the Turkish coast. These territories are a source of conflict in relations between the States in question, and this conflict is exacerbated when these territories are conferred maritime jurisdictional rights (see 1.3.3.). Of the twenty-two Mediterranean coastal States and territories, eleven are in Europe, five

in Africa and six in Asia. The Black Sea is framed by six countries, five in Europe and one (Turkey) in Asia¹(Map 4).

Table 3: Length of coastline and jurisdictional waters. Mediterranean Sea

Countries	Length of coastline (Km)	Surface area of jurisdictional waters (sq. Km)
Albania	362	6 057
Algeria	998	89 597
Bosnia-Herzegovina	20	-
Croatia	5 835	56 002
Cyprus ¹	258	82 074
Cyprus (Turkish)	349	6 844
Egypt	1 801	170 486
France	1 667	113 588
Gibraltar ²	12	75
Greece	13 676	109 073
Israel	273	26 514
Italy	7 600	348 127
Lebanon	225	18 967
Lybia	1 770	353 095
Malta	196,8	11 471
Monaco	4,1	286
Montenegro	293,5	2 471
Morocco	524	19 253
Palestine-Gaza strip	40	1 494
Slovenia	46,6	290
Spain	2 415	247 120
Syrian Arab Republic	193	10 202
Tunisia	1 148	103 227
Turkey ³	7 200	36 446

¹ Cyprus is included as part of Asia in keeping with the OALOS website structure.

² Waters claimed by the UK

³ The Length of the coast includes the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Source: UNEP/MAP, 2009, adapted by author

¹ The structure of the United Nations Oceans and Law of the Sea website is used to ascribe countries to continents (<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm>).

The overall length of the Mediterranean coast is about 45,000 km. This includes the coast of the only archipelagic State (Malta), and the coasts of the islands that belong to the mainland States.

The unequal distribution of this length amongst the Mediterranean coastal States should be highlighted (Table 3): four of these States together occupy almost 75% of the entire coast (Greece, Italy, Croatia and Turkey). Of these, Croatia stands out due to the large number of islands that comprise its territory; at the other extreme, as many as ten States have very small coastlines, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Monaco and Lebanon (González Giménez 2007).

The coast of the Black Sea is some 4,340 km long and is unequally distributed among the six countries around it. Two of these States alone, Turkey and the Ukraine, occupy over 60% of the coast (Table 4).

Table 4: Length of coastline and jurisdictional waters. Black Sea

Countries	Length of coastline (Km)	Surface area of jurisdictional waters (sq. Km)
Bulgaria	354	34 288
Georgia	310	18 608
Romania	225	31 094
Turkey ¹	7 200	171 601
Russian Federation	37 653	69 023
Ukraine	2 782	138 391

¹ The Length of the coast includes the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Source: UNEP/MAP, 2009, adapted by author

Disparity between coastal States is one of the features of the Mediterranean basin; the largest, Algeria, with over 2.3 million km² compared to Monaco's 2 km²; the most highly-populated, Egypt (over 74 million inhabitants) compared, also, to Monaco (32,600). Of the seven countries with above-average population, France, Italy, Spain and Turkey are OECD members, while the other three, Algeria, Egypt and Morocco, are developing countries (Table 5).

Table 5: Geographical indicators. Mediterranean Sea

Countries	Area (sq. Km)	Population (2008)	Countries	Area (sq. Km)	Population (2008)
Albania	28 748	3 171 155	Libya	10 400	4 055 301
Algeria	2 381 740	33 351 137	Malta	320	406 000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	51 210	3 926 406	Monaco	2	32 600
Croatia	56 540	4 441 300	Montenegro	14 026	601 022
Cyprus	9 250	771 200	Morocco	446 550	30 496 553
Egypt	1 001 450	74 166 496	Palestine-Gaza strip	6 020	3 774 671
France ¹	551 500	61 256 600	Slovenia	20 270	2 006 800
Greece	131 960	11 147 100	Spain	505 370	44 121 300
Israel	22 070	7 048 600	Syrian Arab Republic	185 180	19 407 558
Italy	301 340	58 842 800	Tunisia	163 610	10 128 100
Lebanon	10 400	4 055 301	Turkey ²	783 560	72 975 000

¹ Data includes the French overseas departments of French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion.

² Excludes Turkish Cypriot side.

Source: Author based on CIA Factbook (2008), World Bank (2009).

Table 6: Geographical indicators. Black Sea

Countries	Area (sq. Km)	Population (2008)
Bulgaria	110 879	7 385 367
Georgia	69 700	4 382 100
Romania	238 391	22 303 522
Turkey	783 560	72 975 000
Russian Federation	17 098 242	142 905 200
Ukraine	603 550	46 162 805

Source: Author based on CIA Factbook (2008) and World Bank (2009).

1.3. Maritime space

A major part of the economic activities that the coastal countries, and also third countries, depend on are undertaken in the waters, the seabed and the subsoil of these two marine basins. However, the political relations of all of these countries, whether coastal or not, also extend to and involve these places. The jurisdictional characterisation of these basins is a substantial aspect of international relations.

1.3.1. The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea in the context of UNCLOS

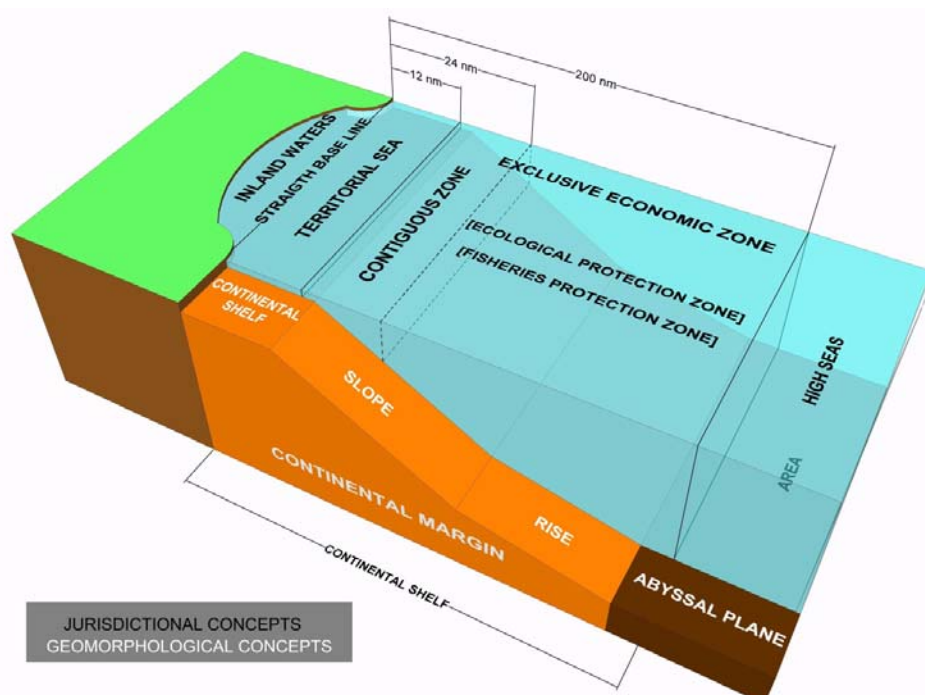
The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (1982) is the legal framework on which maritime space is structured. UNCLOS defines a series of maritime zones in its articles over which coastal States exercise sovereignty or certain jurisdictional rights. The main territorial concepts that shape national jurisdiction found in maritime space are: inland waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone. Waters situated outside State jurisdiction are defined as “High Seas”; the seabed and subsoil beyond national jurisdiction are not subject to State jurisdiction and are known as the “Area” (Figure 1).

UNCLOS also defines the concept of the enclosed and semi-enclosed sea which is especially important for the Mediterranean and Black Seas. An enclosed or semi-enclosed sea is understood to be “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).

Box 3: UNCLOS maritime areas

Sovereignty over the **territorial sea** extends over the waters, seabed, subsoil and overlying airspace. Its maximum width is 12 nautical miles. States exercise jurisdictional rights over (living and non-living) resources in the **exclusive economic zone**. In the exclusive economic zone (which, apart from the waters, also includes the seabed and marine subsoil) there is freedom of shipping for all States, as well as the freedom to lay pipes and underwater cables. Its width must not exceed 200 nautical miles and a declaration is expressly required by the coastal State in question for it to be established. There are States in the Mediterranean that have opted for partial formulations rather than the creation of an exclusive economic zone, such as a **fisheries protection zone** or an **ecological protection zone**.

Figure 1: Jurisdictional concepts



Source: Author

UNCLOS also declares that “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).

The geographical characteristics of the two basins mean that at no point does the width between two opposing States (whether continental island or territories) exceed 400 nautical miles, as a result of which the exclusive economic zone cannot reach its maximum width (200 nautical miles) at any point and States are therefore required to reach an agreement on joint borders. For the same geographical reasons the continental shelf – which, unlike the exclusive economic zone does not need to be expressly declared by States - overlaps between opposing States and it is therefore necessary for agreements on delimitation to be reached.

The result of these geographical features of the Mediterranean and Black Seas is that the seabed and the subsoil are entirely under national jurisdiction and, therefore, there is no legal expanse called the “Area”. With respect to the water column, as long as coastal States do not declare exclusive economic zones (or fisheries or ecological protection zones [see 1.3.2.] waters under the legal regime of **high seas** will continue to exist (UNCLOS Part VII).

1.3.2. States and their maritime jurisdictions

Most of the States in the Mediterranean have signed and ratified UNCLOS. Those that have not include Libya (which has signed it but not ratified it), Israel, Syria and Turkey. All the coastal States in the Black Sea have signed and ratified UNCLOS except for Turkey. For Syria to join UNCLOS it would have to renounce its claim to a 35 mile territorial sea and a 41 mile contiguous zone (Cacaud 2005).

Apart from the territorial sea and the contiguous zone, nine States in the Mediterranean have declared an EEZ to date (2012). There are four declared EEZs on the basin’s southern shore (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt), four at the eastern end (Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon and Israel) and one in the north (France). To the contrary, all the coastal States in the Black Sea have declared an EEZ (Tables 7 and 8).

Table 7: Types and spread of state jurisdictions in the Mediterranean Sea (Sq. Km)

Country	IW ¹	TS ²	CZ ³	EEZ ⁴	FPZ/EPZ FPZ-EPZ ⁵	Other ⁶	Total
Albania	735	5 322	-	-	-	-	6 057
Algeria	4 395	23 403	23 090	-	61 799	-	89 597
Croatia	12 120	19 218	-	-	24 664	-	56 002
Cyprus	663	12 757	7 586	72 059	-	-	85 479
Egypt	4 318	20 835	19 451	145 333	-	-	170 486
France	3 337	23 126	17 301	87 126	-	-	113 588
Gaza	-	-	-	-	-	1 494	1 494
Greece	-	109 073	-	-	-	-	109 073
Israel	-	3 970	-	22 544	-	-	26 514
Italy	45 968	106 621	92 280	-	195 538	-	348 127
Lebanon	-	4 509	-	14 458	-	-	18 967
Libya	80 808	30 781	-	241 506	-	-	353 095
Malta	193	3 851	6 816	-	7 427	-	11 471
Monaco	-	74	-	-	-	213	74
Montenegro	216	2 256	-	-	-	-	2 471
Morocco	1 343	7 565	5 607	10 346	-	-	19 253
Slovenia	34	212	-	-	-	45	290
Spain	8 163	50 191	54 868	-	188 766	-	247 120
Tunisia	11 245	19 869	18 263	72 112	-	-	103 227
Turkey	11 974	24 472	-	-	-	-	36 446
Uk (Cyprus)	-	344	-	-	-	-	344
UK (Gibraltar)	-	75	-	-	-	-	75
Syria	-	3 828	3 551	6 374	-	-	10 202

¹IW: Inland Waters. ²TS: Territorial Sea. ³Contiguous zone. ⁴EEZ: Exclusive Economic Zone; FPZ: Fisheries Protection Zone; EPZ: Ecological Protection Zone. ⁵Jurisdictional waters of Monaco and restricted zone of Gaza.

⁶UK claimed waters

Source: Author

Table 8: Types and spread of state jurisdictions in the Black Sea (Sq. Km)

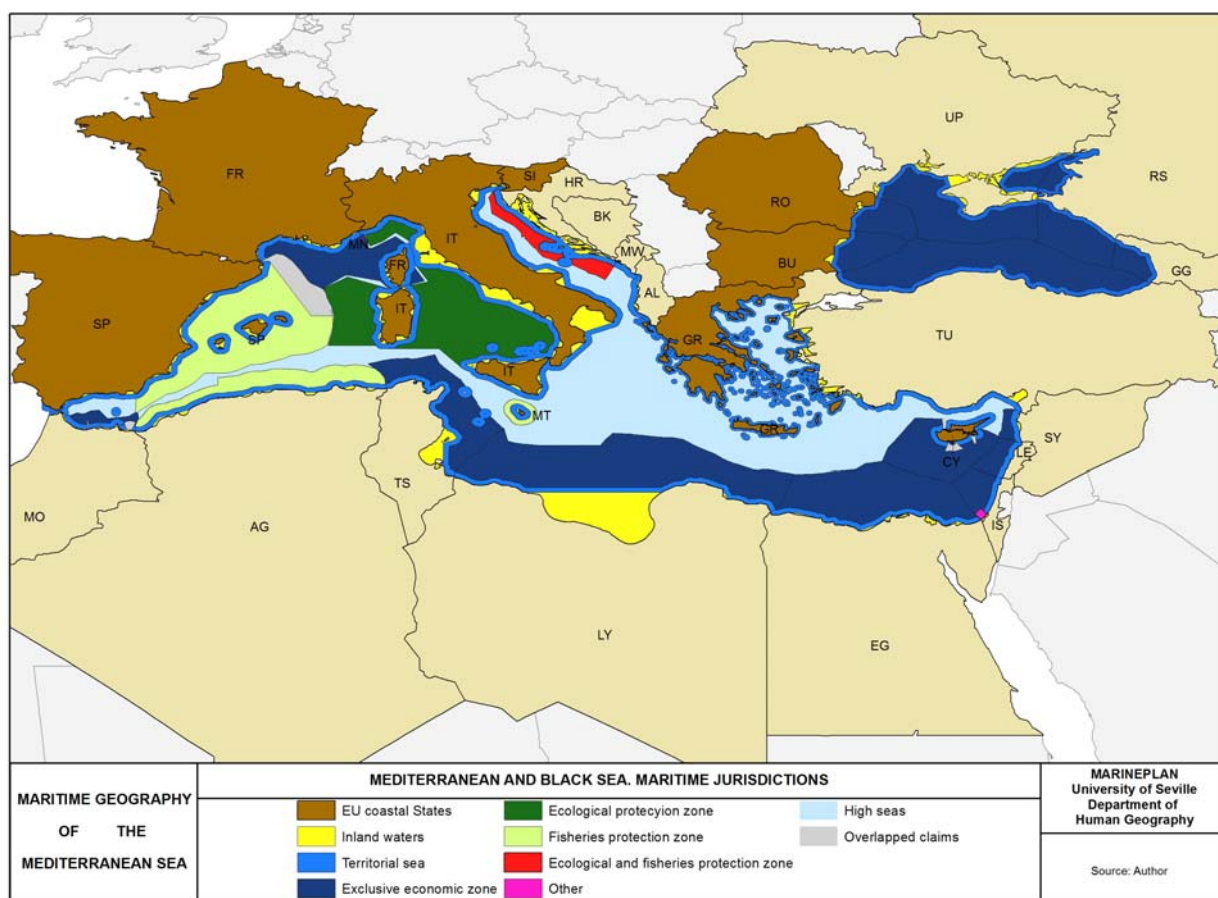
Country	IW ¹	TS ²	EEZ ³	Total
Bulgaria	1.464	3.775	29.049	34.288
Georgia	-	4.581	14.027	18.608
Romania	755	3.328	27.010	31.094
Turkey	-	27.347	144.255	171.601
Russian Federation	63	14.469	54.491	69.023
Ukraine	13.583	24.608	100.200	138.391

¹IW: Inland Waters²TS: Territorial Sea³EEZ: Exclusive Economic Zone

Source: Author

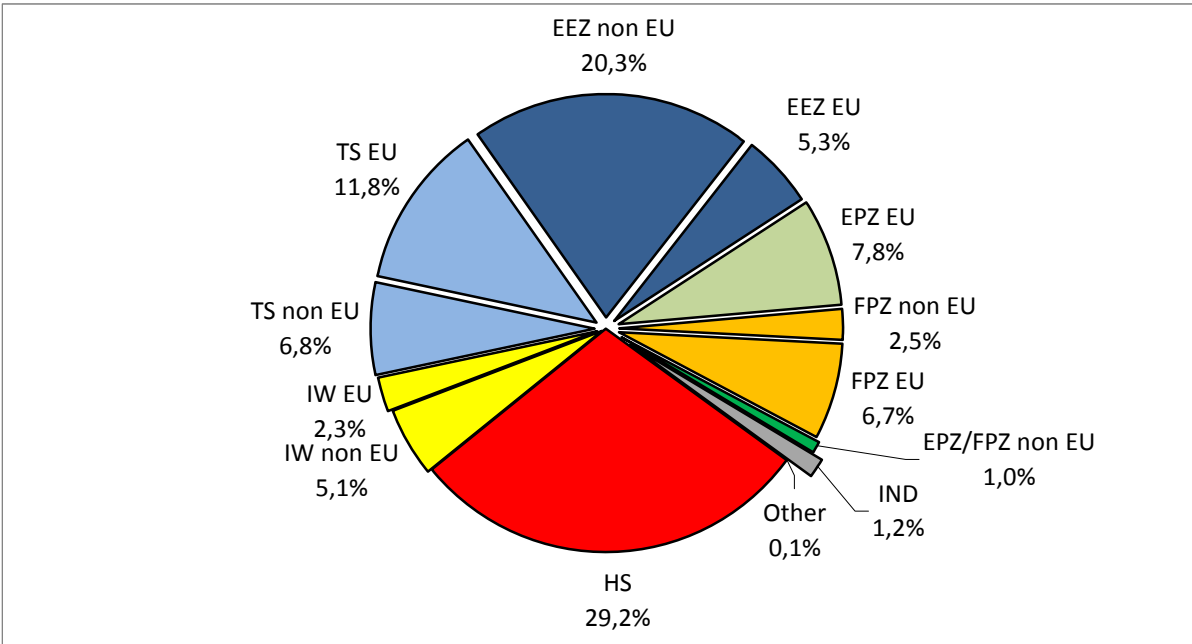
Eight of the remaining Mediterranean coastal States have declared some other type of jurisdiction (fisheries zone, ecological protection zone, fisheries protection zone) and, in the case of Monaco, "territorial waters" or "adjacent zone" (Map 5).

Five Mediterranean States (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Montenegro and Turkey) have no declared jurisdictional rights beyond the territorial sea (Table 7).

Map 5: Maritime jurisdictions in the Mediterranean and Black Seas

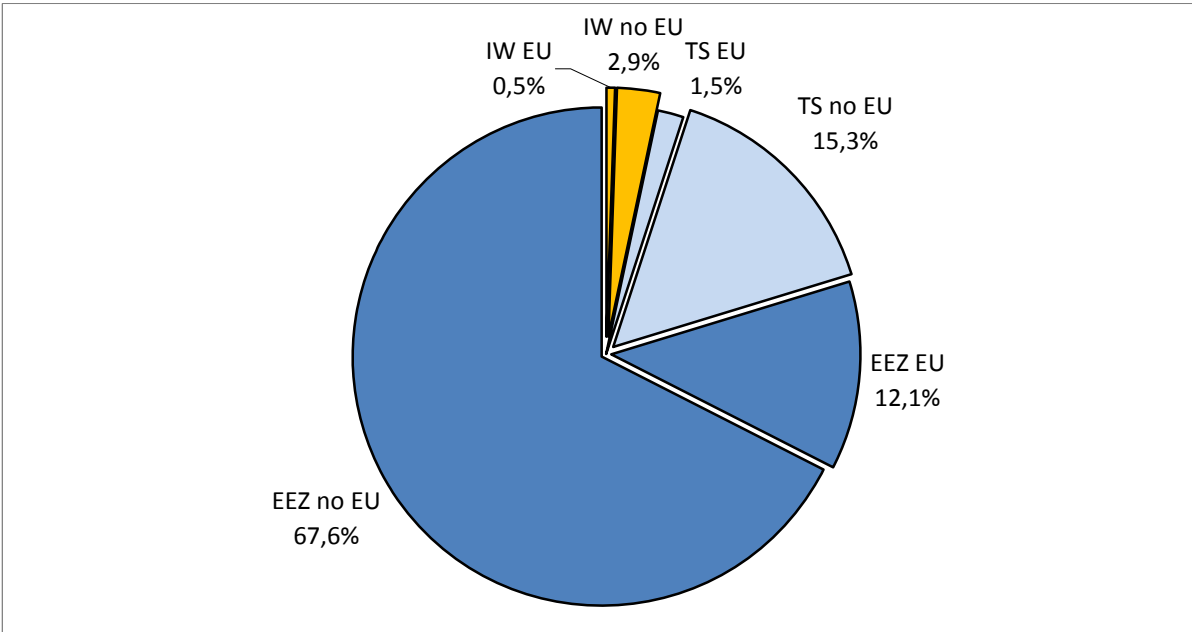
Source: Author

Figure 2: Maritime jurisdiction in the Mediterranean Sea



Source: Author

Figure 3: Maritime jurisdiction in the Black Sea



Source: Author

In general terms the result for the Mediterranean Sea is that a significant part of its waters continue to come under the legal regime of high seas (29.2%), whereas in the Black Sea all the waters are under the national jurisdiction of one or other of its coastal States (Figures 2 and 3).

Table 9: Characteristics of the EU countries of the Mediterranean and Black Seas (2006)

Countries	Land area (sq.km.)	Surface area of jurisdictional waters (sq.km.)
Spain	505 370	247 120
France	551 500	113 588
Italy	301 340	348 127
Greece	131 960	109 073
Malta	320	11 471
Monaco ¹	2	286
Cyprus	9 250	85 479
Slovenia	20 270	290
Bulgaria	110 879	34 288
Romania	238 391	31 094

¹ Monaco is involved in some EU policies due to its special relationship with France.

Source: Author based on UNEP/MAP (2009).

The relative importance of the European Union in the waters of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea is demonstrated by the expanse of jurisdictional waters belonging to member-States. In the Mediterranean the surface area of waters belonging to EU member-States is 851 229 Km² (Table 9), which represents approximately 34% of all national jurisdictions in these waters (Figure 2). In the Black Sea, Bulgaria and Romania together preside over 65,382 Km² (Table 9) of jurisdictional waters, which represents 14.13% of all marine jurisdictions in the sea (Figure 3).


1.3.3. Maritime borders and disputes

The geographical features of the Mediterranean and Black Seas and the number of States on their banks give rise to a considerable number of borders between the various maritime jurisdictions and territorial disputes are either exacerbated by their implications for the seas, or arise due to the profuse number of borders. Relations between States are thus subjected to what could be called “geographical stress” as a result of the need for a large number of agreements to be reached between adjoining and opposing States.

Between them coastal States in the Mediterranean generate 29 border contacts which in turn give rise to different types of delimitations between maritime jurisdictions (basically, territorial sea and contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf), (Figure 4). Fifteen delimitation agreements have been signed to date (2012), (Table 10). The oldest agreement dates back to 1960 (Cyprus-United Kingdom) and the most recent is from 2010 (Cyprus-Israel). In the Black Sea, coastal States generate nine border contacts (Figure 5) which in turn give rise to different types of delimitation between maritime jurisdictions. EU member-States generate a high number of borders, most of which have to be negotiated, whether with other member-States or with third countries (Table 11).

Figure 4: Theoretical and agreed boundaries in the Mediterranean Sea


COUNTRIES	
Albania	AL
Algeria	AG
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK
Croatia	HR
Cyprus	CY
Egypt	A EG
France	FR
Greece	GR
Israel	A IS
Italy	A A A IT
Lebanon	A LE
Libya	LY
Malta	A MT
Monaco	A MN
Montenegro	A MW
Morocco	MO
Slovenia	A SI
Spain	A SP
Syria	SY
Tunisia	A A TS
Turkey	TU

A: Agreed boundaries.
 Theoretical boundaries.

Source: Author based on DOALOS

Figure 5: 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

Table 10: Bilateral agreements

Countries	Continental Shelf	Territorial Sea	Exclusive Economic Zone
Cyprus-U.K	1960		
Italy/Yugoslavia	1968		
Tunisia-Italy	1971		
Spain-Italy	1974		
Greece-Italy	1977		
Turkey-Russian Federation	1978		
Monaco-France	1984		
France-Italy		1986	
Tunisia-Libya	1988		
Libya-Malta	1986		
Albania-Italy	1992		
Turkey-Bulgaria	1997		1997
Turkey-Georgia	Protocol 1997		Protocol 1997
Tunisia-Algeria	2002		2002
Cyprus-Egypt			2003
Cyprus-Lebanon ¹			2007
Romania-Ukraine	2009		2009
Cyprus-Israel			2011

¹Not in force.

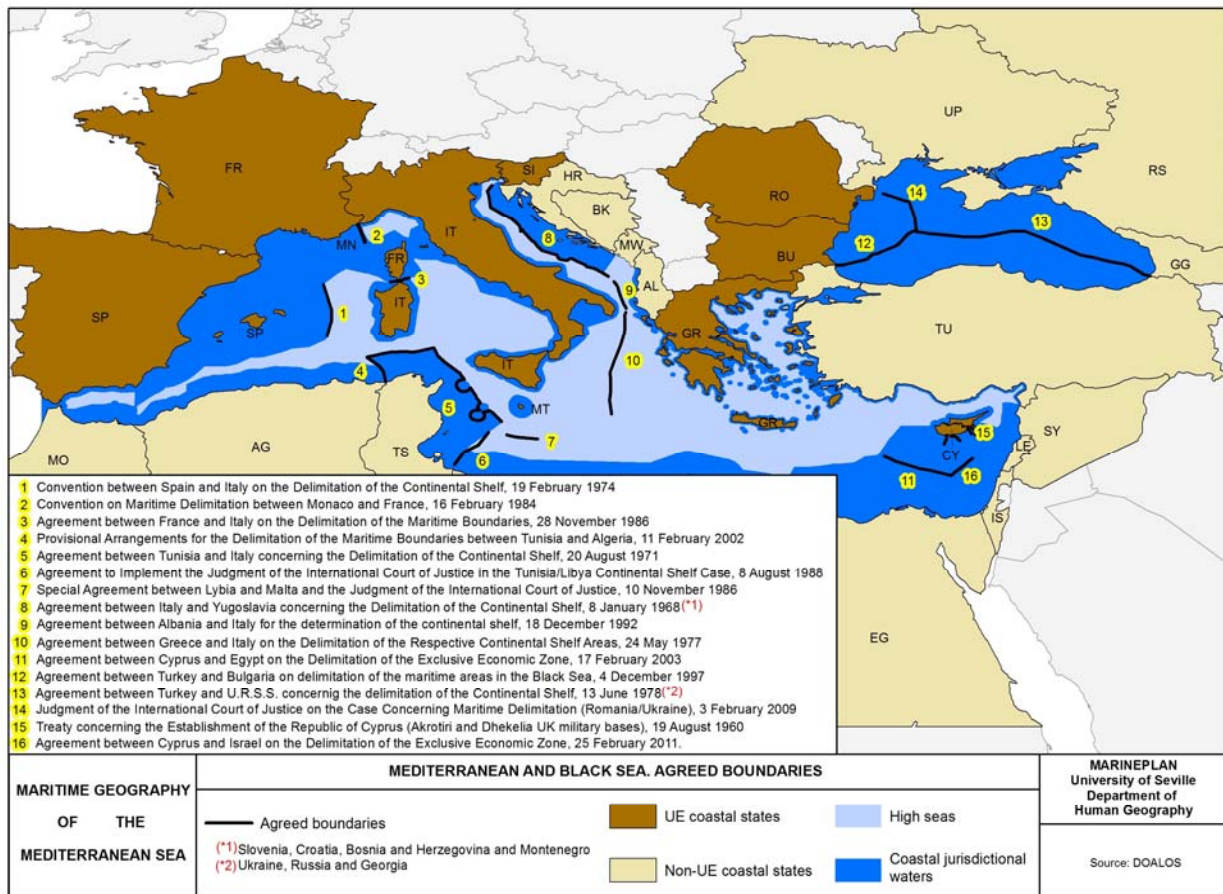
Source: Author based on DOALOS

Although borders are in principle the object of latent dispute, some of these disputes in the Mediterranean are fuelled by earlier territorial conflict (for a detailed description of these conflicts, see Suárez de Vivero 2010). A reinforced climate of cooperation is therefore required for agreements to be reached and the search for formulas for shared resource exploitation is made more difficult (Table 11).

Table 11: Territorial disputes and fisheries activity. Mediterranean and Black Sea

Location (Sub-basin)	Type of dispute	Involved states	Importance for fisheries
Straits of Gibraltar	Maritime borders: Spain-Morocco Spain-Gibraltar	Multilateral Spain- Morocco- Gibraltar	Problems regarding access to certain fishing grounds and seizing of vessels (Gibraltar)
Alboran Sea	Maritime borders: Spain-Morocco	Bilateral Spain-Morocco	Obstacles to formulating fisheries agreements. Seizing of fishing vessels
Gulf of Lion	Maritime borders: Spain-France	Bilateral Spain-France	High-economic value of blue fin tuna fisheries. Restricted access beyond 12 nm for third country fleets
<i>Mammellone</i>	Italy Historical fishing rights	Bilateral	Resource protection
Straits of Sicily	Maritime borders: Malta-Libya	-	Irrelevant for fishing
Sicily Channel	Maritime borders: Malta-Italy	-	Irrelevant for fishing
Gulf of Gabes	Maritime borders: Tunisia-Libya	-	Irrelevant for fishing
Gulf of Sidra	Maritime borders: Libya-Italy	Bilateral	The waters claimed by Libya have high fisheries value, especially for tuna fishing, which has already caused disputes between the two States
Italy-Yugoslavia (Adriatic Sea)	Yugoslavia Exclusive fishing zone	Bilateral	Relevant for fishing
Bay of Piran (Adriatic Sea)	Outlet to the high seas for Slovenia	-	Irrelevant for fishing
Klek-Neum Bay (Adriatic Sea)	Historical rights in Klek-Neum bay and maritime outlet to the Adriatic for Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	Irrelevant for fishing
Island of Kastelorizo Megisti (Aegean Sea)	Maritime borders: Turkey-Greece	Bilateral Turkey-Greece	The waters between Greece and Turkey have high fisheries value
Israel-Gaza	Maritime borders: Israel-Gaza	Bilateral Israel-Gaza	Gaza's fisheries activities are restricted in adjoining waters
MERIDIAN 32° 16' 18"	Maritime borders: Cyprus-Egypt-Turkey	-	Irrelevant for fishing
Akrotiri and Dhekelia	Maritime borders: Cyprus-UK	-	Irrelevant for fishing
Snake Island	Maritime borders: Romania-Ukraine	-	Irrelevant for fishing

Source: Author

Map 6: Agreed boundaries in the Mediterranean and Black Seas

Source: DOALOS

1.4. Fishing in the socioeconomic context

With the exception of some high value species, tuna, especially, fishing in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea has not developed in the same way and to the same extent as industrial fishing in Europe and both are subject to excessive fishing efforts. Notwithstanding, in relative terms fishing can represent a major source of revenue on the local scale for less developed regions. It is therefore gaining importance in marine governance and becoming a source of tension between coastal States.

1.4.1. Regional geo-economics

What distinguishes the Mediterranean Sea from the Black Sea from an economic point-of-view is the steep imbalance between countries sharing the basin in the former. The Mediterranean basin is characterised in demographic terms by the large population of many of the countries on both its northern and southern shores (Table 12), and a high urban population rate. What distinguishes the two shores, however, is the demographic structure (ageing in the north and young in the south) and growth rates that clearly mirror the North-South pattern. The socioeconomic asymmetry between the European shore on the one hand, and the African-Asian shore on the other, is clearly demonstrated by the following indicators: GDP, poverty, Human Development Index, rural population and total primary energy supply per capita (Table 12).

Table 12: Socioeconomic indicators. Mediterranean Sea

Countries	Rural population (thousands) (2006)	Total primary energy supply per capita (koe/inhab ¹) (2007)	Per capita GDP (\$) (2008)	HDI ² (rank) (2011)	Poverty ³ (year)
Albania	1 731	683	3 820	0.739 (70)	12.4 (2008)
Algeria	12 011	1 089	4 260	0.696 (96)	22.5 (1995)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2 109	1 485	4 510	0.733 (74)	14 (2007)
Croatia	1 973	2 100	13 570	0.796 (46)	11.1 (2004)
Cyprus	258	3 097	22 950 ⁴	0.840 (31)	-
Egypt	42 542	891	1 800	0.644 (113)	22 (2008)
France ⁵	14 162	4 148	42 250*	0.884 (20)	-
Greece	4 389	2 876	28 650	0.861 (29)	-
Israel	570	3 062	24 700	0.888 (17)	-
Italy	18 967	3 003	35 240	0.874 (24)	-
Lebanon	538	975	6 350	0.739 (71)	-
Lybia	1 379	2 895	11 590	0.760 (64)	-
Malta	25	2 12	16 680	0.832 (36)	-
Montenegro	236	2 140	6 440	0.771 (54)	8 (2007)
Morocco	13 789	465	2 580	0.582 (130)	9 (2007)
Palestine-Gaza strip	1 102	-	1 595	0.641 (114)	-
Slovenia	1 018	3 632	24 010	0.884 (21)	-
Spain	10 165	3 208	31 960	0.878 (23)	-
Syrian Arab Republic	9 025	987	2 090	0.632 (119)	-
Tunisia	3 500	862	3 290	0.698 (94)	-
Turkey	23 826	1 353	9 340	0.699 (92)	17.8 (2007)

¹ Koe: Kilo of oil equivalent²HDI: Human Development Index³Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)⁴ Excludes Turkish Cypriot side⁵Data includes the French overseas departments of French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion.**Source:** Author based on UNEP/MAP (2009), CIA Factbook (2008), World Bank (2009), UNDP (2009), Giraud (2009).

Table 13: Socioeconomic indicators. Black Sea

Countries	Per capita GDP(\$), (2008)	HDI ¹ (rank), (2011)	Poverty ² (year)
Bulgaria	6 798	0,771 (55)	10.6
Georgia	2 470	0,733 (75)	23.4
Romania	9 300	0,781 (50)	0
Turkey	9 340	0.699 (92)	17.8 (2007)
Russian Federation	11 700	0,755 (66)	0
Ukraine	3 891	0,729 (76)	4.6

¹HDI: Human Development Index²Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Source: Author based on UNEP/MAP (2009), CIA Factbook (2008), World Bank (2009), UNDP (2009), Giraud (2009).

Table 14: Fisheries economic value. Mediterranean Sea

Countries	Gross Value Fisheries	Estimated added value (€ million)	Exports/Imports (x1000 t)
Albania	-	-	0.334/9.2
Algeria	-	-	2.1/12.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	25.6/48.3
Cyprus	-	26	1.4/22.4
Egypt	-	-	6.6/178
France	-	1 238	226/697
Greece	-	805	104/216
Israel	-	-	1.2/43.5
Italy	-	1 313	102/643
Lebanon	US\$100 million (2004)	-	0.1/17
Lybia	US\$100 million (2004)	-	3/3.6
Malta	-	10	1/23.4
Montenegro	-	-	0.03/3.5
Mónaco	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	474/64.3
Palestine-Gaza strip	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	3.3/12.4
Spain	-	1 666	591/1,120

Countries	Gross Value Fisheries	Estimated added value (€ million)	Exports/Imports (x1000 t)
Syrian Arab Republic	Fisheries GDP US\$ 23 338 370 (2005)	-	0.03/14.6
Tunisia	-	-	18.2/27.2
Turkey	-	-	53.4/118

Source: Author based on FAO (2012b), Policy Research Corporation (n.d.)

Table 15: Fisheries economic value. Black Sea

Countries	Fisheries GDP	Estimated added value (€ million)	Exports/Imports (x1000 t)
Bulgaria	-	8	24 663/73 893
Georgia	-	-	6 717/46 051
Romania	-	12	5 947/212 205
Turkey	-	-	2 618 539/2 420 200
Russian Federation	US\$ 3.02 billion (2006)	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	39 493/741 950

Source: Author based on Policy Research Corporation (n.d.)

Fishing and shipping usually dominate maritime economies (fishing, especially, contributes a high number of jobs), with the exception of Spain where the Estimated Value Added by fishing is twice that of shipping (Policy Research Corporation). Nevertheless, fishing has very little importance for the GDP of advanced economies, whilst in countries on the southern banks of the Mediterranean it assumes greater importance as part of agriculture-based economies.

From the point-of-view of regional cooperation, the marked asymmetry that exists creates additional difficulties for establishing relationships on a flat playing field and for undertaking the governance of shared affairs –where maritime-related issues stand out- due to imbalances in economic, technical and institutional capabilities.

1.4.2. Sea fishing profiles in the basins

Although the Mediterranean is almost 5.5 times larger than the Black Sea, catches are not even three times as great. Sixty percent of catches are concentrated in four countries in the Mediterranean Sea: Italy, Algeria, Spain and Tunisia. Two of these are EU members (34.2%) and the other two are in northern Africa (Algeria and Tunisia, with 24.7%), (Table 16 and 17) (Figure 6). The seven EU-member States exceed 40% although this amount is very unevenly distributed among them. The ten countries on the southern and eastern banks share half of all the catches with 45% concentrated in five countries (Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Turkey and Libya) (Figure 7). If catches are compared to the area of sea under national jurisdiction and fish consumption, the EU, with 43.7% of catches, controls 33.7% of jurisdictional waters and its citizens consume an average of 25.8 kg/per capita. This compares to the southern and eastern shore countries, which are responsible for

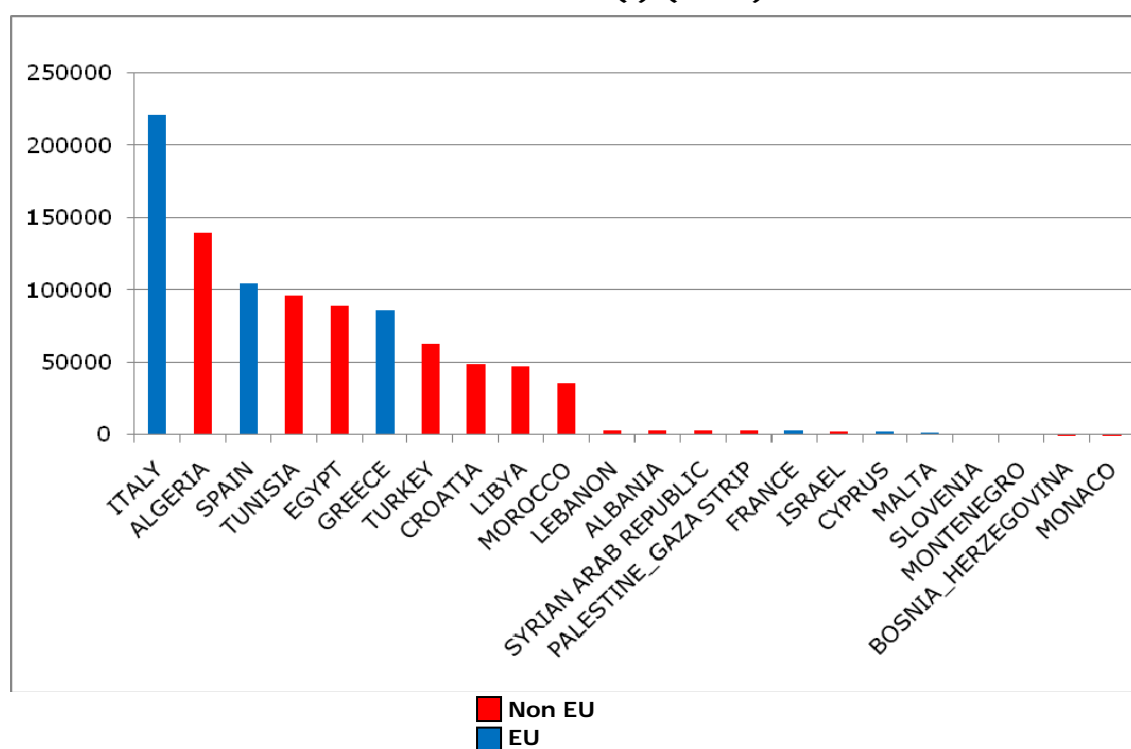
50.5% of catches, with 34.8% of the waters under their jurisdiction, and which consume an average of 9.3 kg of fish per capita. Catches between the EU and the countries on the southern and eastern shores are balanced, but there is a marked difference with respect to jurisdictional waters and fish consumption (Figure 8).

Table 16: Fisheries indicators. Mediterranean Sea

Countries	% Total catches	% Jurisdictional waters	Fish consumption
Italy	23.22	13.79	24
Algeria	14.59	3.55	5
Spain	11.00	9.79	40
Tunisia	10.11	4.09	13
Egypt	9.31	6.75	17
Greece	8.95	4.32	21
Turkey	6.59	1.44	8
Croatia	5.13	2.22	23
Libya	4.93	13.99	10
Morocco	3.75	0.76	10
Lebanon	0.37	0.75	10
Albania	0.34	0.24	5
Syrian Arab Republic	0.33	0.40	2
Palestine-Gaza Strip	0.29	0.06	9
France	0.28	4.50	35
Israel	0.26	1.05	10
Cyprus	0.20	3.39	15
Malta	0.13	0.45	30
Slovenia	0.07	0.01	5
Montenegro	0.05	-	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.0005	-	-
Monaco	0.0001	0.01	-

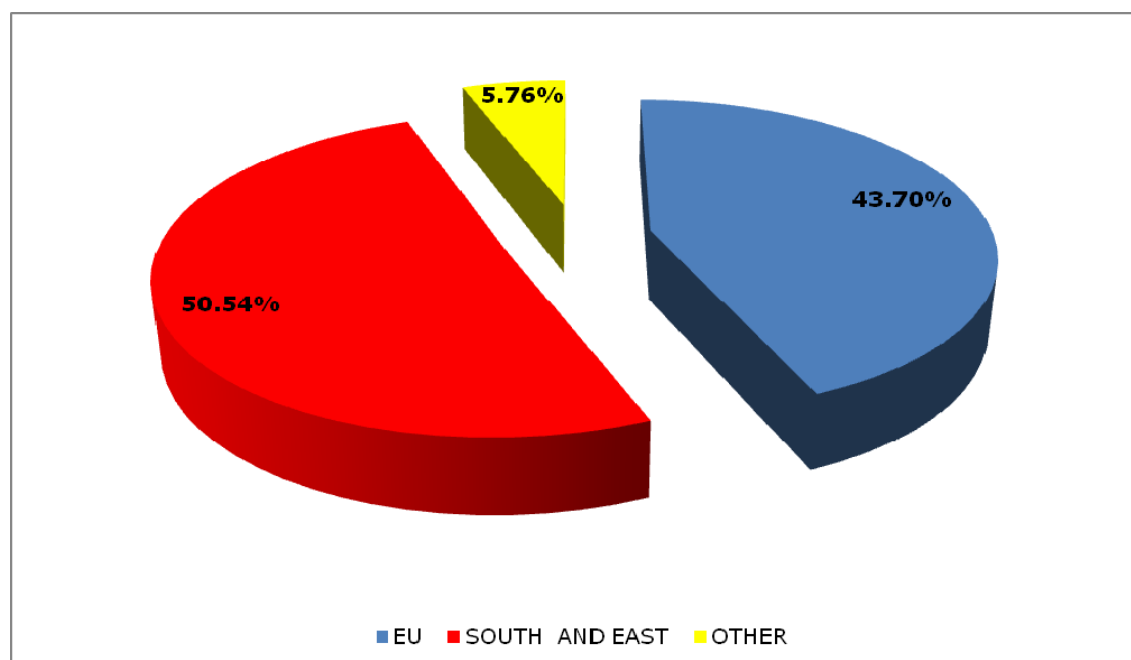
Source: Author based on FAO (2012a)

Figure 6: Mediterranean countries. Catches (t) (2008)



Source: Fishstat (2012)

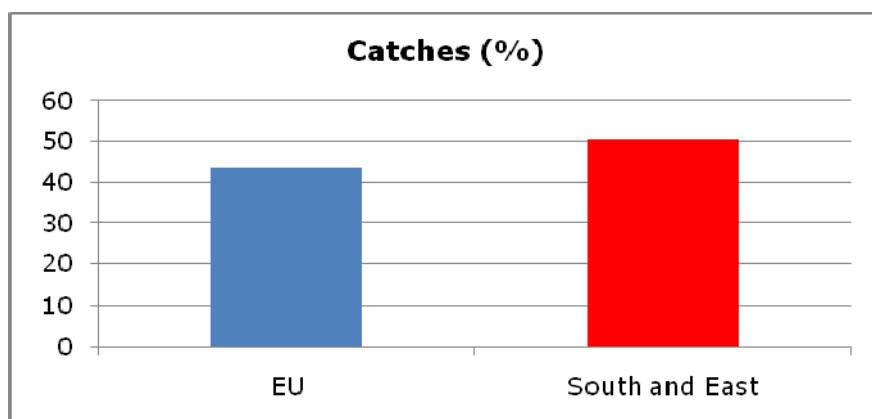
Figure 7: Distribution of catches in the Mediterranean Sea (%)



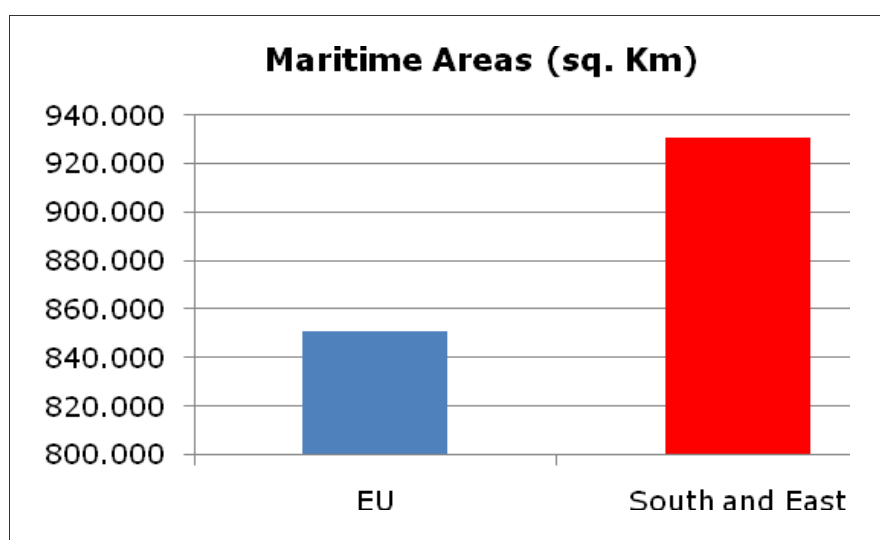
Source: Author based on FAO (2012a)

Figure 8: Mediterranean Sea : catches (a), maritime areas (b) and per capita fish consumption (c)

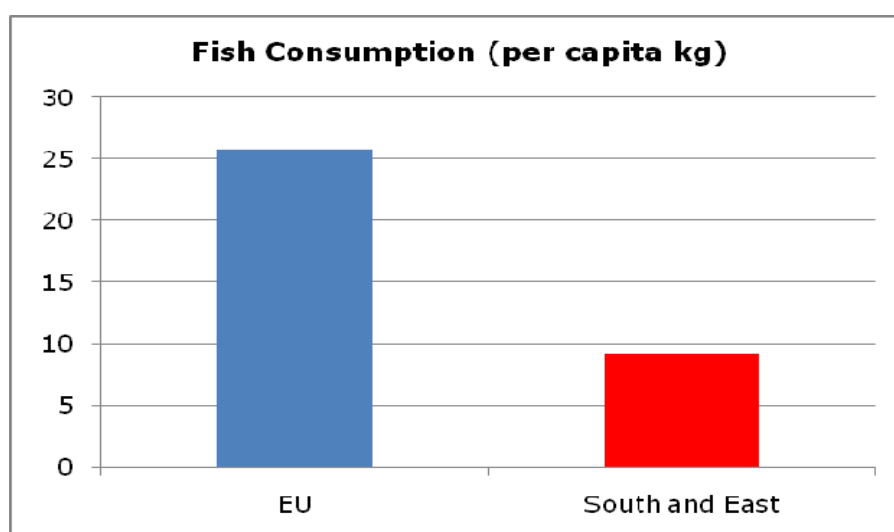
a)



b)



c)



Source: Author based on FAO (2012a)

Table 17: Mediterranean Sea. Fishing fleets (2008)

Countries	Catches (t)	Fishing vessels (number)	Fishing vessels (KW)	Fishermen
Albania	3 249	269	60	990
Algeria	139 256	4 441	330	38 500
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5	-	-	-
Croatia	49 011	3 823	580	14 800
Cyprus	1 990	666	50	930
Egypt	88 883	3 124	540	18
France	2 720	1 273	120	2 400
Greece	85 495	17 355	890	21 400
Israel	2 545	438	21	1 420
Italy	221 658	13 421	1,2	30 500
Lebanon	3 541	2 66	150	9 100
Lybia	47101	5 029	170	7 660
Malta	1 280	1 152	87	2 100
Monaco	1	0	0	0
Montenegro	501	218	14	510
Morocco	35 804	3 358	140	16 200
Palestine-Gaza strip	2 843	717	26	3 290
Slovenia	681	181	11	440
Spain	105 011	3 343	290	8 800
Syrian Arab Republic	3 212	1 213	30	3 990
Tunisia	96 506	11 326	420	48 670
Turkey	413 642	7 992	530	18 950

*2007

Source: Author based on Sacchi (2011), FAO (2012a)

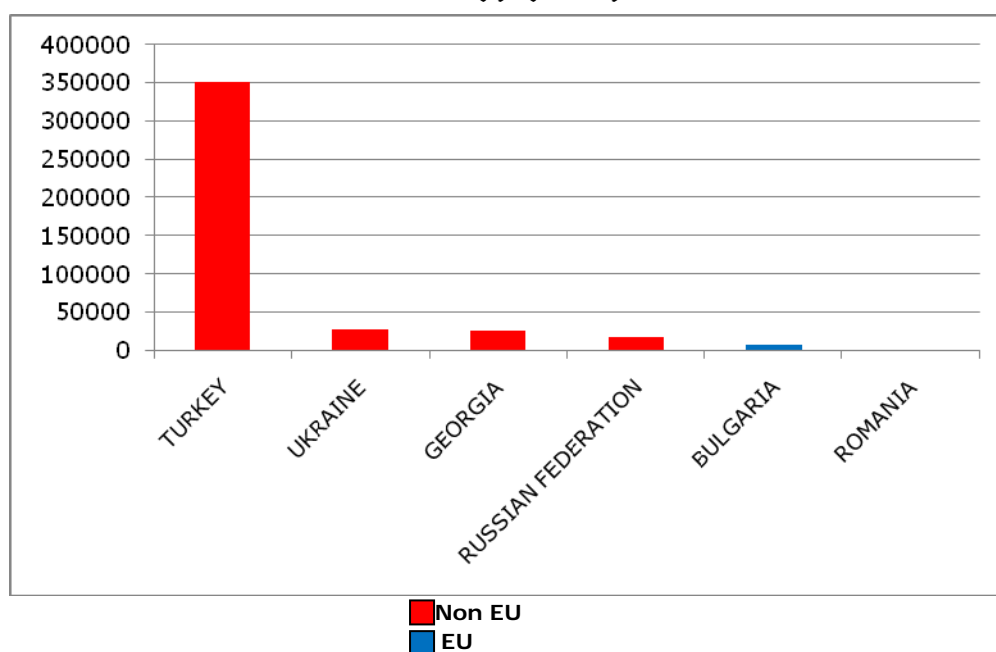
Eighty percent of catches in the Black Sea are concentrated in a single country, Turkey, which controls 37% of jurisdictions. Its people consume 8.3 kg of fish per capita. Meanwhile, less than 2% of catches correspond to the EU countries (Bulgaria and Romania), (Figure 9) while they control 14% of maritime jurisdictions and consume an average of 5 kg of fish per capita. The remaining countries (Russia, Georgia and the Ukraine) are responsible for 16.5% of catches, control 48.8% of the jurisdictions and consume 17.4 kg of fish per capita on average (Table 18 and 19).

Table 18: Fisheries indicators. Black Sea

Countries	% Total Catches	% Jurisdictional waters	Fish consumption
Turkey	81.53	37.06	8.3
Ukraine	6.37	29.89	21.6
Georgia	6.15	4.02	8.3
Russian Federation	4.05	14.91	22.3
Bulgaria	1.78	7.41	4.6
Romania	0.1	6.72	5.4

Source: Author based on FAO (2012a)

Figure 9: Black Sea countries. Catches (t) (2008)



Source: Author based on FAO (2012a)

Table 19: Black Sea. Fishing fleets (2008)

Countries	Catches (t)	Fishing vessels (number)	Fishing vessels (KW)	Fishermen
Bulgaria	7 668	2 546	65,511	1 802
Georgia	26 462	360 ¹	0	3 200
Romania	444	440	8,380	10 600
Russian Federation	17 430	2500 ²	-	370 000
Turkey	350 739	-	-	18 950 ³
Ukraine	17 430	95 ⁴	-	16 000

¹ (2004) ² (2002) ³ Mediterranean data ⁴ (2000)

Source: Author based on GFCM (2012), FAO (2012b)

2. CURRENT STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

KEY FINDINGS

- The institutional cooperation framework in the two basins has developed significantly in recent years although there has been a clear imbalance in favour of the institutions of the northern bank which, despite guaranteeing adequate political, economic and technical support, also entails a dependency relationship.
- The existing institutional framework shows a transition from bilateral cooperation to multilateral, sub regional and regional cooperation.
- Due to its economic, technical and institutional capabilities, the EU is the key institution for advances in the building of a solid cooperative structure in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, although its strength makes relationships on an equal standing difficult.
- Cooperation on the sub-regional scale is an option that has had encouraging results (PELAGOS, RAMOGE).
- The Mediterranean and the Black Sea already have a political framework in place for marine (CIESM) and fisheries (GFCM) research.
- The research cooperation model is more akin to development cooperation policies (for countries or institutions [EU]) than cooperation between equals.
- The instruments on which fisheries research is based are of a temporary nature and consequently no long-term vision can be guaranteed nor that they will be ongoing, as they have no stable financial basis.
- Means and equipment distribution faithfully adheres to the pattern of extreme inequality in terms of (economic, scientific and technological) development.
- Marked dependence on the EU for the development of research programmes and projects.
- Consolidation of cooperation in fisheries research on the regional and sub-regional scale.

This section first addresses the general context of cooperation in the two basins. This broad pattern enables more specific aspects regarding cooperation in affairs of fisheries management and research to be better understood.

2.1. General Framework for Cooperation in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea

The Mediterranean area is characterised by its diversity, complexity and heterogeneity; a neighbourhood environment with approximation/friction processes between political, economic and cultural models, with varying degrees of political integration, institutional development and different development indexes. The North stands out for its high degree of integration (EU and NATO) except for –to date- the Western Balkans.

There are a number of organisations (Arab Maghreb Union [AMU]), the African Union, the Arab League, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference) on the southern banks and in the south east but they do not have the same degree of internal integration.

The instruments and focus of EU political cooperation in the heterogeneous Mediterranean space has evolved from bilateralism to multilateralism, from cooperation to association, and from attention focused on the southern shore to a more expansive focus that encompasses the whole of the Mediterranean basin and the Black Sea.

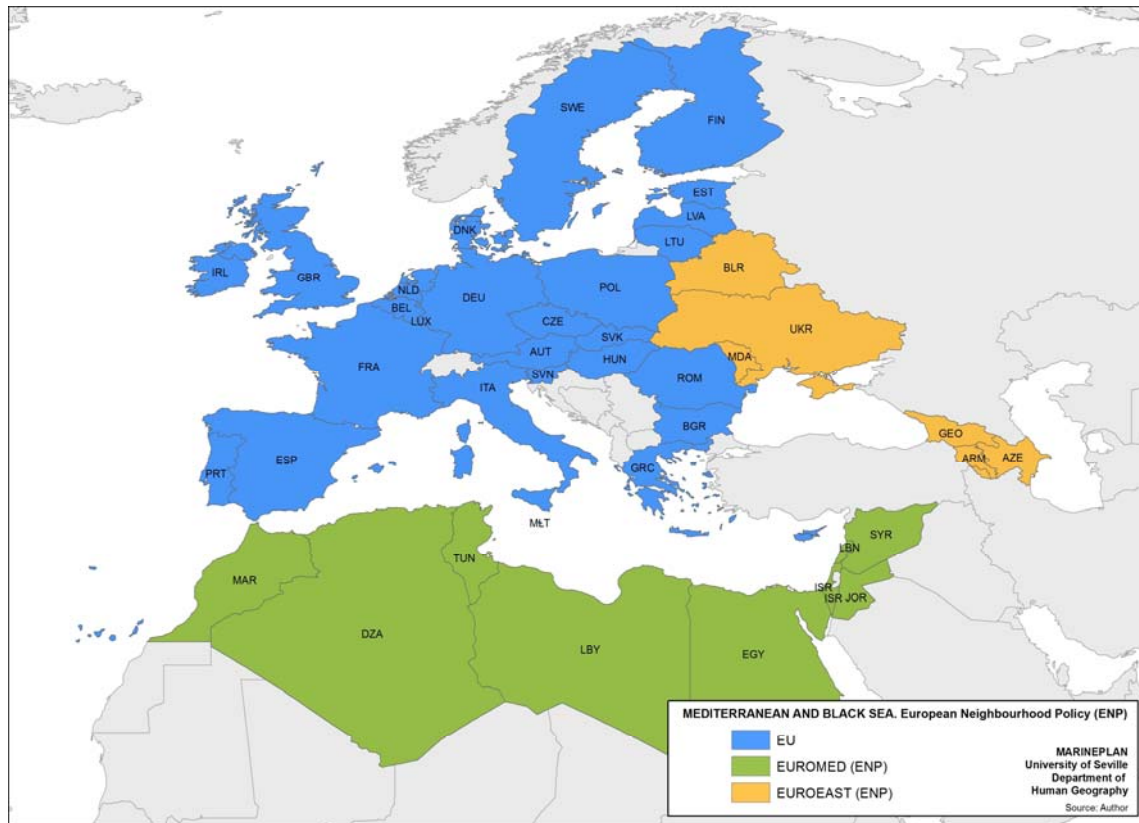
The 2004 and 2007 EU enlargements required a new framework to be progressively defined, the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). This affects bordering countries that have still not joined or entered into a pre-joining situation: ten on the southern and Middle Eastern borders, and six on the eastern border (Map 7). This is a flexible tool which has progressively adapted to new geopolitical circumstances and which is in a constant state of evaluation in comparison with the original document –*A Wider Europe* (2003/2004)². It has two main thrusts: bilateral and multilateral/regional.

On the whole the ENP means a commitment to a more ambitious association model. The old TACIS (for Eastern friends and Russia) and MEDA programmes (for neighbours in the southern Mediterranean) and other financial support programmes were replaced by a single instrument in 2007: a fund known as the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI).

ENPI works on the bilateral front on the southern and eastern banks (the Black Sea), through the ENPI Bilateral Country Programmes adapted to the context of the pre-established relations and agreements³. But there are also regional cooperation projects aimed at priority areas (Table 20).

² COM (2003) 104 final, *Wider Europe— Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours*; COM (2004) 373 final, *European Neighbourhood Policy Strategy Paper*; COM (2006) 726 final, *On Strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy*; COM (2007) 774 final, *A Strong European Neighbourhood Policy*; COM (2011) 303, *A new response to a changing Neighbourhood*; JOIN (2012) 14 final, *Delivering on a new European Neighbourhood Policy*.

³ There is a range of cooperation/association programmes for eastern neighbours, which varies from country to country. On the southern shore all countries have Association Agreements, except Syria and Libya. They are also covered by ENP Action Plans. Morocco (2008) and Jordan (2010) were given Advanced Status, which entails a greater degree of joint responsibility and cooperation.

Map 7: European Neighbourhood Policy

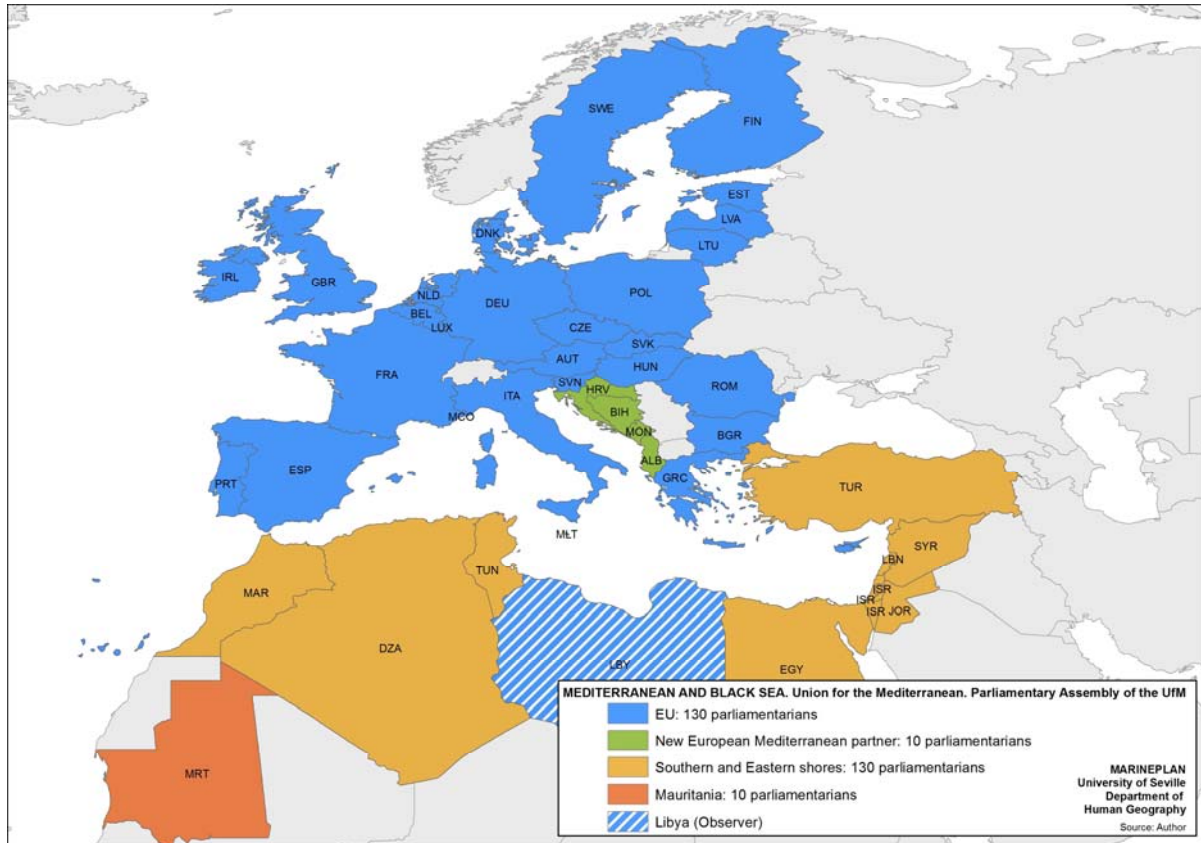
Source: Author

Table 20: The new ENP strategic areas and lines of action (2011)

Deep Democracy	Political and Security Cooperation	Sustainable Economic and Social Development
Media Freedom	More active involvement in conflict resolution	Sustainable economic growth and job creation
Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	Energy security	Increased financial effort
Reform of Justice, Governance	Climate change	Development in rural and agricultural areas, including maritime affairs.
-	Non proliferation	Reduction of regional disparities
-	International Terrorism	Strengthening trade ties Cooperation in Knowledge and innovations sectors, climate change and the environment, energy, transport and technology.
-	Trans-border organized crime and fight against drugs	Migration and Mobility

Source: Author based on COM(2011) 303.

It was from 2008 onwards that the ENP created instruments that include multilateral or regional actions, both in the south and the east: the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) (2008) (Map 8) and the Eastern Partnership (EA) (2009).

Map 8: Union for the Mediterranean

Source: Author

The UfM announced a re-launch of the EU's Mediterranean vocation with a more ambitious institutional framework and the ability to include Arab League Mediterranean countries – except for Libya, which is an observer-, Israel and the Balkans coastal States. It comprises a total of 43 countries and more than 755 million citizens that can make use of the UfM Parliamentary Assembly (Map 8).

Meanwhile, the Black Sea countries are integrated into the orbit of European politics from 2007, through the Black Sea Synergy (2007)⁴. The ENP will basically include the southern Caucasus through the Eastern Partnership (2009), although Russia makes use of the four-area Strategic Association and Turkey is a candidate country.

The ENPI also possesses complementary instruments for thematic cooperation projects (Table 21) as well as other neighbourhood projects which broaden its scope (Table 22). The ENP's new features are: differentiated approach and variable geometry –differentiation in the relationship with each member respecting its reality and reform agenda-, “more for more” approach, the mutual accountability between the EU and its partners, co-ownership, the opening up of the partnership to civil society (bottom-up approach), and learning by doing.

The ways of delivering support in the new model are: increased funding for social and economic development, larger programmes for comprehensive institution-building (CIB), greater market access, increased European Investment Bank (EIB) financing in support of

⁴ COM(2007) 160 final. The Black Sea Synergy is a new regional cooperation initiative. Additionally, the EU participates in forums established as the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution, and The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organisation (BSEC).

investments; greater facilitation of mobility; facilitating partner countries' participation in the work of selected EU agencies and programmes.

Table 21: Other neighbourhood projects regarding the ENPI

	General	Civil Society Local Governance	Environment	Energy	Health	Research	Youth
IncoNet EECA							
Euromed NGO Platform							
NARPIMED Project (Civil Protection)							
HORIZON 2020							
IN2WOOD network project							
FREEME project (Promoting renewable energies and energy efficiency in Morocco and Egypt)							
Meditate – Integrated water management							
EpiSouth Project							
MIRA (Mediterranean Innovation and Science & Research Coordination Action)							
ARIM-NET (Coordination of the Agriculture Research in the Mediterranean Area)							
CLIWASEC(Climate Change impacts on water and security)							
SEIS/ENPI (Shared Environment Information System)							
SALTO Youth Resource Centre South							
SALTO Youth Resource Centre Eastern Eur. and Caucuses							

Source: Author based on ENPI web site. <http://www.enpi-info.eu/>

POSITIVE ASPECTS OF ENP EVOLUTION

- 1) Appeal of ENP for neighbouring countries
- 2) Differentiated approach which enables specific adjustments to be made for each country regarding the way cooperation develops
- 3) The regional, multilateral sphere is progressively gaining strength;
- 4) The creation of more systematised tools with geographical coverage that already includes the whole of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea with the exception of the Western Balkans.

All the effort towards multilateralism depends on the situation of the current economic crisis guaranteeing the funding of the programmes that have been designed. Otherwise we could see a return to bilateralism and State-centric focuses.

Table 22: Regional cooperation instruments in the ENPI framework by area of action

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<u>CBC.</u> Cross Border Cooperation (2007/2013)	Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme													
	Black Sea Programme													
	The Romania-Ukraine-Rep. of Moldova Programme													
	The Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine Program													
	Italy-Tunisia Programme													
<u>TAIEX</u> (2006-)														
<u>TWINNING</u> (2004-)														
<u>SIGMA</u> (With OCDE)														
<u>NIF</u> (2007-) Neighbourhood Investment Facility														

1	Socio-Economic Development
2	Competitive Economy
3	Regional Development
4	Environmental Sustainability/Challenges
5	Mobility (Persons, Goods, Capital)
6	Cultural Dialogue
7	People to People Cooperation
8	Civil Society/Local Governance
9	Scientific Cooperation
10	Governance
11	Energy
12	Transport
13	Technical Assistance/ Information Exchange

Source: Author based on EU Neighbourhood Info Centre.

2.2. Maritime governance and fisheries

Fishing, shipping and trade are sectors with a long tradition in international cooperation, and they continue to play major roles in foreign relations. Fishing, particularly, was the trigger for marine management, administration and, in more recent times, governance. This process has seen fishing losing its relative importance as advances have been made towards greater integration in the management of marine space; or, if nothing else, fishing has lost its leading position in the exploitation of natural resources. The acquis of international treaties, maritime organisations, and policies and their main objectives enables the degree of cooperation in the field of integrated marine governance to be gauged as an indicator of regional cooperation.

There is a long list of international treaties –some 65- regulating the various maritime activities applicable to the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea. Of these, three address strictly fisheries-related issues. Of the 28 treaties covering the whole of the Mediterranean region, three are directed at fisheries and two at marine research (Table 23). Treaties on the environment (including marine protected areas) are significant in treaties of both a general (78%) and a regional (33%) nature. Of the 29 most relevant treaties for the Mediterranean Sea (European Commission, n.d.), only one has been signed by all the

coastal States. It has been detected that the difficulties for treaty ratification, implementation and compliance in the ENPI countries (European Commission-EuropeAid Cooperation Office, 2009) (Map 7) are due to a lack of means for achieving the objectives set (whether due to human resources, technical or economic capability). The political motivations exist, as do the motivations for the delimitation of the maritime borders.

Table 23: International treaties. Mediterranean Sea

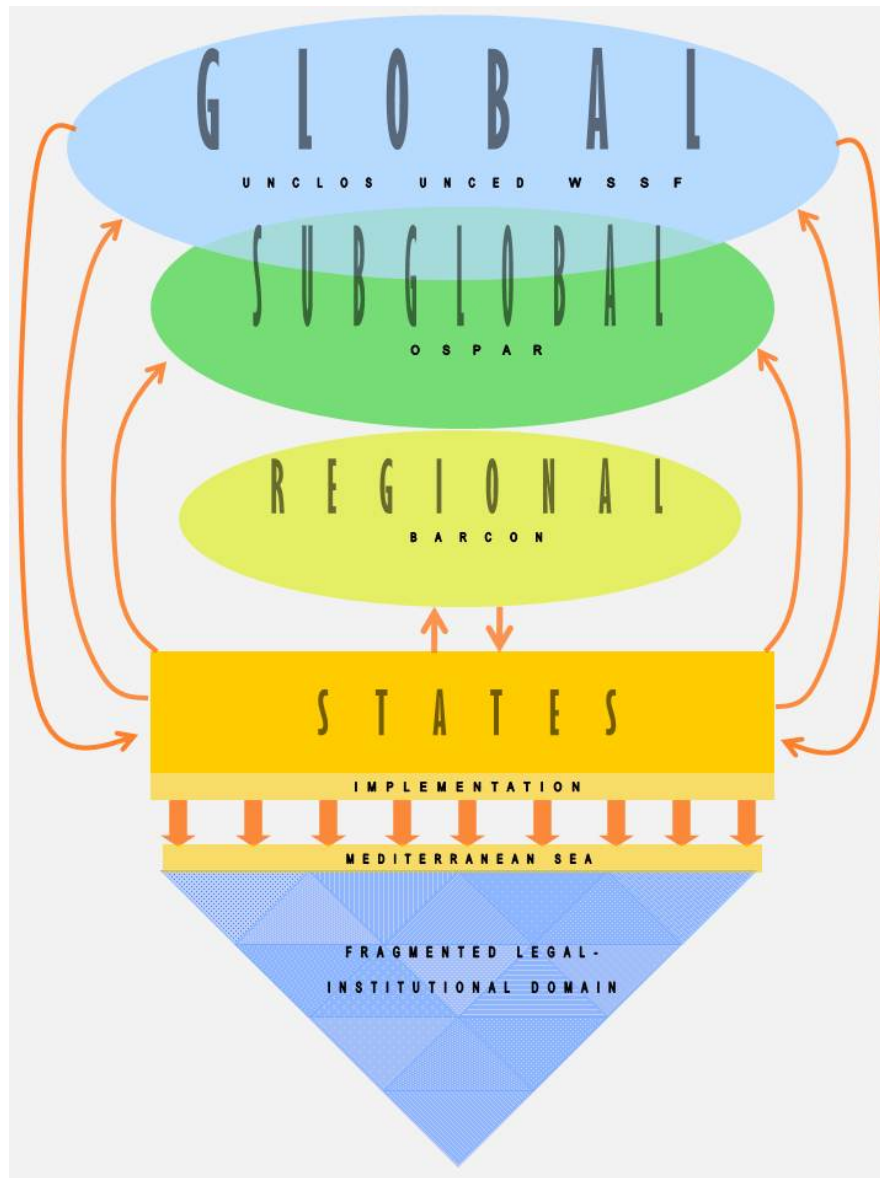
ISSUE	TREATIES (N°)	SCOPE (N°)
Codification Treaties	7	Global (7)
Protection of environment	42	Global (18)
		Regional (21)
		Sub-Regional (3)
Shipping	38	Global (36)
		Regional (2)
Fisheries	6	Global (3)
		Sub-Regional (3)
Scientific Research	1	Regional (1)
Waterways	2	Global (1)
		Regional (1)
Cultural Heritage	2	Global (2)
Security	5	International (5)

Source: European Commission-EuropeAid (2009)

The density of the institutional fabric (Figure 10) is an indicator of operability in the field of cooperation. The number of international and regional organisations and the extent of their resourcing determine the degree to which the objectives and commitments set by agreements become operational. The European Commission has identified five major maritime organisations that are key to the development of the Integrated Maritime Policy (Leuven Centre for Global Governance, 2009). Three of the five organisations analysed (ICCAT, FAO, UNGA, IMO and IWC), have special links to fishing. All five have a global reach although in some cases, such as FAO, they accommodate specific organisations for a particular region, such as GFCM, which covers the waters the Mediterranean and the Black Sea and includes the coastal States (plus the EU and Japan). However neither the Russian Federation nor the Ukraine have joined this organisation; in other respects, neither Israel, Egypt or Syria have ratified the 1997 amendment on the obligation to contribute to GFCM's autonomous budget (European Commission-EuropeAid Cooperation Office, 2009). The two most important organisations as far as fishing is concerned are GFCM and ICCAT, due to the high trade and biological value of tuna fish. There is an informal agreement between the two organisations whereby GFCM adopts the decisions the ICCAT regarding tuna, which it manages. This good understanding between GFCM and ICCAT extends to other large organisations, such as ACCOBAMS, IUCN and UNEP-MAP, and this system is regarded as the greatest institutional achievement for cooperation in the Mediterranean (European

Commission-EuropeAid Cooperation Office, 2009). The Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea similarly possess one of the most prestigious research institutions with a long tradition, the Mediterranean Science Commission (CIESM) which was founded (1908) in connection with fishing activity. The North-South breach is again apparent on the institutional level: the European Union possesses a robust structure of organisations and specialised agencies (Table 24) compared to the rest of the basin, which is poorly provided with institutions to give cohesion to its policies and facilitate their implementation.

Figure 10: Mediterranean and Black Seas. Governance Scales



Source: Author

Table 24: Mediterranean marine governance

Organizations	ICCAT (Global)	
	IMO (Global)	
	IWC (Global)	
	UNGA (Global)	
	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) (IMO), (UNEP/MAP)	
	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM FAO)	
	Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA) (Barcelona Convention) (UNEP)	
	EU Organizations	Regional Advisory Councils (RACS)
		Intermediterranean Commission (CPMR) (EU)
		Islands Commission (CPMR)
		Mediterranean Science Commission (CIESM)
Initiatives	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)	
	Mediterranean Action Plan (RACS) (PNUMA)	Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)
		Programme for the Assessment and control of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean Region (MEDPOL)
		MAP Regional Activity Centres (RACS)
EU Policies	Common Fisheries Policy	
	EU Integrated Maritime Policy	
	European Strategy for Protection and Conservation of the Marine Environment	
	Development and Integrated Management of Coastal Zones	
	Common Environmental Policy	
	Common Spatial Planning Policy	
	European Neighbourhood Policy	
EU legislation and strategies	Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)	
	Environment Strategy for the Mediterranean	
	Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 (Implementing European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP))	
	A strategy for the Sustainable Development of European Aquaculture	
	Biodiversity Strategy	
EU Actions	Action Plan for an Integrated Maritime Policy	
	Pan-European Cooperation After Enlargement	
	Biodiversity Action Plan for Fisheries	

	European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)
	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
EU Agencies	European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)
	European Agency for the Management Of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders (FRONTEX)
	European Defence Agency (EDA)
	Trans-European Transport Network Executive Agency (TEN-TEA)
	European Environment Agency (EEA)
	European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA)
	European Union Satellite Centre (EUSC)
Projects and programmes	MEDA Programme
	UNEP-Regional Seas Programme
	National Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) policies.
	Mediterranean environmental technical assistance program (World Bank)
	The European Marine and Observation Data Network (EMODNET)
	SAFEMED PROJECT (EU)
	EuroMed Motorways of the Sea Project (MEDA-Mos)
	SAFESEANET
	MEDSAT (Regional Statistical Cooperation Program)
	COPEMED Project (FAO-EU-Spain)
	ADRIAMED Project (FAO-EU-Italy)
	MEDSUDMED (FAO-EU)
	MEDFISIS (FAO-EU)
	EASTMED (FAO-EU-Italy-Greece)
	Project ARTFIMED (FAO-Spain)
	ERA-NET
	INCO-MED Program (Mediterranean Usage of Biotechnological Treated Effluent Water)
	GO-EUROMED Project (The Political Economy of Governance in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership)
	MED-EMIP (Euro-Mediterranean Energy Market Integration Project)

Source: Author

Table 25: Black Sea marine governance

Organizations	IMO (Global)
	IWC (Global)
	UNGA (Global)
	General Fisheries Commission For The Mediterranean (GFCM FAO)
	Black Sea Commission
	Advisory group (Black Sea Commission)
	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River Secretariat
	International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS)
	DABLAS Task Force
	Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)
EU Policies	Common Fisheries Policy
	EU Integrated Maritime Policy
	European Strategy for Protection and Conservation of the Marine Environment
	Development and Integrated Management of Coastal Zones
	Common Environmental Policy
	Common Spatial Planning Policy
	European Neighbourhood Policy
EU Cooperation Initiative	EU-Russia Environmental Co-operation
	Black Sea Synergy
EU legislation and strategies	Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)
	Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 (Implementing European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP))
	A strategy for the Sustainable Development of European Aquaculture
	Biodiversity Strategy
Actions	The revised Strategic Action Plan for the Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation of the Black Sea
	The Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black was amended in Sofia, Bulgaria 22-26 June 2002
	Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Protection of the Black (Istanbul, 1996)
Projects and programmes	Black Sea Environment Programme (1993)
	Control of eutrophication, hazardous substances and related measure for rehabilitating the Black sea Ecosystem
	Black Sea Ecosystem Recovery Project

	The S&T International Cooperation Network for Eastern European and Central Asian countries (IncoNet EECA)
	Networking on Science and Technology in the Black Sea Region (BS-ERA.NET)
	Black Sea Environmental Partnership
	Black Sea Research Programme (BSRP)

Source: Author based on <http://www.unep.org/regionalseas/programmes/nonunep/blacksea/default.asp> and <http://iea.uoregon.edu/page.php?file=home.htm&query=static>

On a strictly maritime level (Box 4) the EU has been taking a very active part in developing multilateral regional policies and approaches (such as in the MAP system⁵, in the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean and in the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development) and in proposing a variety of initiatives of its own (sometimes in cooperation with other countries in the region) both on fisheries⁶ and environmental issues (environment strategy for the Mediterranean [COM(2006) 475 final]) and marine management (proposal for the application of the Integrated Maritime Policy to the Mediterranean [COM(2009) 466 final]).

This incursion by the EU into Mediterranean space took the shape of EU legislation being implemented by the member States on the banks of the sea: the assumption and transposition of fisheries regulations for the area, the conducting of FAO sub-regional projects and the major transposition of Marine Strategy Framework Directive in EU-Med countries.

Box 4: Ways that EU participates in Mediterranean marine governance

Management policies concerning European marine space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU environmental strategies; Strategy for the protection and conservation of the marine environment; Proposal of European environmental strategy for the Mediterranean; funding instruments for the environmental protection (MEDSPA Programme/LIFE Programme). - European Territorial Strategy - Common coastal strategy - Integrated Maritime Policy; Integrated maritime policy for the Mediterranean - Common Fisheries Policy; Fishery regulations in Mediterranean waters; EU Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea
Euro-Mediterranean management policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in MAP and Barcelona Convention - Scientific projects in cooperation with third countries - Support for environmental programmes in the region - Cooperation in the field of underwater cultural heritage - Euro-Mediterranean environmental and fishery cooperation (Nicosia Charter, Cairo Declaration, Heraklion Declaration)

⁵ In this context it is interesting to refer to the 1990 Nicosia Charter and the 1992 Cairo Declaration on Euro-Mediterranean cooperation on environmental issues in the Mediterranean basin.

⁶ 2002 EU Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea in the framework of the Common Fisheries Policy [COM(2002) 535 final]; Council Regulation (EC) No. 1967/2006 of 21st December, 2006, concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea, European Union Official Journal, L 409, 30.12.2006.

The EU is to a certain extent driving the “Europeanisation” of the Mediterranean’s regional system, especially due to its leading role and also because many coastal states often concur with its legal approaches and take them on board as their own. However, despite there being a degree of unilateral projection of EU law towards Mediterranean countries, it is also true that this occurs within a complex political system of bilateral or multilateral relations and legislation on different levels (global, European, regional), which result in European leadership that is watered down and limited by the region’s climate of complexity and interaction (Barbé 2010).

2.3. Fisheries research

Cooperation is envisaged in UNCLOS (Arts. 117, 118, 119 and 197) with States required to adopt measures agreed with other States on either the world or regional scale in matters relating to the protection and conservation of the marine environment. UNCLOS (Art. 123) particularly stresses the need for cooperation in enclosed or semi-enclosed basins (Mannini *et al.* 2008).

The institutional framework through which a large part of fisheries-related research is channelled is the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) created under the provisions of Article XIV of the FAO constitution and which includes the Black Sea in its geographical area. All the coastal countries of the Mediterranean belong to the GFCM, as does a third country, Japan. However the only Black Sea members are Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey.

Sub-regional initiatives have subsequently been produced within the GFCM framework: CopeMed (1996), AdriaMed (1999), MedSudMed (2001), MedFisis (2004), ArtiFiMed (2008) and EastMed (2009) (Table 26). These projects have facilitated “...the broadening of intra-regional contacts which promote closer cooperation among Mediterranean scientists and countries on a regular basis” (Mannini *et al.* 2008). They are an example of the regional cooperation policies that can be found in the Mediterranean. The six projects are funded by three coastal countries plus the European Commission; this in turn reveals the difficulties and limitations of the vast majority of States, which are hugely dependent on the EU (either the European Commission itself or member-States) for research. In the Black Sea there is a similar initiative called BlackSeaFish (under the auspices of FAO and is managed from FAO-Bucharest). It was created in 2008 and is supported by Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey as well as the GFCM, the Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (BSC) and the Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC).

Marine research on the international scale in the Mediterranean and Black Seas can count on a very experienced and prestigious institution, the Mediterranean Science Commission (CIESM). It was created in 1908 and currently has 22 member-States. CIESM includes researchers from all the coastal countries and its activities are structured according to eight programmes: Hydrochanges, Mediterranean Mussel Watch, Exotic Species, MedGLOSS, Tropical Signals, JellyWatch and PartnerSHIPS (Table 27). European Commission Framework Programme projects with marine content have been put in place in both basins which have a bearing on fishing (Tables 28 and 29).

Table 26: FAO regional cooperative projects in the Mediterranean Sea

FAO REGIONAL PROJECTS	PARTNERS	FINANCING
AdriaMed (Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Adriatic Sea)	Albania Croatia Italy Montenegro Slovenia	Italian Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry Policies; European Commission
MedSudMed (Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily)	Italy, Libya, Malta, Tunisia	Italian Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry and Regione Siciliana and EU
CopeMed II (Coordination to Support Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Mediterranean, phase 2)	Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia Malta Italy, France, Spain	Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment; European Commission
ArtFiMed (Sustainable development of Mediterranean artisanal fisheries in Morocco and Tunisia)	Morocco, Tunisia, Spain	AECID
EastMed (Scientific and Institutional Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Eastern Mediterranean)	Greece, Italy, Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt, Gaza Strip and West Bank Lebanon	Greece, Italy, European Commission
MedFisis (Mediterranean Fisheries Statistics and Information Systems)	All Mediterranean countries	European Commission
MED-LME Fisheries (“Strategic Partnership For the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem – Regional Component: Implementation of Agreed Actions for the Protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its Coastal Areas” – Conservation of Biological Diversity – Implementation of SAP-BIO and Related NAPS)	Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, Turkey, Tunisia, Palestinian Authority. Countries involved in Component 3.2 are Morocco and Tunisia.	UNEP, World Bank, Spain, France and Italy. Also with the participation of all involved countries.
	GEF¹-supported Partnership for the Mediterranean² (MED-LME)³, (FAO+UNEP)	

¹ Global Environment Facility (GEF). United Nations Environment Programme.

² World Bank; UNEP, FAO and UNIDO; UNEP/MAP-MEDU, MEDPOL and its associated RACs (CP/RAC, SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC and INFO/RAC); UNESCO/HP, WWF, GWP-Med, MIO-ECSDE, GFCM, METAP and Spain, France and Italy.

³ World Bank-GEF Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership (Tranche 1) (GEF Grant: \$10.00 million) (http://www.thegef.org/gef/IWP_June_2006 and <http://www.medsp.org/english/scheda.asp>)

Source: Author based on <http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/topic/16108/en>

Table 27: CIESM. Regional cooperative projects in the Mediterranean Sea

Program	Partners
Hydrochanges (Continuous, long-term measurements of temperature & salinity of Mediterranean deep waters in key areas – a priority in the current context of global warming)	Institutions of: Italy (Coordinator), Tunisia, Morocco, Italy, France, Malta, Spain, Greece,
MusselWatch (Mediterranean Network for Systematic Sea-level Monitoring in the Mediterranean and Black Seas - regional subsystem of Global Sea Level Observing System)	Institutions of: France (Coordinator), Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Israel, Libya, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine.
Atlas of Exotic Species in the Mediterranean	-
MedGLOSS (Mediterranean Network for Systematic Sea-level Monitoring in the Mediterranean and Black Seas - regional subsystem of Global Sea Level Observing System)	Institutions of: Israel (Coordinator), Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Turkey, United Kingdom, Ukraine,
Tropical Signals (tropicalization of the Mediterranean Sea)	Institutions of: CIESM (Coordinator), Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Portugal, Spain,
JellyWatch (Monitoring jellyfish swarms along Mediterranean coasts and in the open sea)	Institutions of: France, Italy, Portugal, Turkey
PartnerSHIPS (Monitoring Mediterranean surface waters with ships of opportunity)	France (Coordinator)

Source: Author based on <http://www.ciesm.org/marine/index.htm>

Table 28: FP7. Main marine research projects. Mediterranean Sea

Topic	Project	Mediterranean and Black Sea partners
Research coordination (INCO-NET Project) ⁷	MIRA¹ (Mediterranean Innovation and Research Coordination Action) ⁸	Algeria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestinian administered areas, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Tunisia, United Kingdom.
	IncoNet EECA² (S&T International Cooperation Network for Eastern European and Central Asian Countries)	Greece, Germany, Russia, Austria, Ukraine, Turkey, France, Kazakhstan, Sweden, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Moldova, Norway, Estonia, Belarus, Romania, Georgia, Poland, Finland
Environment	MEDINA Marine Ecosystem Dynamics and Indicators for North Africa.	Italy, Spain, France, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt.

⁷ INCO-NET: strengthening bi-regional (INCO-NET) and bilateral dialogues. Promote and structure the participation of third countries in the activities of FP7.

⁸ «Other role of MIRA is to support the activities of the Union for Mediterranean and European Neighbourhood Partnership Instruments (ENPI) that need the identification and development of a Research agenda in support of its objectives” (http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/brochure_1100913.pdf).

Topic	Project	Mediterranean and Black Sea partners
	PEGASO People for Ecosystem-based Governance in Assessing sustainable development of Ocean and Coast	Spain (Coordinator), Turkey, Romania, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Egypt, Italy, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria, Croatia, Ukraine, Greece, United Kingdom
	INCOMMET³ Improving national capacities in observation and management of marine environment in Tunisia	Tunisia, Francia, Italia
	INCAM³ Improving national assessment and monitoring capacities for integrated environmental and coastal ecosystem management	Italy, Lebanon
	SEADATANET PAN-EUROPEAN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR OCEAN & MARINE DATA MANAGEMENT	France (Coordinator), Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark Georgia, Germany Greece, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom
Fisheries	MAREX Exploring Marine Resources for Bioactive Compounds. From Discovery to Sustainable Production and Industrial Applications	
	BLUEFIN TUNA	Italy (Coordinator), France
	SELFDOOT	Spain (Coordinator), France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Norway,
Networking	CREAM Coordinating research in support to application of EAF (Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries) and management advice in the Mediterranean and Black Seas.	Spain, Greece, Italy, France, Morocco, Tunisia, Romania, Bulgaria, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Egypt, Croatia, Malta, Cyprus, Georgia
Competence building	FORCE³ Fisheries and aquaculture-Oriented Research Capacity in Egypt.	Egypt, Italy, Ireland

Source: Author based on ¹ http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/brochure_1100913.pdf;

² http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/inconet_eeca_110913.pdf;

³ <http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/era-wide-projects.pdf>

Table 29: FP7 Main marine research projects. Black Sea

COUNTRY	TITLE
BULGARIA	A supporting programme for capacity building in the Black Sea region towards operational status of oceanographic services
GEORGIA	ASCABOS – A supporting programme for capacity building in the Black Sea region towards operational status of oceanographic services
	SEADATANET - Pan-european infrastructure for ocean and marine data management
	Estimation of human impact on small cetaceans of the Black sea and elaboration of appropriate conservation measures
	BLACK SEA SCENE - Black Sea scientific network
ROMANIA	ASCABOS - A supporting programme for capacity building in the black sea region towards operational status of oceanographic services
	Marine Pollution in the Black Sea due to Mining Activities: Risk Assessment, Development of Preventive and Remedial Action.
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	ASCABOS - A supporting programme for capacity building in the black sea region towards operational status of oceanographic services
	SEADATANET - Pan-european infrastructure for ocean and marine data management
TURKEY	Trophic controls in the Black Sea ecosystem
	Design and Implementation of Optimal Management Systems for European Fisheries
UKRAINE	-

Source: http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/home_en.html

Fisheries research of a more applied and operational nature is carried out within the FAO sub-regional projects (Map 9). These projects are temporary due to their administrative nature and they have end-dates, although they can be extended (CopeMed II). Their contingency and the administrative framework that they come under also affect their sources of funding according to the political and economic situation. Spain is involved in the financing of two projects (CopeMed II and ArtFiMed) through the Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency and Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment but their budgets are in a state of uncertainty due to the current economic crisis. The six sub-regional projects (Table 26) rely on three countries (Greece, Italy and Spain) plus the European Commission, and this makes them somewhat vulnerable and distinctly dependent on EU institutions. National abilities are heterogeneous and the indicators of scientific institutions and research vessels reveal marked differences from one coastal State to another (Tables 30 and 31).

Table 30: Research institutions and vessels. Mediterranean Sea

Countries	Research institutions	Research vessels
Albania	3	-
Algeria	3	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	-
Croatia	2	8
Cyprus	2	-
Egypt	2	-
France	9	22
Greece	7	5
Israel	1	1
Italy	24	17
Lebanon	1	-
Lybia	1	-
Malta	1	-
Monaco	2	-
Montenegro	1	-
Morocco	2	2
Palestine-Gaza strip	0	-
Slovenia	1	-
Spain	13	17
Syrian Arab Republic	2	-
Tunisia	1	-
Turkey	6	11

Source: Author based on <http://www.ciesm.org/online/institutes/marin.htm>
<http://www.rvinfobase.eurocean.org/charts/index.jsp?chartId=18>
<http://www.researchvessels.org/index.htm>

Table 31: Research institutions and vessels. Black Sea

Countries	Research Institutions	Research vessels
Bulgaria	2	2
Georgia	2	-
Romania	2	3
Russian Federation	19	28
Turkey	6	11
Ukraine	2	14

Source: Author based on <http://www.ciesm.org/online/institutes/marin.htm>
<http://www.rvinfobase.eurocean.org/charts/index.jsp?chartId=18>
<http://www.researchvessels.org/index.htm>

Map 9: The network of FAO Mediterranean regional projects

Source: FAO

3. FISHERIES COOPERATION: REGIONALISM AND BILATERALISM

KEY FINDINGS

- Bilateral arrangements can be a resource for circumventing over regional instruments.
- ICCAT and the recovery of the tuna population is an indicator of the effectiveness of international management.
- Implementing the ecosystem approach is closely linked to the role of regional agencies.
- In the Mediterranean Sea there is a wide and diverse range of maritime governance structures that involve the large majority of the coastal states.
- Whilst the maritime legal dimension can be considered to be sufficiently developed, the political and economic dimensions are the weak points of the governance.
- There is a history of cooperative actions on the regional level going back to at least the beginning of the 20th century.
- In more recent times, the so-called 1975 Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) has laid down a complex network of policies, arrangements, programmes, institutions and activities for the protection of the marine environment and aims in the long-term to achieve the necessary understanding that could serve as a basis for broader cooperation agreements.
- In recent years, several phenomena in the marine environment scenario have been subject to such rapid change that management instruments have not always been able to respond in the most suitable fashion. This has been due above all to the fact that these instruments are usually created by international organisations and their action mechanisms require broad consensus among countries.
- In the Mediterranean international/regional institutions and legislation coexist alongside the various coastal States' own legal frameworks, with regional cooperation instruments seemingly sometimes predominating while at other times national instruments prevail.
- The generalisation of exclusive economic zones and the shrinking of the High Seas legitimate positions of national predominance and bilateral agreements.
- Although some of the resources in the region are not formally identified as shared stocks, this is the expression that is normally used and the precautionary principle needs to be taken into account.
- Shared management continues to be one of the great challenges of fisheries management.
- Although the basins are relatively small in size, some matters or disputes are not important enough to be given a regional consideration.
- The sub-regional scale is an appropriate area of action for dealing with some of the issues that could be addressed with bilateral arrangements.
- The regional and bilateral approaches should be considered as complementary rather than exclusive categories.

3.1. The resources

Does the situation of fisheries resources in the Mediterranean and Black Seas merit a change in the fisheries management focus? In recent years fisheries resources in these waters have not evolved any differently to the worrying situation found worldwide, although some specific circumstances can be found. FAO reports highlight the decline experienced since the peak reached in major high commercial value species at the end of the 1980s and beginning of the nineties. FAO notes a 15% reduction in catches in Area 37 (the Mediterranean and Black Seas) (FAO 2012c). At the same time, half of catches are of small pelagic species, with the anchovy and the sardine constituting 59% between them. The serious environmental state of the Black Sea due to intense eutrophication is another feature of the basin (Borysova *et al.* 2005). A fall in catches by unit of effort can also be seen and overfishing is rife (<http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/focus/2005/107379/index.html>), although there are few signs of collapse. Notwithstanding, unlike other fisheries areas in the world, the Mediterranean Sea is showing surprising resilience due, it would seem, to the high degree of biodiversity it is home to: this basin represents about 1% of the surface area of the world's oceans, but is, nevertheless, an area where about 8-9% of all biodiversity is to be found. This implies that the use of the ecosystem approach to manage these waters is fully justified, and this, in turn, is associated with a regional and sub-regional focus.

3.2. The jurisdictional factor

Thirty-four percent of the waters of the Mediterranean and fourteen percent of the Black Sea are currently under the jurisdictional control of EU member countries. Should Italy bring into force its law declaring an ecological protection area to all the waters potentially under Italian jurisdiction, this percentage will rise to 41%, and it could rise even further if Greece were to declare some type of jurisdiction beyond its territorial sea. This all refers to the water column, as all of the seabed and the subsoil come under the jurisdiction of coastal States. This implies that if we take mid-lines as our references, the percentage of the seabed over which EU member States exercise rights of sovereignty is 58%, and 14% of the Black Sea. In the short to medium term, the trend in the Mediterranean Sea is to establish jurisdictional rights beyond the territorial sea, either through exclusive economic zones, fisheries areas or ecological protection areas. In reality, there are only three geographically - and jurisdictionally - significant States left that have still not established jurisdictional rights beyond their territorial seas (Italy, Greece and Turkey); and given the dispute raging between the last two of these, the only possible change in the short term would be the Italian ecological protection area coming into force. This jurisdictional dominion of the EU combined with its technical, scientific and economic capabilities provide it with a relative amount of power in the region regarding fisheries activity, and this in turn enables the regional and sub-regional action that construed in recent decades in the area of international relations -not without great effort- to be reinforced.

3.3. Is regional action in crisis?

The specialised literature does not record the need to replace regional or sub-regional cooperation with bilateral cooperation. Specialised reports (FAO/GFCM/CIESM) do nonetheless reflect the difficulties that are found for reaching a consensus bearing in mind the marked differences that exist between coastal States stated in preceding sections. Consensus among all the GFCM members (24) is the mechanism used for institutional

workings. Some personal contacts made specifically for writing this report⁹ make it clear that there is no state of opinion in favour of a bilateral cooperation system replacing the regional system in GFCM research forums and research committees. Similarly, there is no reference to this possibility in the report commissioned by the European Commission–EuropeAid Cooperation Office (2009), although it does again highlight how difficult it is for a consensus to be reached by such different members. However, the institutions with responsibilities recognise the advances and progress made in the area of regional cooperation, both with respect to broad (UNEP/MAP) and strictly fisheries (GFCM) issues and positions. In this respect, the GFCM is the only multilateral mechanism to have undertaken concerted action in the high seas and harmonise national management policies. This organisation (GFCM) has revamped its structure and procedures and introduced new management measures that came into effect in 2005 which represented a significant step-forward and turned it into a highly proactive inter-governmental organisation. Another of the regional organisations that operates in FAO area 37 (ICCAT) has also made substantial progress in tuna recovery, with a management measure-related fall in catches (FAO 2012). This is an extremely interesting case as it spotlights how effective the management of a shared stock, the tuna, is, when concerted action is absolutely essential.

However, is regional action a system that excludes other approaches? UNCLOS requires States to reach agreements and cooperate in the management of marine areas, either through bilateral, sub-regional or regional agreements. These references to cooperation can sometimes be used to create preferences in favour of some vested national interests, which means that they have to be applied on the basis of States' good faith (FAO, 1987). In other respects, there are no fisheries agreements in the Mediterranean and Black Seas between the EU and third countries such as those been established in other areas (fisheries partnerships agreements with southern countries, mostly from the African continent, and the northern agreements (Norway, Iceland and Faroe Islands¹⁰).

These are now, nevertheless, consolidated regional structures and this has resulted in significant achievements, such as the implementation of fisheries restricted areas to protect deep sea water habitats (European Commission, 2009). These regional structures will continue to be necessary especially while high seas waters remain, although the GFCM will be able to continue to conduct its duties and bear its competences in a scenario where there are no high seas, as is the case in the Black Sea. Regional cooperation requires a unique methodological approach in all management facets and this requirement also needs to be complied with when there is no high sea.

Bilateral accords can be considered as a complementary option on specific occasions: i) when consensus is not possible, ii) to solve very specific disputes (such as Mammelone), or when stocks are shared by only two countries (Spain-France in the Gulf of Lyon). Bilateral agreements could become more relevant once all coastal countries declare exclusive economic zones in a generalised way, as long as this type of instrument is not used to rule out regional policies.

The main problem, as is clear from the Black Sea (Popescu 2010), seems to be the lack of a forum¹¹ where common management decisions can be negotiated and decisions taken as

⁹ Juan A. Camiñas, Director of the FAO-CopeMed II Project (Malaga, Spain); Jorge Baro, Director of the Spanish Oceanography Institute (Fuengirola, Spain).

¹⁰ See http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/international/agreements/index_en.htm

¹¹ The "Study of the current status of ratification, implementation and compliance with maritime agreements and conventions applicable to the Mediterranean Sea Basin" report recommends the creation of a "...specific Forum for Governance of the Mediterranean Basin...for better management of the Mediterranean space (European Commission-EuropeAid Cooperation Office, 2009, 3).

to how to put them into practice, as evidenced by recent efforts by the European Parliament¹². Negotiations have been held on and off about a Fisheries Commission for the Black Sea since the beginning of the 1980s, but there is still no international body devoted to fisheries in the region.

International cooperation has worked more in environment- and research-related issues. Neither the Commission for the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution nor the Black Sea Economic Cooperation has been successful in adopting agreed fisheries-related measures or conventions despite the issue being addressed throughout the last decade.

One unwanted effect of bilateralism is the possibility of circumventing common measures to the exclusive benefit of one country, such as has occurred in the eastern Mediterranean: a regional convention would make common measures for restricting the capacity and catches of a specific fleet compulsory, whereas bilateral agreements could provide a way out that would enable part of the excess effort and excess capacity of said fleet to be saved.

The bilateral approach can also be seen to be encouraged through marine spatial planning, an action which is being driven by the EU's Integrated Maritime Policy. Regional strategies (for the Mediterranean Sea, see COM (2009) 466, final) that envisage marine spatial planning are being pushed forward in this framework. Special attention must in turn be paid to cross-border areas. Similarly, the passing of Directive 2008/56/EC concerning marine strategy implemented by member States is an instrument which would accommodate bilateral cooperation. In this case these are broad spectrum instruments which, nonetheless, logically include fisheries activity.

Given the complexity of fisheries management (in terms of diversity of ecosystems, resources, modes, fleets, etc.) and of the complexity itself (political, economic and cultural) in these two semi-enclosed basins, a reductionist approach to the type is not very appropriate: regional vs. bilateral focus. We find advantages and disadvantages in both types of approach and a combination of the two would probably enable advances to be made in better fisheries governance.

Box 5: Regional cooperation: Pros and cons

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition and experience of regional initiatives (MAP). • The regional system furthers transparency. • Significant advances in the way that the GFCM works. • Semi-enclosed seas involve various States. • Intra-Mediterranean regional oceanographic sub-units. • Integrating focus (ecosystem approach). • Consistency between environmental focus in fisheries management and regional perspective. • Inclusion of States that might not be included in a bilateral framework. • Cooperation in research gives a boost to data generation and to higher quality scientific research and provides an opportunity for information sharing due to greater mutual trust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack/defects of international governance. • Dominance of nation-State. • Territorial rights negotiated with a single State, not a supranational organisation. • Negative experiences of how international management institutions work. • Over participation of actors with little specific weight in the Mediterranean fisheries sector. • Defects in production system and data processing, and in production of scientific knowledge on the southern bank (with exceptions).

¹² European Parliament (Current and future management of Black Seas fisheries [[2010/2113 \(INI\)](#)] and European Parliament (EU Strategy for the Black Seas [[2010/2087 \(INI\)](#)])).

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. As a general criterion, the cooperation system that guarantees the greatest transparency among the various actors should be advanced.
2. Bilateralism should be considered as a complementary approach. Regional and bilateral approaches do not need to be regarded as mutually exclusive.
3. Bilateralism should not be understood as a way of re-nationalising either fisheries management or cooperation, bearing in mind that a crisis situation might make any decisions adopted more inclined to be of a temporary nature.
4. A bilateral approach could be an appropriate instrument in disputes or very localised issues and in matters in which the States involved have a track-record of understanding (shared stocks in the Gulf of Lyon, the dispute between Libya and Italy, and cooperation between Spain and Morocco, and Algeria and France).
5. The concept of shared stock should be maintained and strengthened as a cornerstone of the regional focus bearing in mind the progress made within ICCAT and GFCM.
6. Bilateral agreements should be made on the basis of equity between States.
7. Given the geopolitical fragmentation of the Mediterranean, an effective cooperation policy would have to be based on the concept of the differentiated approach as defined in the new focus of the European Neighbourhood Policy (from 2011 on).
8. Already existing FAO regional projects should be maintained and long-term funding guaranteed.
9. Bilateral arrangements that might be arrived at should not be an obstacle to either the implementation of the ecosystem approach nor for the setting up of a Forum for the governance of the Mediterranean basin.
10. The intermediate, sub-regional scale is especially appropriate in the Mediterranean and Black Seas on account of the oceanographic conditions and the geopolitical fragmentation of the region.
11. Fishing management should be included in EU maritime policy (regional and sub-regional) international actions.
12. It is recommended to define a long-term strategic framework for scientific cooperation in the whole of the Mediterranean basin that enables cooperation on marine research to be developed, including shared data and access to scientific information, and to deploy a wide-ranging multidisciplinary research effort under EU FP7 (COM (2009) 466, final).
13. Also, to spread and disseminate EU member States' procedures and action mechanisms as the operational guidelines for cooperation in the region.

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ANNEX

Table 32: Main international agreements applicable to the Mediterranean and Black Seas

	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	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	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	X
1989 Salvage	X			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	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							

Source: Author based on European Commission, 2009.

Table 33: 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
		Moroccan exclusive economic zone
	Fisheries Zone	Moroccan exclusive economic zone French 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
	Exclusive economic zone	Spanish fisheries protection zone Territorial seas of Italy
MONACO ¹ 2 maritime boundaries	Territorial sea	Territorial seas of France
	Jurisdictional waters of Monaco	French exclusive economic zone
ITALIA 12 maritime boundaries	Continental Shelf	CS 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	CS 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
ROMANIA 8 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
BULGARIA 6 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 EEZ

¹ Monaco is involved in some EU policies due to its special relationship with France.

Source: Author

NOTES

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES

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