This report examines the law on maritime delimitation under the law of the sea. Convention (the convention) and the maritime boundary dispute between Syria. To make matters worse, the oil-rich nation of Lebanon has also raised a claim on the maritime boundary dispute between Syria. This raises a question about the international law as to what constitutes a maritime boundary and the problems arising from such a boundary. This is particularly so in a context where the boundary is located in the Mediterranean Sea. The international law of the sea (the law of the sea) provides for the delimitation of maritime boundaries in the following areas:

1. Territorial waters
2. The continental shelf
3. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
4. The High Seas

The law of the sea has evolved over the years to address these issues. The specific areas covered under the law of the sea include:

- Territorial waters: These are the waters adjacent to a country’s coastline. The breadth of territorial waters is determined by the country’s coastline, and it is typically 12 nautical miles.
- The continental shelf: This is the submerged extension of the coastal landmass.
- The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ): This is the zone that extends 200 nautical miles from the baseline of a country’s coastline.
- The High Seas: These are the areas beyond and outside the EEZs of all states.

Maritime Boundaries and the Law of the Sea

The law of the sea is governed by a number of international treaties, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). UNCLOS sets out the rules for the delimitation of maritime boundaries and the use of the sea.

Historical Development

The law of the sea has evolved over centuries. The early rules were based on the concept of “freedom of the seas,” which allowed states to navigate the oceans without interference. However, this freedom was not absolute, and states began to assert control over their maritime zones.

- Territorial seas: The first territorial sea concept was developed in the late 19th century. The concept of a territorial sea was based on the idea that a state should have control over the waters adjacent to its coastline.
- Continental shelf: The concept of the continental shelf was developed in the early 20th century. The continental shelf is the submerged extension of the coastal landmass.
- Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ): The concept of the EEZ was developed in the late 20th century. The EEZ is a zone that extends 200 nautical miles from the baseline of a country’s coastline.

The Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries

The delimitation of maritime boundaries is a complex process that involves the application of international law. The process typically involves the following steps:

1. Identification of the parties
2. Determination of the legal status of the maritime zone
3. Determination of the delimitation line
4. Negotiation and agreement
5. Ratification and implementation

The delimitation process is often carried out through negotiations between the states involved. The process may also involve the intervention of international organizations, such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

Examples of Maritime Boundary Disputes

There have been many examples of maritime boundary disputes over the years. Some of the most notable include:

- The boundary dispute between Somalia and Kenya: This dispute involved the delimitation of the maritime boundary between Somalia and Kenya. The ICJ ruled in favor of Kenya, and the boundary was established on a line that runs from the coast to the center of the continental shelf.
- The boundary dispute between Bangladesh and India: This dispute involved the delimitation of the maritime boundary between Bangladesh and India. The ICJ ruled in favor of Bangladesh, and the boundary was established on a line that runs from the coast to the center of the continental shelf.

Conclusion

The law of the sea is a complex and evolving area of international law. The delimitation of maritime boundaries is a critical issue for many states, and the process involves a complex interplay of international law and diplomacy. The development of new technologies and the rise of new maritime security issues are likely to further complicate the process in the future.