

Agreement on the Demarcation of the Northern Maritime Boundaries and its Impact on the Egyptian Economy

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Abstract:

Maritime boundaries are clearly defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in 1982. Some countries dispute their maritime borders. That is why the United Nations has paid much attention to this issue, and how disputes that may arise between countries in conflict over their maritime borders can be resolved. Egypt is one of the countries that have common maritime borders with many countries, whether in the Mediterranean or the Red Sea.

Thus, the Egyptian state has the right to exploit all of its marine resources in accordance with international law. In order to avoid any future conflict and the freedom to exploit and extract those riches, an agreement must be made to demarcate the maritime borders of the Egyptian state. In this paper, authors discussed the state of the Egyptian maritime borders, and how Egypt was one of the first countries in the region to demand the delineation of maritime borders since 1951. As well as the size of large and good discoveries of marine resources as a result of the demarcation of borders and excavations within the Egyptian maritime borders and their great benefits that lead to improvement in the Egyptian economy in general.

This paper discussed the issue of demarcation of maritime boundaries of offshore States and the rules for delineation of maritime boundaries of coastal States in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Key words **maritime**, boundaries, borders, UNCLOS, territorial, economic.

1. Introduction

The seas have always been a battleground for sovereignty struggles by coastal states, long ago since the vast natural resources have been discovered beneath the sea. As a result, the principle of freedom of the sea has been significantly modified since its adoption in the seventeenth century, thus allowing coastal States to claim jurisdiction over waters adjacent to their coasts, and the boundaries of the coastal State's jurisdiction over their coasts have varied over the years. From 3 nautical miles to what they are now as defined in the (UNCLOS, 82).

In view of the historic evolution of the authority of the coastal States, it began in 1958, when the first United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was convened, which brought together 86 States, and adopted four international treaties covering regional seas, the deep seas, and region's economic zone and human resources. In 1960, the Second United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was convened in order to create an agreement on territorial sea boundaries and fishing rights. In 1967, the UN General Assembly decided that the change in technology and modern variables in the world made it imperative for the international community to focus on the legal issues governing the regions of the sea beyond the jurisdiction of the coastal state. Meetings continued from 1970 to 1982, when the UNCLOS, 82 was promulgated in 1982. This Convention set out the rules that reflected the recent trends in the law of the sea. The coastal State extended its jurisdiction towards the high seas and consequently the high seas region have been contracted.

2. Maritime Boundaries:

Maritime boundaries are clearly defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982. Articles 2 to 16 define territorial waters, while Article 33 sets out what is a contiguous zone (regional adjacent), Articles 55 to 75 specify what is an exclusive economic zone, and finally articles 76 to 85 defines limits of the continental shelf. All of the above-mentioned areas are measured towards the sea from the baseline, with the exception of inland waters being measured towards the ground. These four areas are often an important subject during the delimitation of the maritime boundary of the coastal state. (UN, 2000).

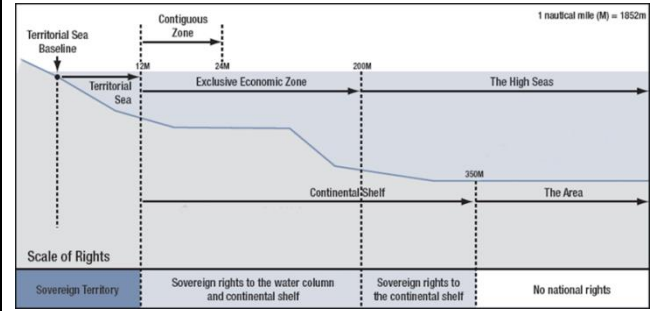


Figure (1): The various regions of the ocean over which a State may exercise sovereignty

Source: <https://www.civildaily.com>

3. Egyptian Maritime Boundaries division:

Egypt has been interested in maritime boundaries since the beginning of deliberations and was a member of the 1930 Hague Conference (UN, 1930). The process of declaring the Egyptian maritime borders began in 1951 and ended in 1990 through a set of national decrees and decisions.

3-1 Egyptian decrees:

A Royal decree on the territorial waters of the Kingdom of Egypt was issued on January 15, 1951 and published in (the Official Gazette) Al-Waqaae Newspaper, Issue No. 6 dated 18/1/1951. Article (4) stipulates that the water under national jurisdiction of the territory of the Kingdom of Egypt shall include all any Gulf waters along the coasts of the Kingdom, the above-ground waters not more than twelve nautical miles from the land or from any Egyptian island, as well as the water between it and the land, the water between the land and any Egyptian island not far from the land 12 nautical miles, as well as the water between the Egyptian one of which is 12 nautical miles away, and that the coastal sea of the Kingdom is located beyond waters under national jurisdiction of the Kingdom extends towards the sea to a distance of six nautical miles.

Presidential Decree No. 27 of 1990 concerning the baselines from which the maritime areas of the Arab Republic of Egypt are measured, Published in the Official Gazette No. 3 of January 18, 1990, Article 1 of which stipulates that the maritime areas under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Arab Republic of Egypt,

Including its territorial sea, shall be measured, including its regional sea, and shall begin from the straight baselines, which are related to the total points identified by the coordinates in that resolution. Article 2 refers to two annexes, one defining the coordinates relating to the Mediterranean Sea and the second coordinates of the Red Sea, provided that the annexes are an integral part of this resolution. Article III provides that the lists of coordinates contained in this resolution shall be announced in accordance with the rules in force in this regard and shall be notified to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3.2 Inland waters:

Article 8 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea stated in paragraph 1 "water that is confined beyond the State's baseline towards the shore is part of inland waters."

Article 4 of the 1951 decree, as amended in 1958, stated:

The inland waters of the Republic include:

(A) Water bays on the coasts of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

(B) Water above any low elevations located 12 nautical miles from the mainland or any Egyptian island, as well as water between these lowlands and the mainland;

(c) Water between the mainland and any Egyptian island not more than 12 nautical miles from the mainland;

(D) Water between the Egyptian islands at distance between each other does not exceed 12 nautical miles.

Obviously, Egypt chose the straight baseline system, and in fact Egypt was the second Mediterranean country after Yugoslavia to implement straight baselines (Letalik, 1988) because of the nature of the coastline and the presence of bays, and high tides.

However, by examining the 1951 decree, the following were found to be incompatible with **UNCLOS and may affect the baselines created:**

(A) The decree defines the bays as "any bay, entrance or arm of the sea". In accordance with Article 10 of the Convention, the Gulf is considered a Gulf only when a certain ratio

Between width and water within it is specified. Article 10/2 of UNCLOS, 1982 defines the Gulf as a clearly defined dent which, by analogy to the Width of its entrance, in such a way it contains water confined to the land, and constitutes more than one curve "shall not be considered as a bay unless it is an area equal to half a circle with a diameter drawn through or beyond the entrance of that dent." (UN, 1983)

(B) Another erroneous definition is the definition of the Island; "Island means any island, coral reef, rock or any permanent man-made structure not submerged at low tide". The island is defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in Article 121, "its plots of land are naturally formed, surrounded by water, and above water at high tide". Furthermore, in Article 60, paragraph 8, "artificial islands, installations and structures do not have the status of islands."

(C) The decree equates the lowlands with the islands 12 nautical miles from the mainland. Although Article 13 provided equitably in Paragraph 1 of UNCLOS states that "the low water line at that altitude can be used as a baseline for the measurement of the territorial sea width"; Article 7 provided equitably in Paragraph 4 considers only low tidal elevations as points Reference when there are beacons or similar structures built on them.

(D) Although Egypt has delta, considered to be highly unstable, it has not declared its right to change baselines in the future if the nature of the coastline changes, in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 1.2 of the Convention.

3.3 Territorial waters:

In the statement accompanying the Egyptian ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982, the opening statement was:

"Egypt determines the width of its territorial sea to 12 nautical miles, pursuant to Article 5 of the Order of 18 January 1951, as amended on February 17, 1958, in line with the provisions of Article 3 of the Convention." The territorial waters have been defined as the waters spanning 12 nautical miles to the sea of "inland waters", this is theoretically true, but in order to conform the convention it would be more appropriate to

Say that it extends towards the sea from the "baseline". Furthermore, the Decree continues to establish baseline mapping rules in a mix of regular and straight baselines, rather than article 14 of the Convention.

3.4 Contiguous area:

The contiguous area was originally claimed in the decree of 1951, with a width of 6 nautical miles beyond the territorial sea "to enforce security, navigation and other financial and health laws and regulations." Although later in 1983 it was extended to 12 nautical miles, but the decree has not been amended since then, leaving a contradiction between the decree and the Declaration. In addition, the decree must detail the sovereign rights of the state in the region, rather than the vague statement above. It is mentioned in Article 33, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which states that the State has the right to exercise controls in the Area to prevent violation of customs, financial, immigration and health laws.

3.5 Continental Shelf:

In the 1958 decree, Egypt claimed the continental shelf to width of 200 miles instead of the 1956 Bill of the Sea, this has not yet been updated ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, mainly because of the Declaration of ratification in 1983, Egypt has recognized that economic waters 200 Nautical miles, which implicitly claims the continental shelf for the same width. As described by Hollis & Rosen (2010), "UNCLOS contains provisions for States to claim a continental shelf of 200 nautical miles from the baseline."

3.6 Exclusive Economic Zone:

The idea of an exclusive economic zone is that the coastal state has the right to extend its economic control to large areas adjacent to its shores, where it has the right to explore and exploit unilaterally the living and non-living wealth of that area. In 1983, Egypt ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and reached to the Declaration of ratification stating that from the day on which it ratified the Convention, sovereignty rights shall be exercised over the exclusive economic zone adjacent to the territorial sea in the

Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea likewise. With Parts 5 and 6 of the Convention, the right to explore and exploit the seabed, groundwater and contiguous waters, for living or non-living resources, to establish structures, or all other activities relating to the exercise of their rights. Interestingly, the announcement did not specify exactly the breadth of the exclusive economic zone.

3.6.1 Sovereign and jurisdiction Rights of the Coastal State over the Exclusive Economic Zone:

The purpose of establishing the exclusive economic zone is to ensure that the coastal State controls the entire wealth of the seas adjacent to its shores. Living resources in the area mean natural resources of all kinds, whether plant or animal, whether found on the surface of the water, or within its column, or on the bottom, or below the bottom of the area, and the definition given in Article 55 of the Convention for the region shows that the coastal State sovereign and jurisdiction rights over it.

Sovereign rights are limited to Article 56 of the provision stating that the coastal State in the exclusive economic zone shall have sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing living and non-living natural resources of the water above the seabed, seabed and subsoil thereof, as well as other exploration activities and economic exploitation of that region, such as the production of energy from water, currents and wind.

4. Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries

The delimitation of a maritime boundary is intended to establish the boundary between two maritime zones. This determination is usually the result of negotiations between the States concerned and is governed by the international law of the sea (as per the 1982 United Nations Convention). In the event of a dispute, the delimitation of the boundary is to be made by an arbitral tribunal if the parties to the dispute accept it, Therefore, the demarcation of maritime boundaries relates to territorial waters, the continental shelf, and the exclusive economic zone of each coastal State. According to the Law of the Sea and the International Court of Justice.

The International Court of Justice (1969) noted that the demarcation of maritime boundaries was a process "to delineate the boundaries of an already existing region, in principle, and not to define a new one." As in the Mediterranean, where no one country out of 20 oversees it, far from the other, either opposing or adversely over a distance of 400 nautical miles (Attard, 2001). Egypt is no different. Mixing maritime borders with Cyprus, Turkey and Greece in opposition to Libya and neighboring Israel. Not to mention the interference in the Red Sea with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Sudan. All these issues are related to the Egyptian maritime borders.



Figure (2): BA Chart 183 Ra's at Tin to Iskenderun

Source: United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, (1992)

4.1 Bilateral Agreement between Egypt and Cyprus

In 2003, the two countries agreed to define the exclusive economic zone for each country by drawing a middle line based on the principle of equality of baselines on both parties (Arab Republic of Egypt and Republic of Cyprus, 2003). This meridian line consists of 8 points with fixed coordinates (Annex 1 of the Agreement) from 1 to 8 (West to East) as shown in Figure 3, as stated in Article 1 of the Agreement.

In Article 2 of the Agreement, the two States agreed that natural resources that might extend from one Party's exclusive economic zone to the other's exclusive economic zone, so another agreement should be undertaken to modify the exploitation of these resources. In Article 3, the Agreement clearly stated that "if either party would be involved in the demarcation of a border with a third party in contact with the meridian line, the notification and consultation

With the other party should be subject to notification".

Article 4 provides that in the event of disputes that may arise from the implementation of this Agreement, diplomatic channels shall be used first and, if not, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration.

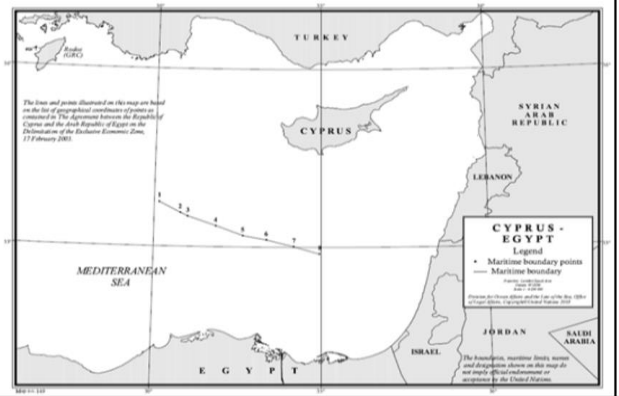


Figure (3): The maritime boundary line between Egypt and Cyprus

Source: (UN, 2003)

4-2 Dispute:

As soon as the bilateral agreement was signed, the State of Turkey objected in 2004 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the grounds that the intermediate line agreed in points 1 to 6 had overlapped with other EEZ countries in the region (UN, 2004).

Cyprus responded to this objection in 2005, and correspondence between Turkey and Cyprus through the United Nations continued until 2006, ceasing without serious action to abolish the Convention (UN, 2005a, 2005b, 2006). Interestingly, Egypt had no role in this correspondence.

In a similar way, but relatively late, in 2013 the Egyptian parliament approved draft law 3 recommending the abolition / revision of the above-mentioned convention due to various points of non-compliance with UNCLOS, violation of the Cyprus Convention, and neglect by the Egyptian government. Points are as follows:

A. Article A endorsed equivalence as a principle in the Convention, and its use in further conflicts, without reference to Egypt's historical rights in the region and does not fit the length of the coast.

B. Although the agreement stipulates that the

Future amendment may be applied in the meridian line if it is mixed with other parties, Egypt has not been in contact with other countries in the region to confirm this situation.

C. Based on the Turkish position, points 1 to 6 are mixed with the Turkish and Greek economic zones, which means that Egypt and Cyprus are not entitled to reach an agreement without considering all parties involved.

D. It was discovered that in 2011 the area concerned was rich in natural resources according to geologist Khaled Odeh (Abdel Aziz, 2013), and according to the text of the agreement, this may cause a revision of the agreement, or at least an important amendment agreement.

E. In 2010, Cyprus signed an agreement with the State of Israel on the demarcation of the border (Republic of Cyprus and the State of Israel, 2010), without consulting the Egyptian side, although this agreement affects point 8 of the meridian line, in clear violation of the text of the Convention.

The agreement stipulated that if diplomatic efforts to resolve the dispute fail, the case will be referred to arbitration, without specifying the arbitration board. This violates the 1983 Declaration of Ratification, which states: "Egypt declares that it accepts the arbitration procedure, whose parties are specified in Annex VII to the Convention." The Annex, clearly stated in article 2, paragraph 1, provides that "each State Party shall be entitled to nominate four arbitrators."

4.3 Maritime Delimitation Agreement between Egypt and Cyprus 2013.

In 2013, Egypt and Cyprus concluded an agreement to demarcate the maritime boundaries between the two countries to benefit from the natural resources of the two countries' exclusive economic zone in the Eastern Mediterranean. On the bases of the meridian line, which makes each point along its equally spaced length from the nearest point on the baselines of both parties. The border demarcation agreement between Egypt and Cyprus concluded in 2013 was founded on the rules and principles of international law, specifically the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982.

The agreement was deposited, published and

Registered with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the Organization. Although, The Egyptian navy, at the time, official data on the demarcation of the border was to help the two countries reuse the shared marine resources in the territorial waters of both the Egyptian and Cypriot countries, and this agreement coincided with the announcement that the gas explored in the Mediterranean Sea.

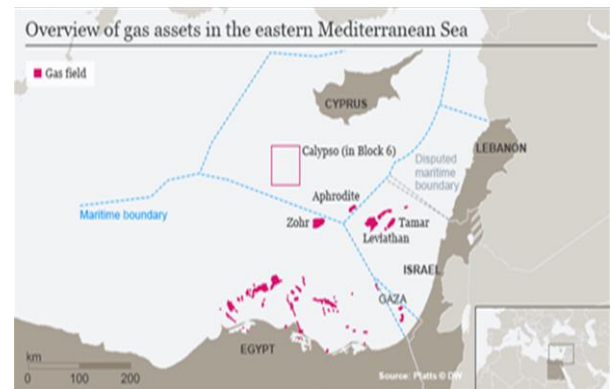


Figure (4): Overview Of Gas Assets In The Eastern Mediterranean sea.

Source: info@dw.com, 2019

4.3.1 The Economic Importance of Maritime Delimitation Agreement between Egypt and Cyprus 2013.

This agreement is the main reason for the discovery of a lot of untapped wealth, especially the "Field of Zohr", the largest field in the Mediterranean area of 100 square kilometers with reserves estimated at 30 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. And The Egyptian state could not go ahead and exploit these riches without Agreement on the Demarcation of the Northern Maritime Boundaries. (Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

5. Egyptian gas fields in the Eastern Mediterranean:

Following the signing of the border demarcation agreement between Egypt and Cyprus, the General Petroleum Corporation and the Holding Company for Natural Gases started in 2013 to launch international bids for research and production of gas and oil. In 2013, Gas Holding presented 22 sectors in the Gulf of Suez, Western Sahara, the Mediterranean and the Nile Delta,

According to the Ministry of Petroleum. In 2015 «Gas Holding» launched 8 sectors for research in the Mediterranean. Since the end of 2013, Egypt has signed a number of oil agreements with huge investments and drilled 254 wells, according to the Ministry of Petroleum. (Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

British BP, Italy's «ENI» and Dutch Shell account for the majority of Egypt's oil and gas exploration and production. The volume of investment in the oil and gas field is 9.5 billion dollars, and the target is to reach 18 billion dollars by 2023, according to the Egyptian Minister of Petroleum. Egypt's gas production is 6.8 billion cubic feet per day, according to the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum. (Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).



Figure (4): Map of Oil and Gas Concession Areas in Egypt. Source: .(Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019)

5-1 Western Abu Madhi:

On July 20, 2015, the Ministry of Petroleum announced that the Italian company «ENI» discovered in the Delta region in Egypt a gas field with reserves of up to 15 billion cubic meters, and the new discovery in the west region of Abu Madhi, 120 km northeast of Alexandria, and «ENI» through Its Egyptian company International Egyptian Oil Company is 75 % of the West Abu Madi concession, while british petroleum owns 25%.

5-2 Nawras Field

It was discovered in July 2015, in the West Abu Madi concession in the Nile Delta, and is one of the largest Egyptian gas fields, producing 180 million cubic feet of gas and 1,500 barrels per day of condensate. (Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

5-3 Shorouk field

It was announced in August 2015, in the deep waters of the Mediterranean in the Shurook concession area (Egyptian economic waters), and contains reserves of 30 trillion cubic feet of gas, equivalent to about 5.5 billion barrels of oil equivalent. .(Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

5-4 Nour field

It was unveiled in 2018 and is located in the Nour area of the North Sinai concession area in the Mediterranean Sea, about 50-60 square kilometers from the Mediterranean coast.

The field is located in the southeast of the Shorouk offshore area, which includes the giant Zohr field, one of the largest gas fields in the Eastern Mediterranean. .(Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

5-5 North Alexandria Field

The Torres, Libra, Fayoum, Giza and Rivin a set of fields which are the discovery of DIA. The planned production of Torres and Libra will be 600,000 cubic meters per day, and the Giza and Fayoum fields will produce 400 million cubic meters per day. .(Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

5-6 Northeast Delta Wells

It is a group of "wells West 2" and its production is estimated at 100 million cubic feet of gas per day, and increased the production of the company's Nawras field to 670 million cubic feet of gas per day, in addition to the wells Nidoko Northwest 6 Northeast Delta, belonging to "Petrobel" At a production rate of 140 million cubic feet of gas per day, the Nidoko West 2 well has a production rate of 100 million cubic feet per day. (Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

5-7 Atoll well 1:

On March 9, 2015, BP Egypt announced a new gas in the North Damietta offshore area in the eastern Nile Delta of the Mediterranean. Drilling at the Atoll-1 deepwater exploration well, which is currently being drilled using the sixth-generation Maersk Discovery rig for offshore drilling rigs, has reached a depth of 6,400 meters below sea level, penetrating a high-quality sand-bearing layer of Oligocene Era which is a gas-

Carrying layer with a thickness of 50 Meters. (Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

5-8 The field of “Malik”:

The Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources announced on February 27, 2015, the discovery of a new oil field in the south of the country, known as «Malik» through South Valley Petroleum Holding Company, with reserves estimated at 9.6 million barrels of light crude oil.

The ministry of Petroleum said that the field currently produces 430 barrels per day of high-quality light crude oil, and it plans to increase production rates by drilling 7 new wells. (Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

5-9 West Meleiha well:

In January 2015, the Italian company «ENI» announced a petroleum discovery in the deep west of Meleiha in the Meleiha development area of Western Sahara, about 300 km west of Alexandria.

A deep well west of Meleiha was drilled at a depth of 4,175 meters, where oil was discovered at a high quality 40 API in an oil-bearing layer 20 meters thick in the formation of the flag of the lower Web, and the drilling showed thick overlaps of gas and condensate in the formations of deep Safa, according to a statement For the Italian company.(Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

5-10 Field of Zohr:

The discovery, which was described as the largest in Egypt's history, came on August 30, 2015, when Italian company «ENI» announced the discovery of a field that appeared in the Mediterranean, with reserves of 30 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, confirmed by the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum in its statement. The Italian company said the discovery is the largest ever in the Mediterranean and may become one of the largest gas discoveries in the world. This discovery covers an area of 100 square kilometers at a depth of 4757 feet (1450 meters) and reaches a maximum depth of about 13553 feet (4131 meters) and this field is one of the largest fields discovered in the Mediterranean, exceeding the Israeli Leviathan gas field.

In March 2016, the Ministry of Petroleum announced the start of the first phase of the

production of the Zohr field, through the injection of investments worth \$ 4 billion, and expected to increase production, within two years, providing energy to the local market and meet the needs of development plans. . (Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

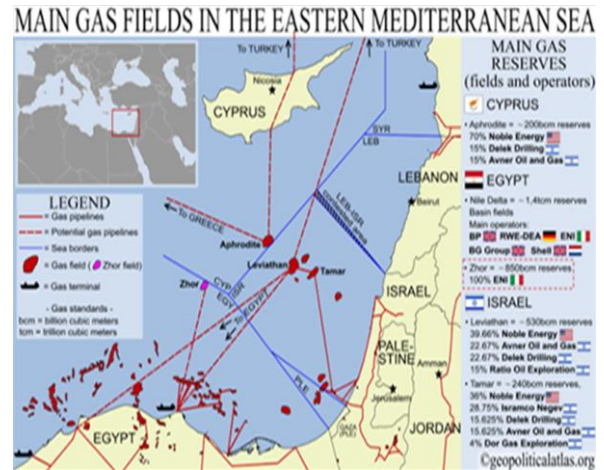


Figure (5): Map of Natural Gas Fields in the Eastern Mediterranean Infographic. Source: Infographic, (2019)

The production of the Zohr field reached about 1.750 billion cubic feet per day of gas in August, before reaching about 2 billion cubic feet per day before the end of 2019, and 2.7 billion cubic feet by mid 2020. This production will constitute about 40% of Egypt's production from Gas. According to the plan, Egypt's Zohr field will export part of its gas to Europe and the Middle East.(Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

This discovery resulted in achieving self-sufficiency, which is the first step towards export, but not through the export of natural gas as crude, but to maximize the benefit. With an investment of about 1.5 billion dollars, to increase exports and expand the delivery of gas to homes. The Ministry of Petroleum pointed out that the state has a clear plan to establish two petrochemical complexes first in Ain Sokhna and begin production in the first quarter of 2020, and the second in El Alamein to double the production of petrochemicals Egypt to about 13 million tons compared to about 4.5 million tons currently, where it is expected to achieve revenues up To a value of between 4.5 and 5 billion dollars a year. . (Ministry of Petroleum – Egypt, 2019).

6. Conclusion and Recommendations:

The maritime boundaries of any coastal State and the right to exploit the wealth within it is a legitimate right of the coastal State under international conventions in this regard. That is why the United Nations has paid much attention to this issue and how to resolve these conflicts that may arise between rival states on their maritime borders. In this paper, the authors clarify the state of the Egyptian maritime boundary, and how Egypt was one of the first countries in the region to claim maritime boundaries since 1951.

Egypt could not prospect for gas in the Mediterranean waters until after the signing of the border demarcation agreement. Therefore it is necessary and important for the countries to start the limitation of their, because the companies will not prospect in a maritime area what a state claims ownership and then turns out to be the property of another country as happened between many countries in this part.

Therefore, after discussing the current situation of the Egyptian economy after the marine discoveries in the Eastern Mediterranean, it became clear that the recent discoveries have a positive impact on the Egyptian economy through the establishment of a number of projects that serve these discoveries, which are estimated at billions in the field of liquefaction and others, To be in a state of full compliance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The paper generally recommends:

*Demanding to maintain a fast pace in the delimitation of all Egyptian maritime boundaries and the adoption of rules governing them and not to slow down the procedures, because the slowdown leads to the loss of large areas of water, especially in the exclusive economic zone.

*Issuing a national decree declaring the exclusive economic zone of the country and re-revising and defining the bays and islands in article 1 of the 1951 decree to conform to those in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and revising the baselines accordingly. Collects all declarations issued by the Egyptian state and conforms to the standards of

International agreements.

*Review the Egypt Cyprus agreement with Turkey, Greece and Israel as third parties to determine the true boundaries of the Egyptian state and recover the looted ones.

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