



# Pollution and Legislation

**Satellite Monitoring and Assessment of Sea-based Oil Pollution**

**Istanbul, 13-14 June 2005**



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Analysis of international legislation to define:

- Where pollution happens?
- What can be legally discharged?
- Who can prosecute the polluters?

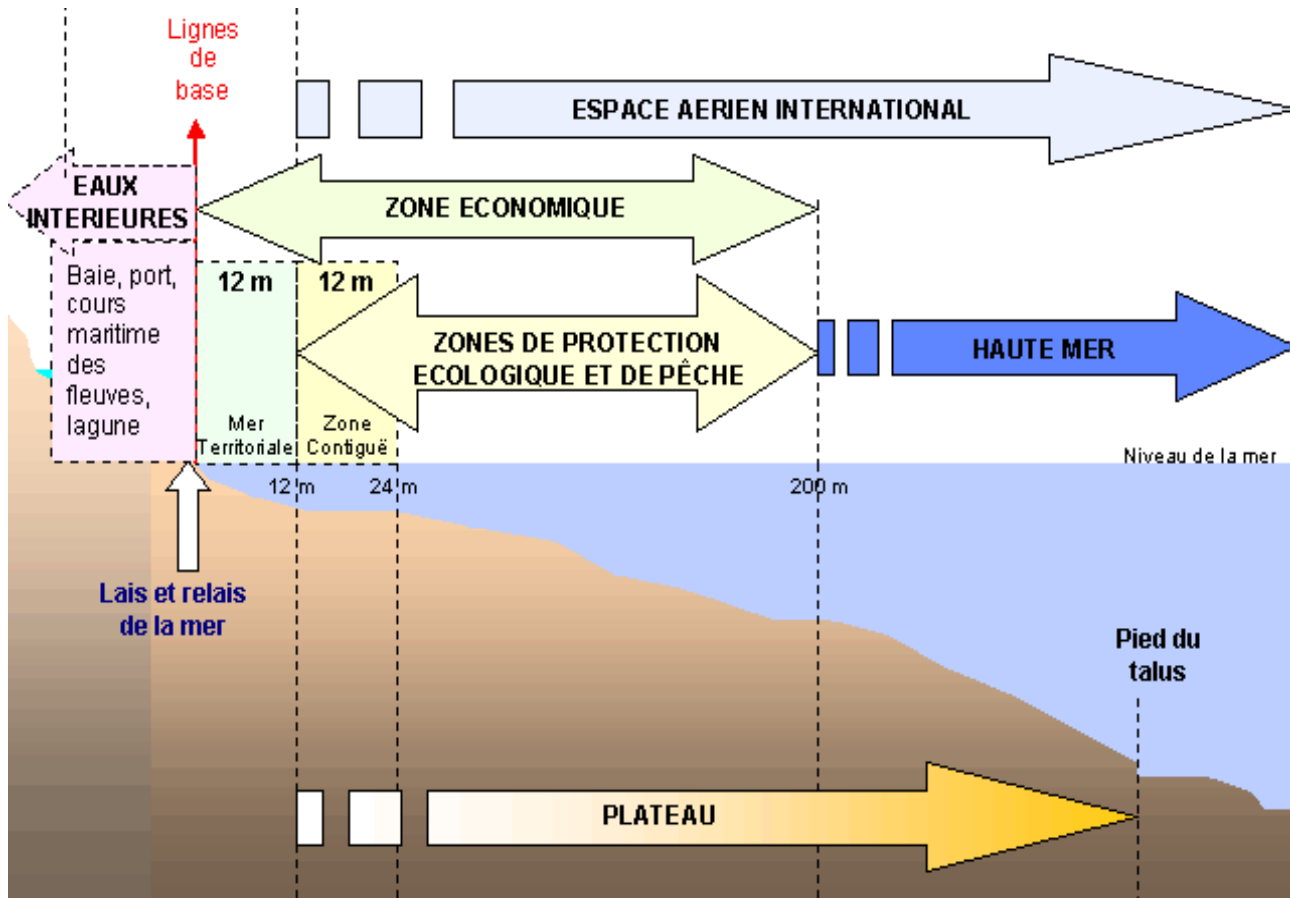


How many maritime 'borders' exist?

5 (+1) in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS)

+ .....

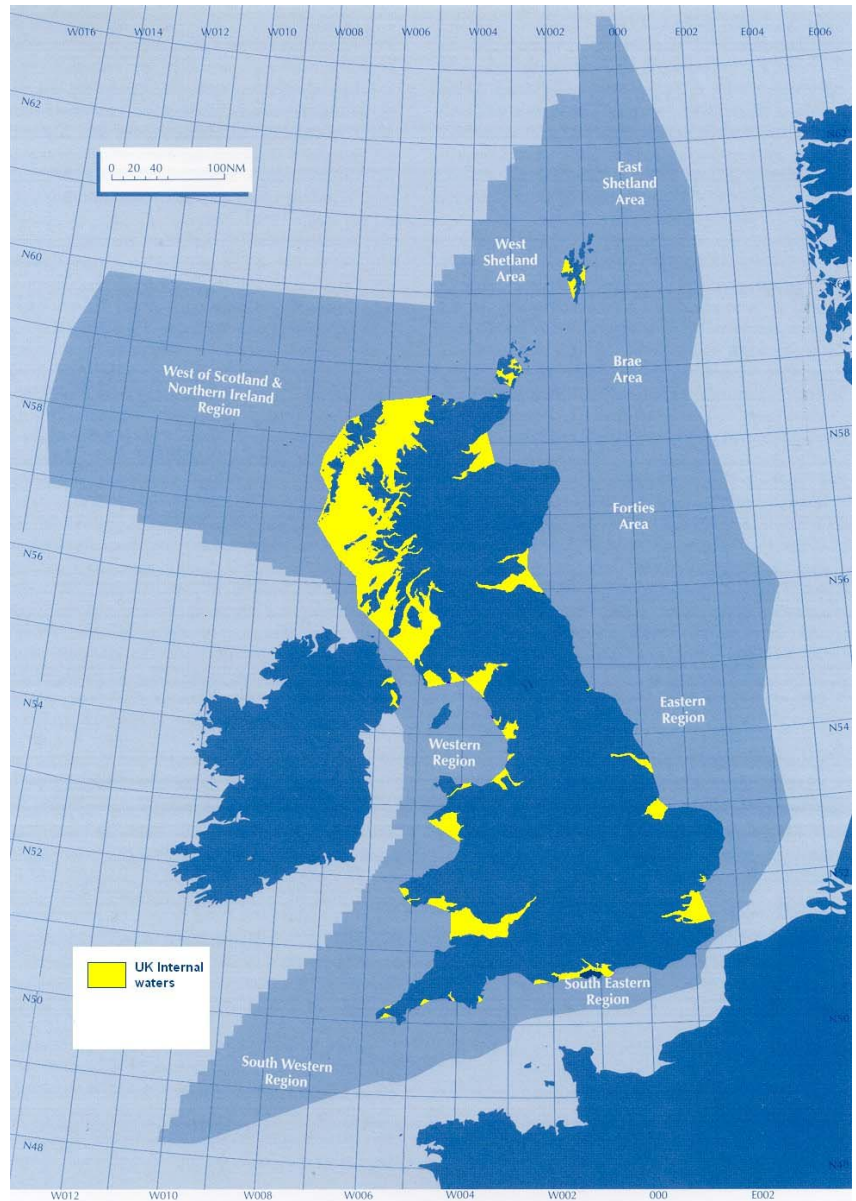
# Principal maritime boundaries are defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 1982



Delimitation of sea areas in nautical miles (m).  
From CEDRE website: <http://www.le-cedre.fr>

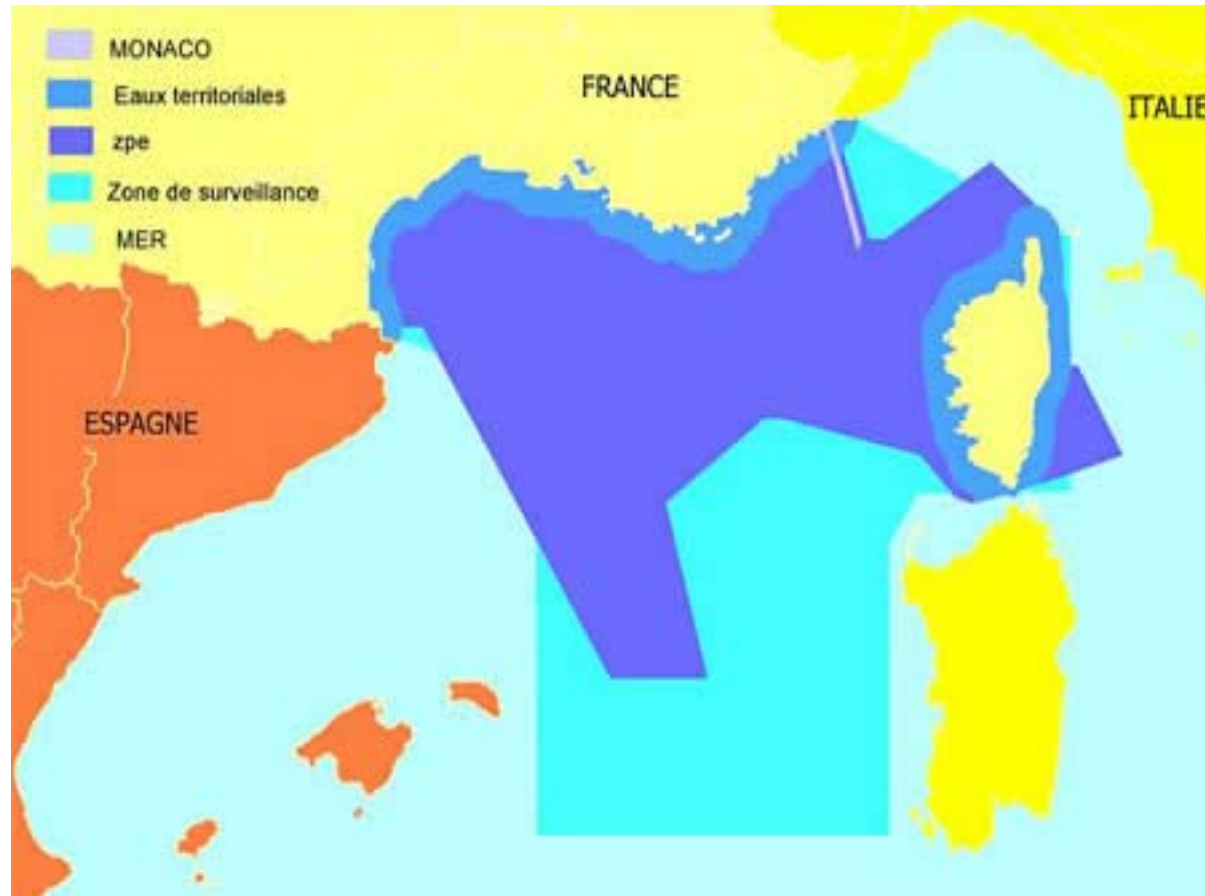
**Many States have not declared an EEZ but only specify areas to protect and preserve the marine environment**

*(UK Pollution and Control Zone)*



From UK Maritime and Coast Guard Agency website:  
[http://www.mcga.gov.uk/c4mca/mcga-environmental/mcga-dops\\_cp\\_environmental-counter-pollution/mcga-dops-cpr-ncp-dra](http://www.mcga.gov.uk/c4mca/mcga-environmental/mcga-dops_cp_environmental-counter-pollution/mcga-dops-cpr-ncp-dra)

**In a continuous process of calibration of claims to sea space, Countries have defined specific areas also according the geographical position**  
*(France has an EEZ in the Atlantic and a EPZ in the Mediterranean)*



French Environmental Protection Zone (ZPE) in dark blue.  
From CEDRE website: <http://www.le-cedre.fr>



National claims may overlap, creating areas of disputed jurisdiction/competence that can lead to confrontation and even open conflict.

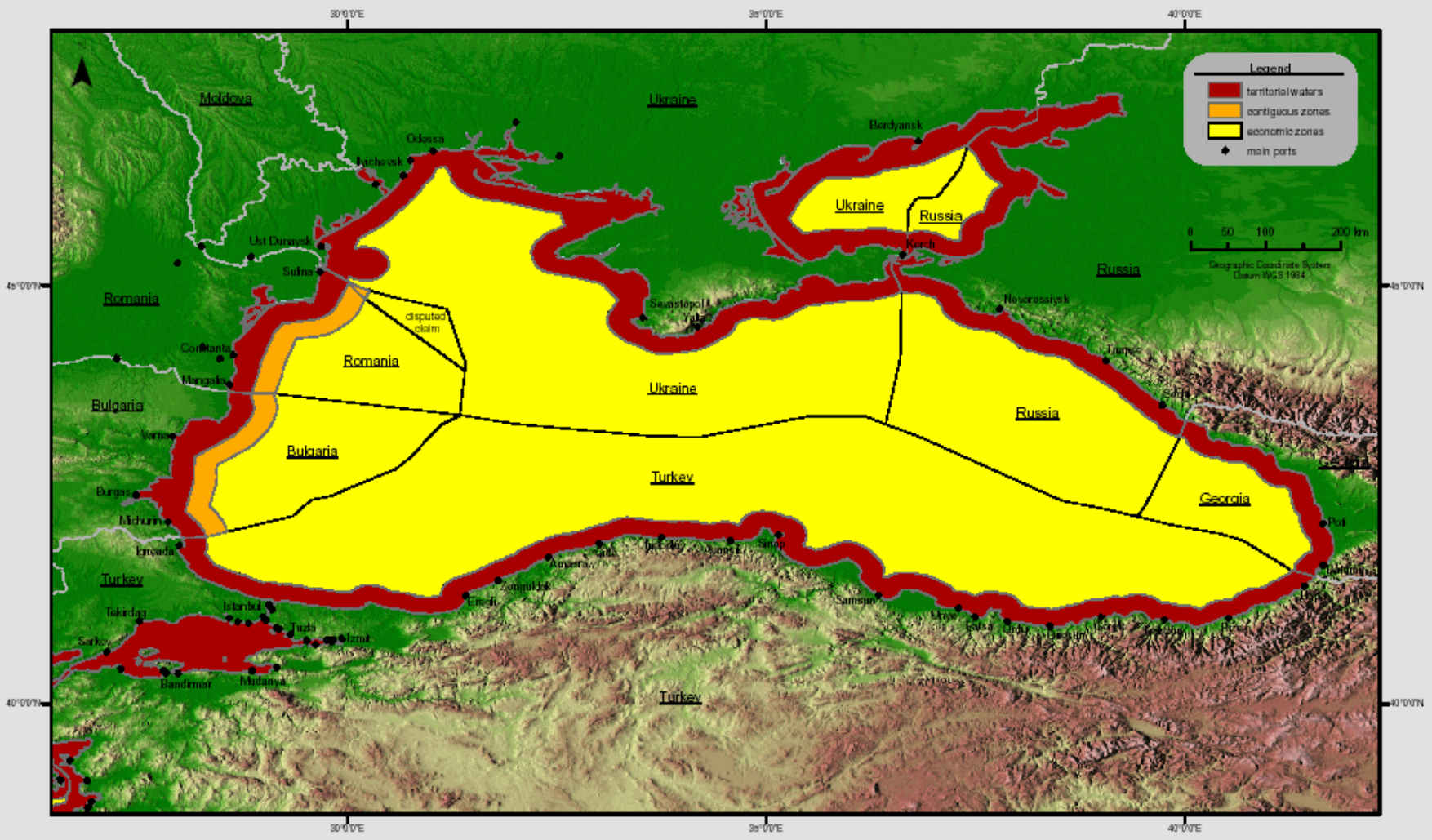
The reconstruction of maritime claims and boundaries and their associated jurisdictional aspects is complex, and in many cases, confusing or contradictory.

Zone of Ecological and Fishery Protection (ZPEP) as unilaterally defined in the Adriatic Sea by Croatia in October 2003. From Croatian Embassy in France website: [http://www.amb-croatie.fr/actualites/adriatique\\_croatie\\_zpep.htm](http://www.amb-croatie.fr/actualites/adriatique_croatie_zpep.htm)

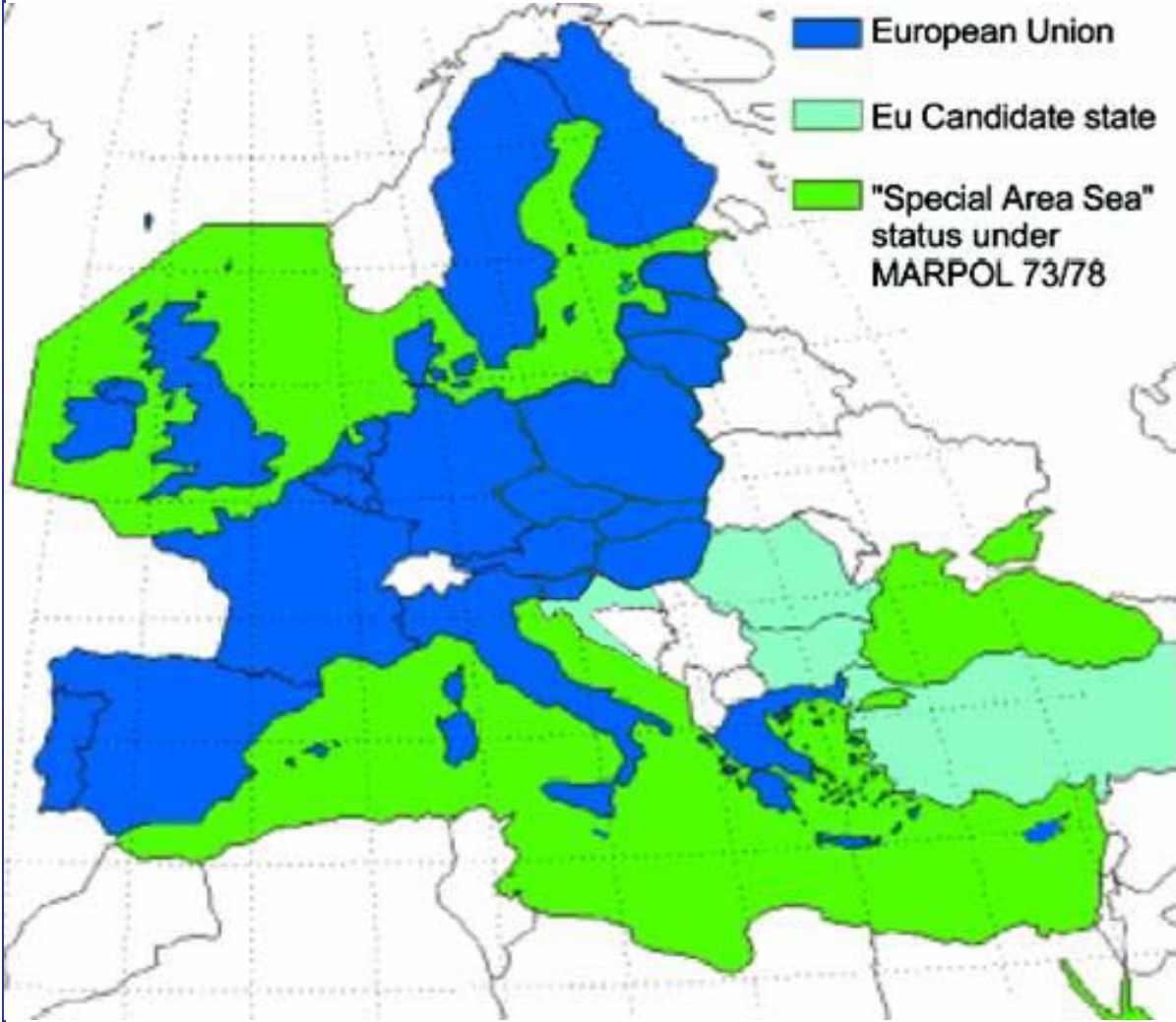
Black Sea - Maritime boundaries, ownerships and claims



Joint Research Centre

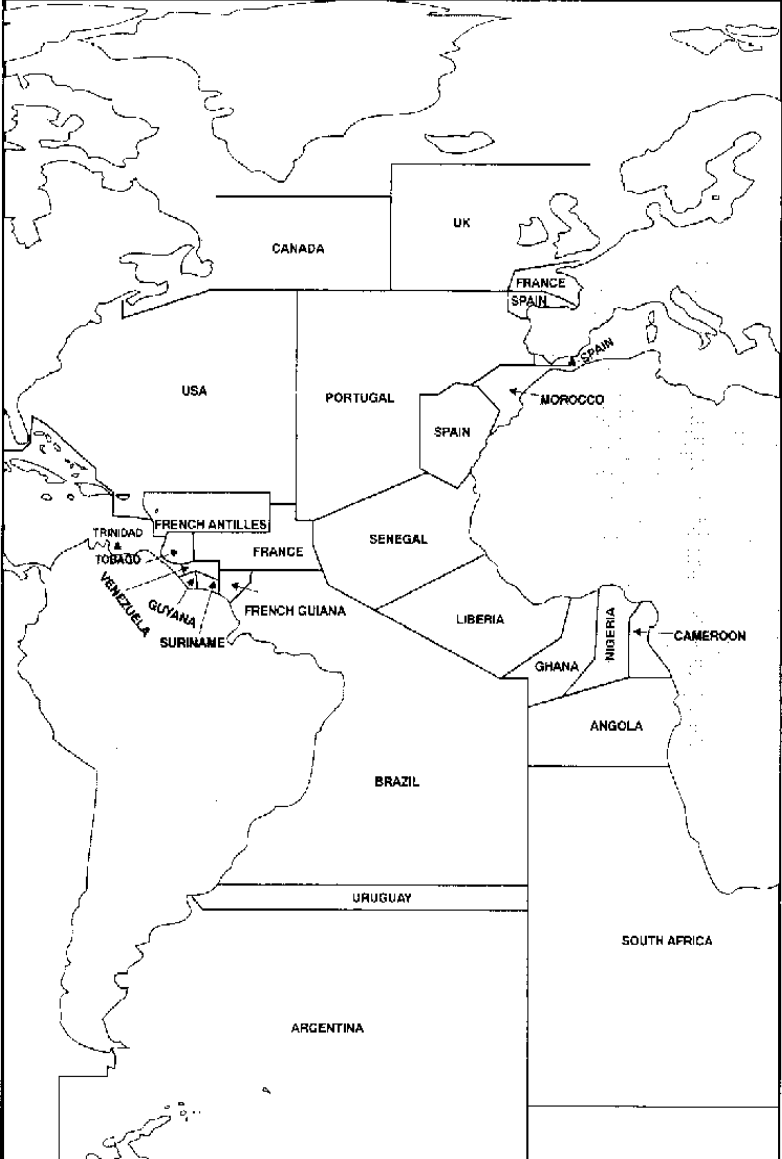






The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) introduces the idea of Special Areas, which are considered to be so vulnerable to pollution that discharges within them have been completely prohibited, with minor and well defined exceptions.

Search and rescue plan for the Atlantic Ocean



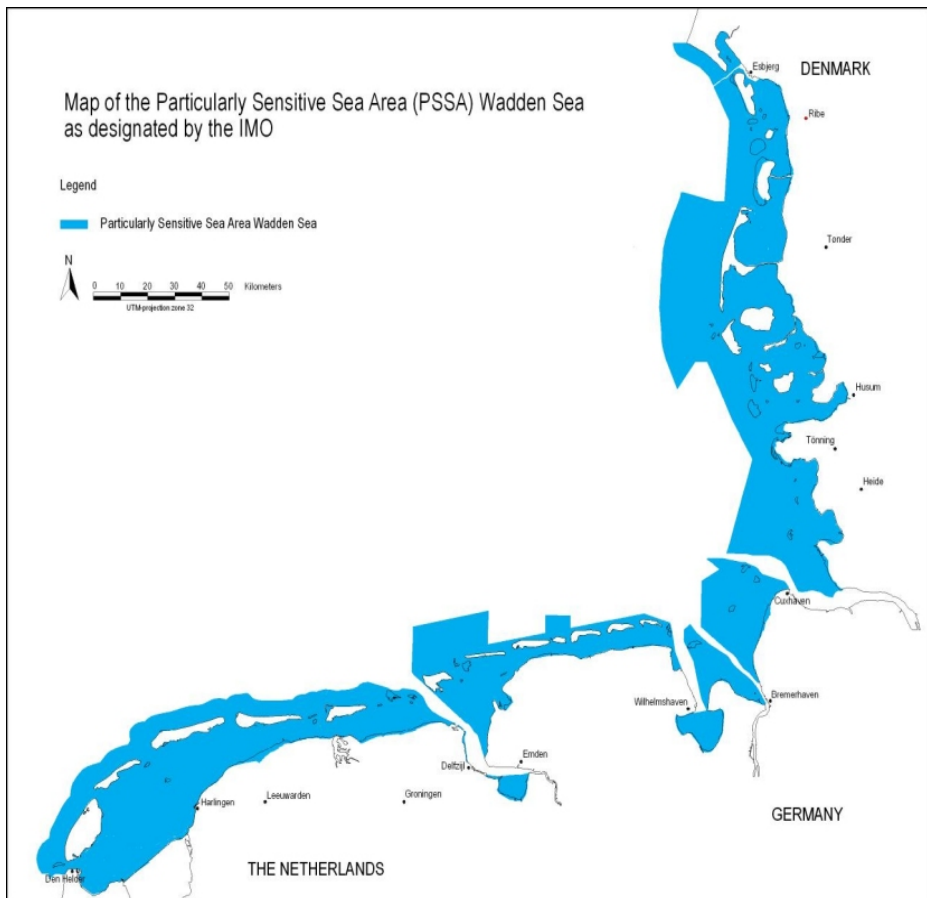
But UNCLOS is not the only international convention which fixes maritime boundaries.

The International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR) of 1979 encourages Contracting Parties to establish SAR regions.

SAR regions are used as reference in the EU legislation concerning traffic monitoring system (see art 17 of Directive 2002/59/EC establishing a Community vessel traffic monitoring and information system)

Search and Rescue Areas in the Atlantic Ocean.  
From US Coast Guard website: [http://](http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/marcomms/gmdss/area.htm)

[www.navcen.uscg.gov/marcomms/gmdss/area.htm](http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/marcomms/gmdss/area.htm)



Moreover, other areas are “created” and declared such as Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA).

A PSSA is an area that needs special protection through action by the International Maritime Organizations (IMO).

In many cases a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area may be identified within a Special Area and vice versa.

The Wadden Sea has been declared PSSA in 2002.

From the website of the Wadden Sea Secretariat:

<http://www.waddensea-secretariat.org/tgc/pssa/pssa-designation.html#map>



**Thank-you**

**<http://serac.jrc.it/midiv>**