

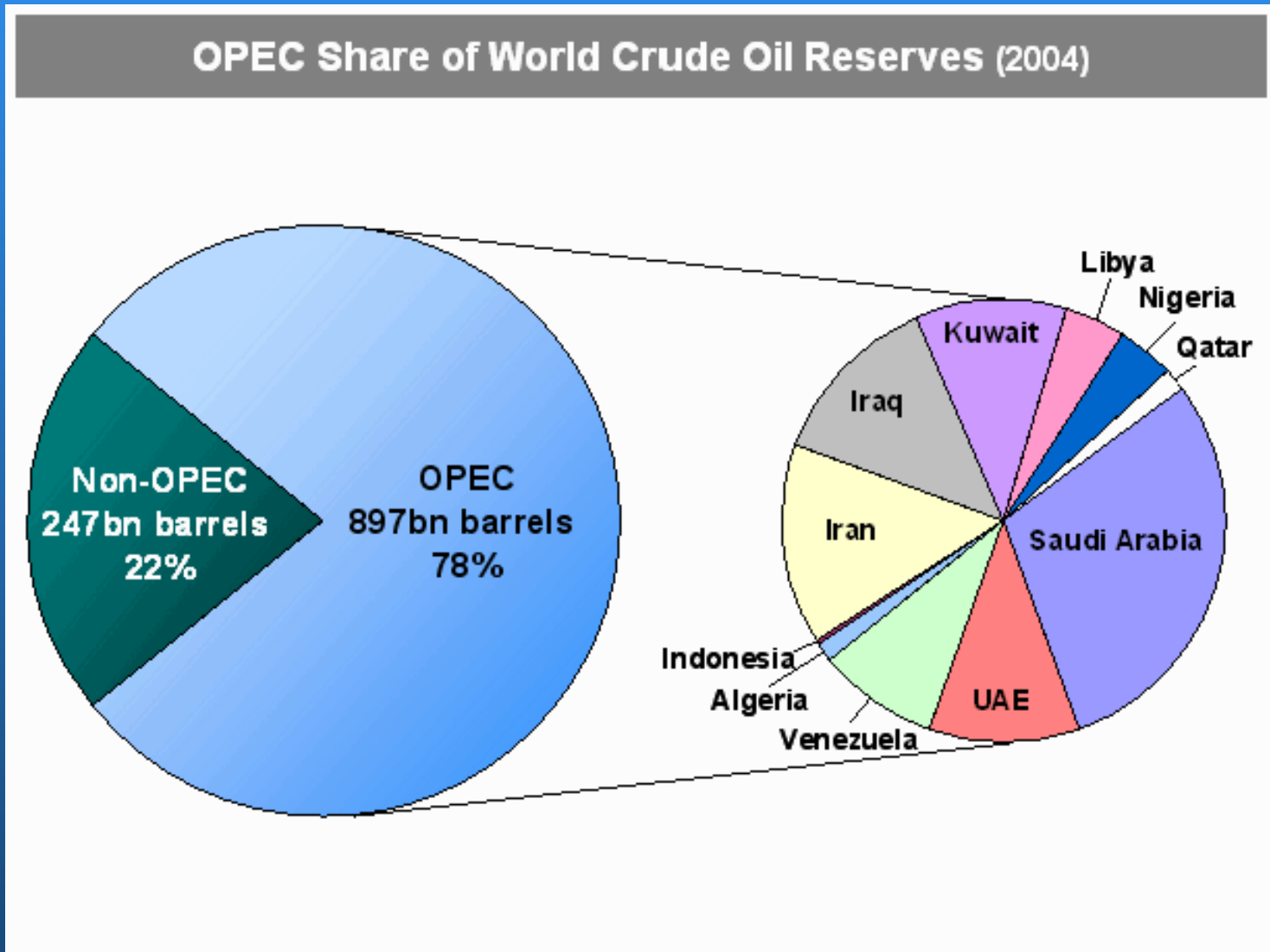
Γεωπολιτικό Περιβάλλον της Ελλάδος

Ιωάννης Θ. Μάζης
Καθηγητής Οικονομικής Γεωγραφίας-Γεωπολιτικής
Εθνικό & Καποδιστριακό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών
Τμήμα Τουρκικών και Σύγχρονων Ασιατικών
Σπουδών

Το Γεωστρατηγικό Έλλειψοειδές



Διεθνής παραγωγή πετρελαίου: Χωρών εντός και εκτός ΟΠΕΚ



Ralf Peters MAPS (Armed Forces Journal, June 2006-presented in NATO War Academy in Rome at September 2006)

Redrawing the Middle East map

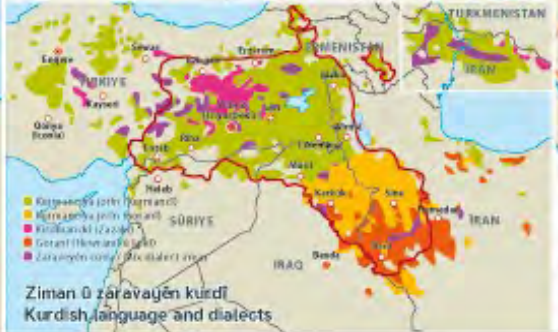


BAKU-TBILISSI-CHEIKHAN Pipe Line



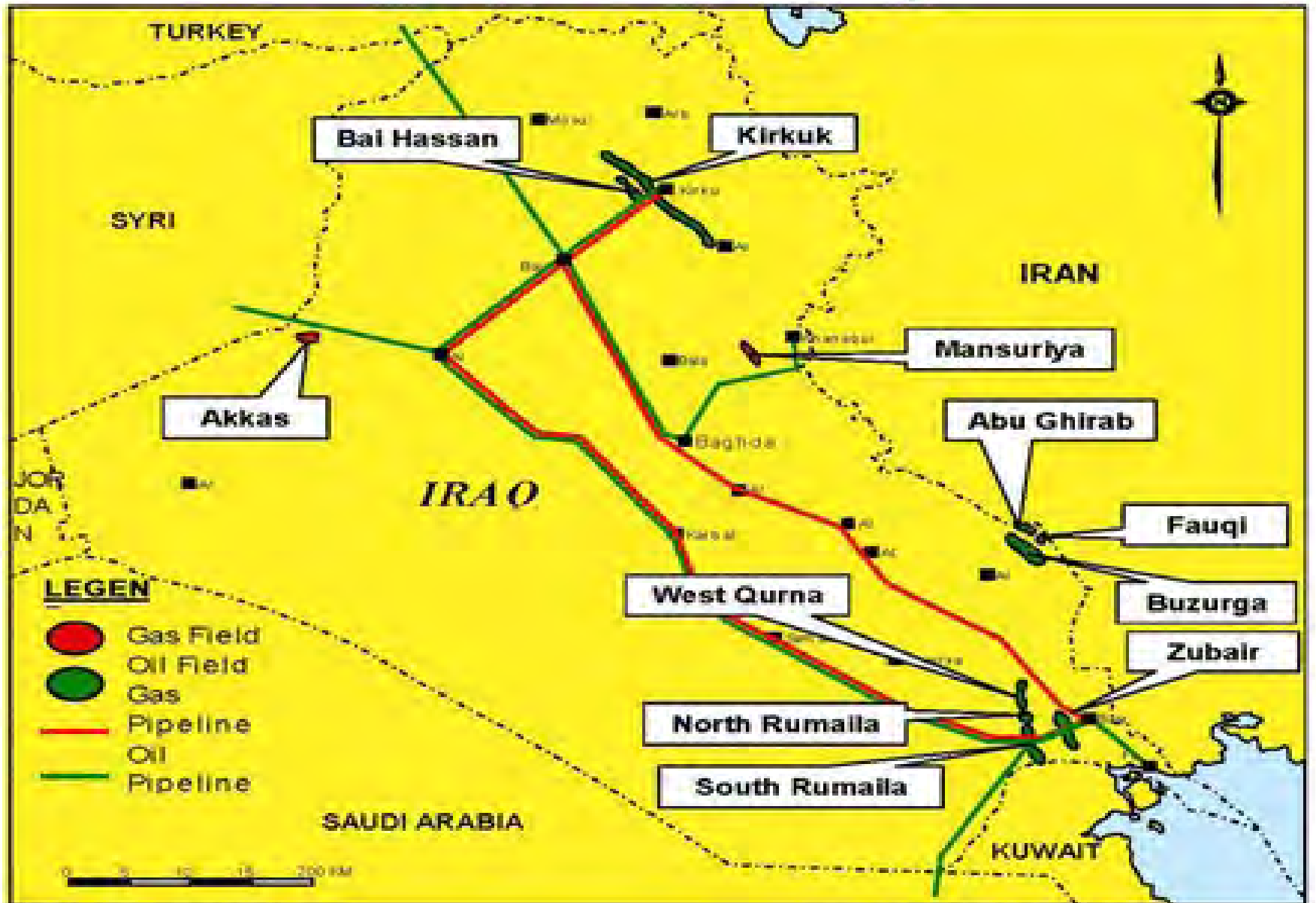
KURDISTAN کوردستان

Gelê kurd گهلی کورد
The Kurdish people

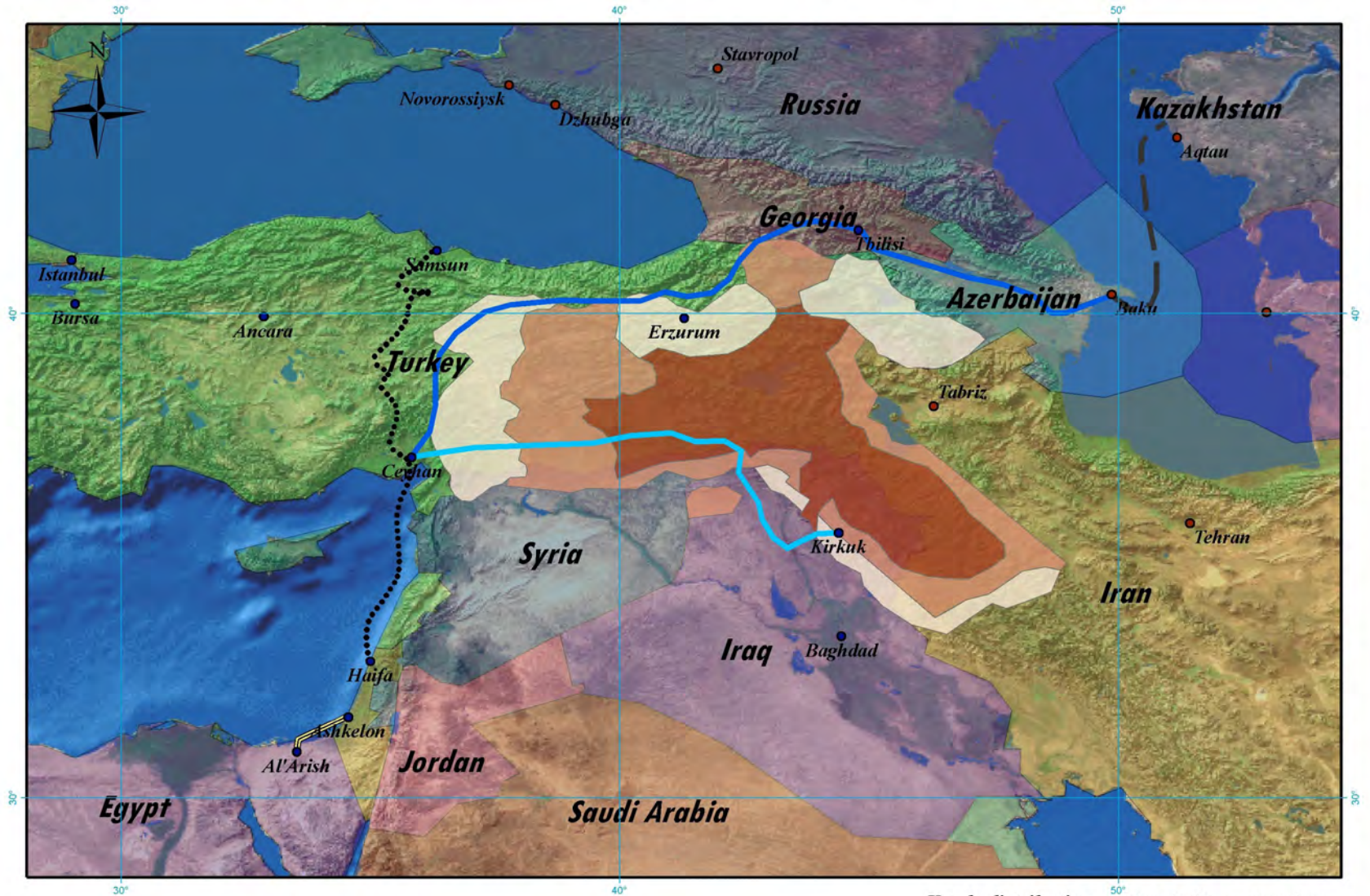


- Key / Key**
- Şêwên Kurdistan / Kurdistan's borders
 - Şêwên Dowlatan / States' borders
 - Paytaxt / Capital
 - Bajarek / Main town
 - Rêya sereke / Main road
 - Çem / River
 - Gol / Lake
 - ▲ Çiya / Mountain

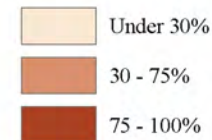
Field Area Map



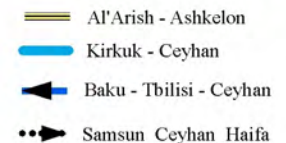
Project: Samsun - Ceyhan - Haifa



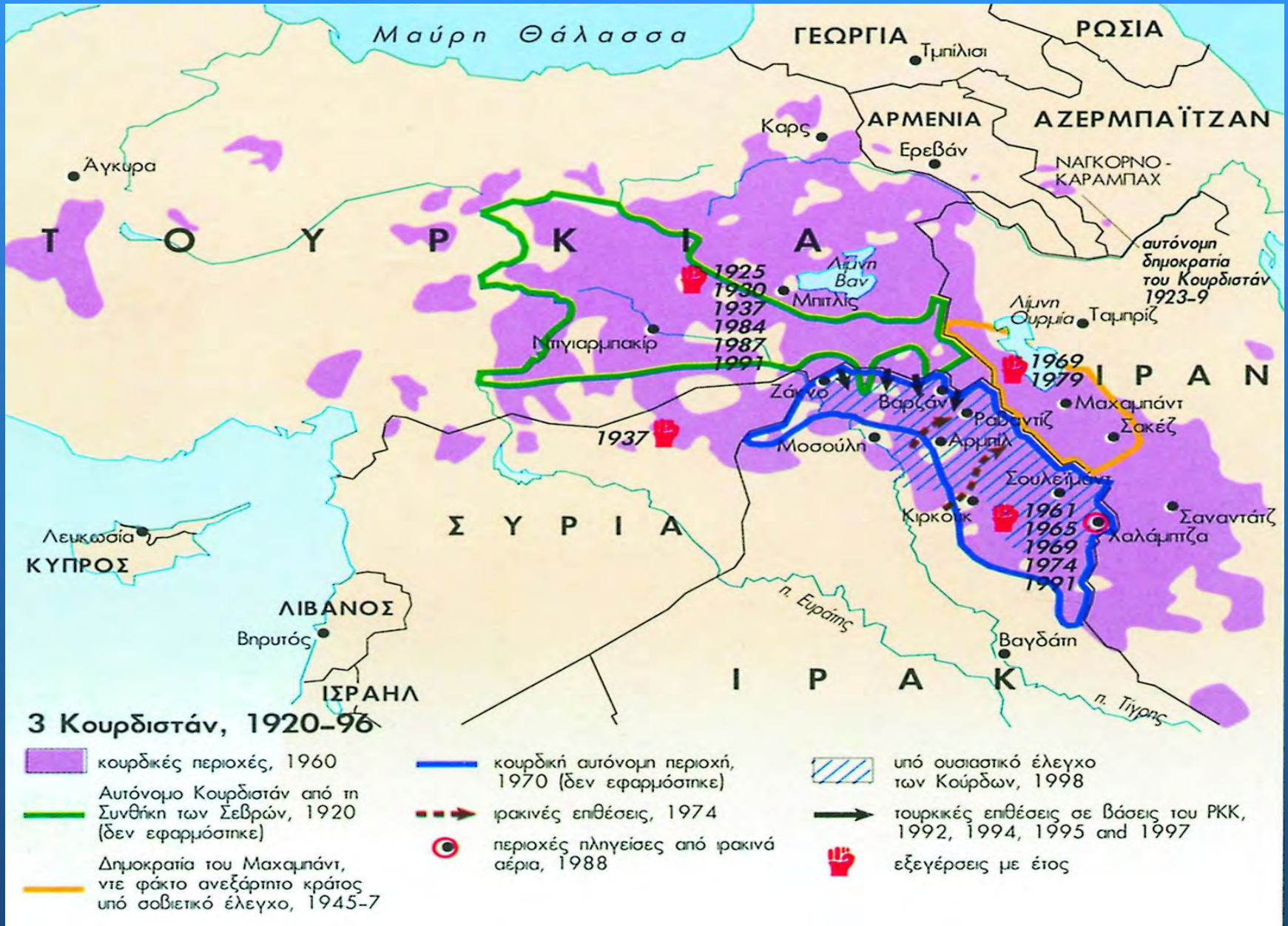
Kurds distribution

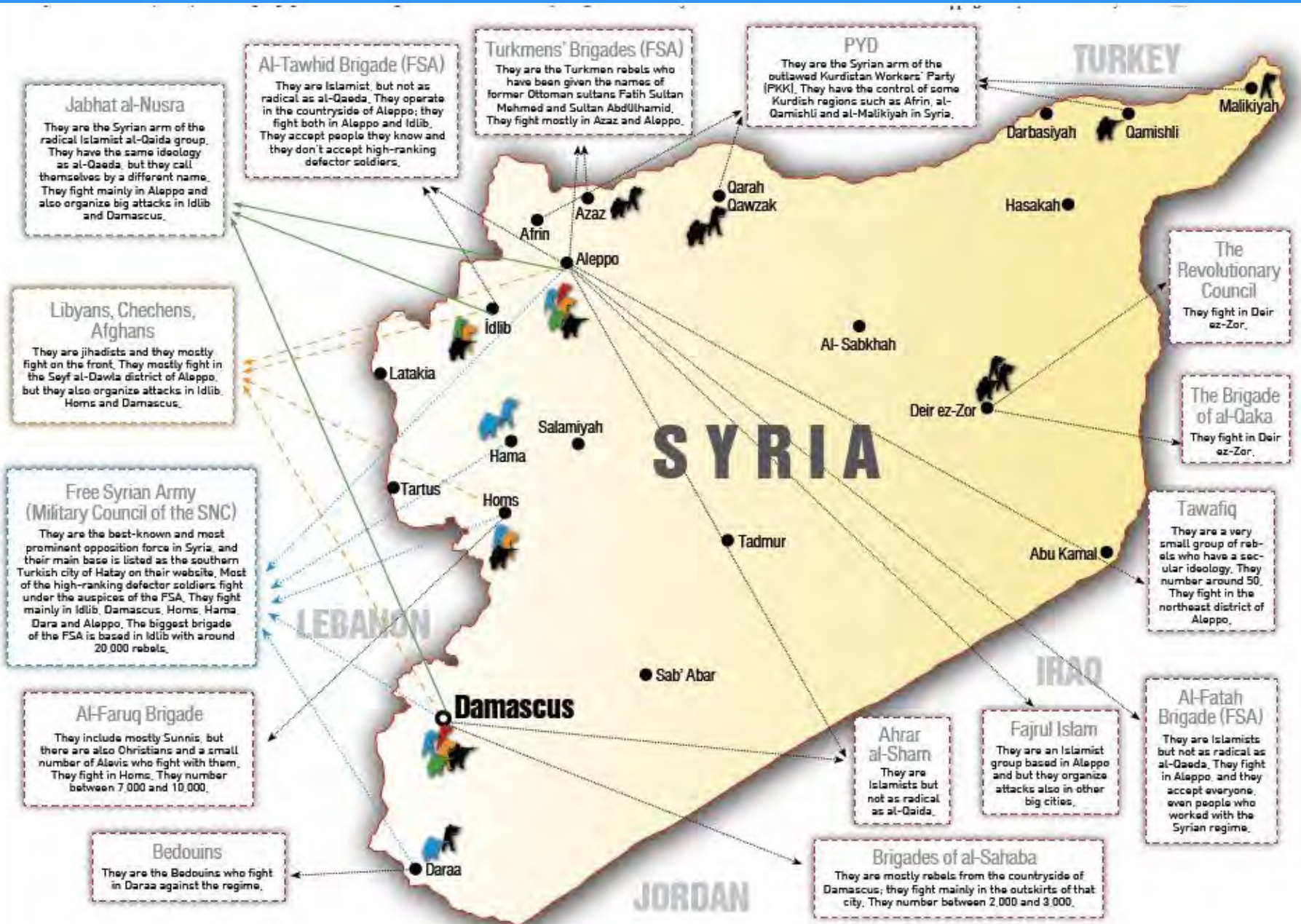


Gas pipeline connections



Κουρδιστάν: Υποσχέσεις και αίμα...





Jabhat al-Nusra
 They are the Syrian arm of the radical Islamist al-Qaida group. They have the same ideology as al-Qaida, but they call themselves by a different name. They fight mainly in Aleppo and also organize big attacks in Idlib and Damascus.

Al-Tawhid Brigade (FSA)
 They are Islamist, but not as radical as al-Qaida. They operate in the countryside of Aleppo; they fight both in Aleppo and Idlib. They accept people they know and they don't accept high-ranking defector soldiers.

Turkmens' Brigades (FSA)
 They are the Turkmen rebels who have been given the names of former Ottoman sultans Fatih Sultan Mehmed and Sultan Abdülhamid. They fight mostly in Azaz and Aleppo.

PYD
 They are the Syrian arm of the outlawed Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). They have the control of some Kurdish regions such as Afrin, al-Qamishli and al-Malikiyah in Syria.

Libyans, Chechens, Afghans
 They are jihadists and they mostly fight on the front. They mostly fight in the Seyf al-Dawia district of Aleppo, but they also organize attacks in Idlib, Homs and Damascus.

Free Syrian Army (Military Council of the SNC)
 They are the best-known and most prominent opposition force in Syria, and their main base is listed as the southern Turkish city of Hatay on their website. Most of the high-ranking defector soldiers fight under the auspices of the FSA. They fight mainly in Idlib, Damascus, Homs, Hama, Dara and Aleppo. The biggest brigade of the FSA is based in Idlib with around 20,000 rebels.

Al-Faruq Brigade
 They include mostly Sunnis, but there are also Christians and a small number of Alevis who fight with them. They fight in Homs. They number between 7,000 and 10,000.

Bedouins
 They are the Bedouins who fight in Daraa against the regime.

The Revolutionary Council
 They fight in Deir ez-Zor.

The Brigade of al-Qaqa
 They fight in Deir ez-Zor.

Tawafiq
 They are a very small group of rebels who have a secular ideology. They number around 50. They fight in the northeast district of Aleppo.

Al-Fatah Brigade (FSA)
 They are Islamists but not as radical as al-Qaida. They fight in Aleppo, and they accept everyone, even people who worked with the Syrian regime.

Ahrar al-Sham
 They are Islamists but not as radical as al-Qaida.

Fajrul Islam
 They are an Islamist group based in Aleppo and but they organize attacks also in other big cities.

Brigades of al-Sahaba
 They are mostly rebels from the countryside of Damascus; they fight mainly in the outskirts of that city. They number between 2,000 and 3,000.

LEBANON

IRAQ

JORDAN

TURKEY

SYRIA

Damascus

Aleppo

Idlib

Latakia

Hama

Tartus

Homs

Tadmur

Sab' Abar

Daraa

Salamiyah

Al-Sabkhhah

Deir ez-Zor

Abu Kamal

Hasakah

Qarah Qawzak

Azaz

Afrin

Darbasiyah

Qamishli

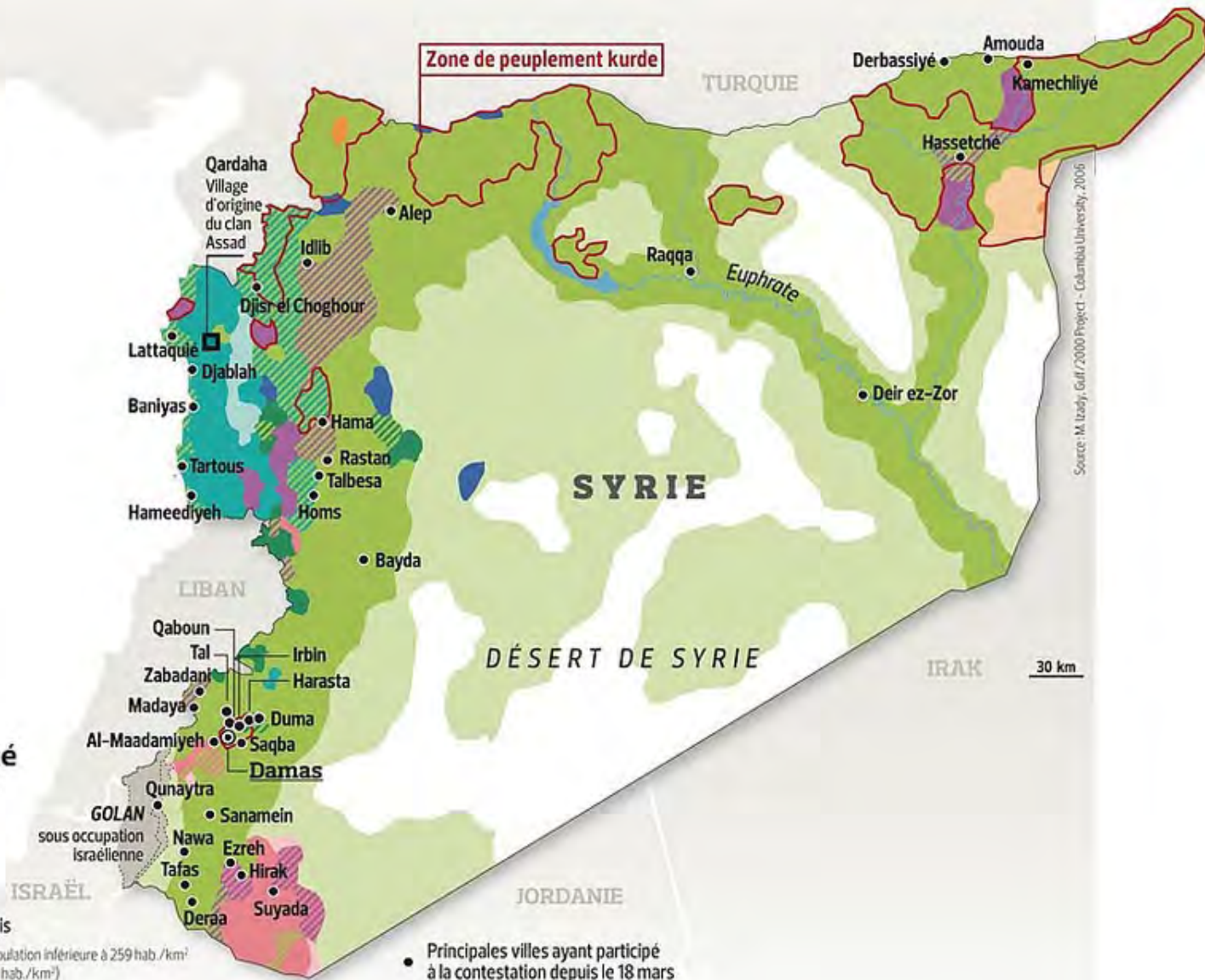
Malikiyah

Une mosaïque religieuse gouvernée par une minorité

RÉPARTITION DES PRINCIPALES RELIGIONS EN SYRIE en % de la population totale



Les zones plus claires représentent les régions avec une densité de population inférieure à 259 hab./km²
 Les zones blanches représentent les régions désertiques (moins de 39 hab./km²)



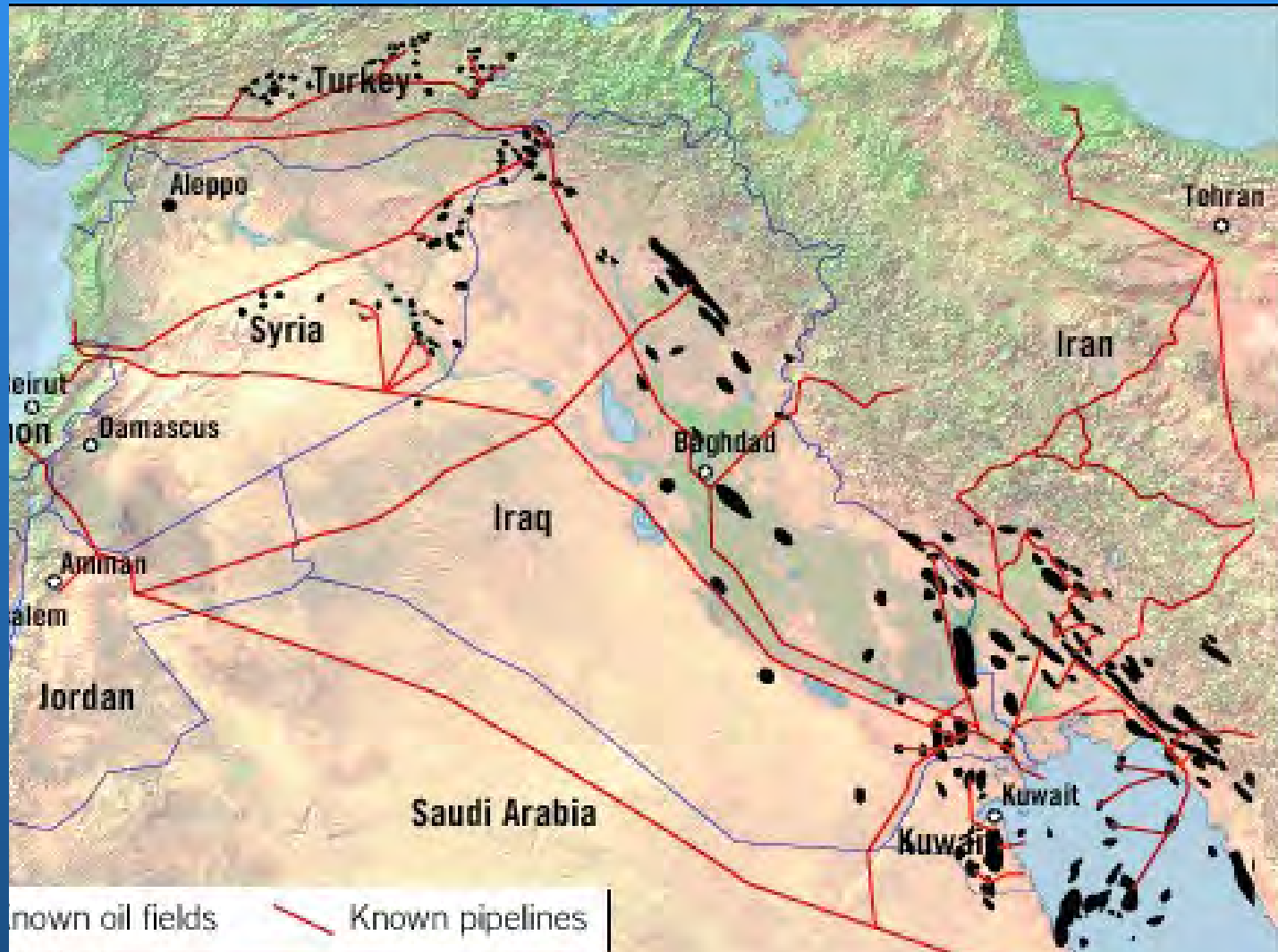
Source: M. Izady, Gulf/2000 Project - Columbia University, 2006

Ιράκ: Πετρελαϊκά κοιτάσματα

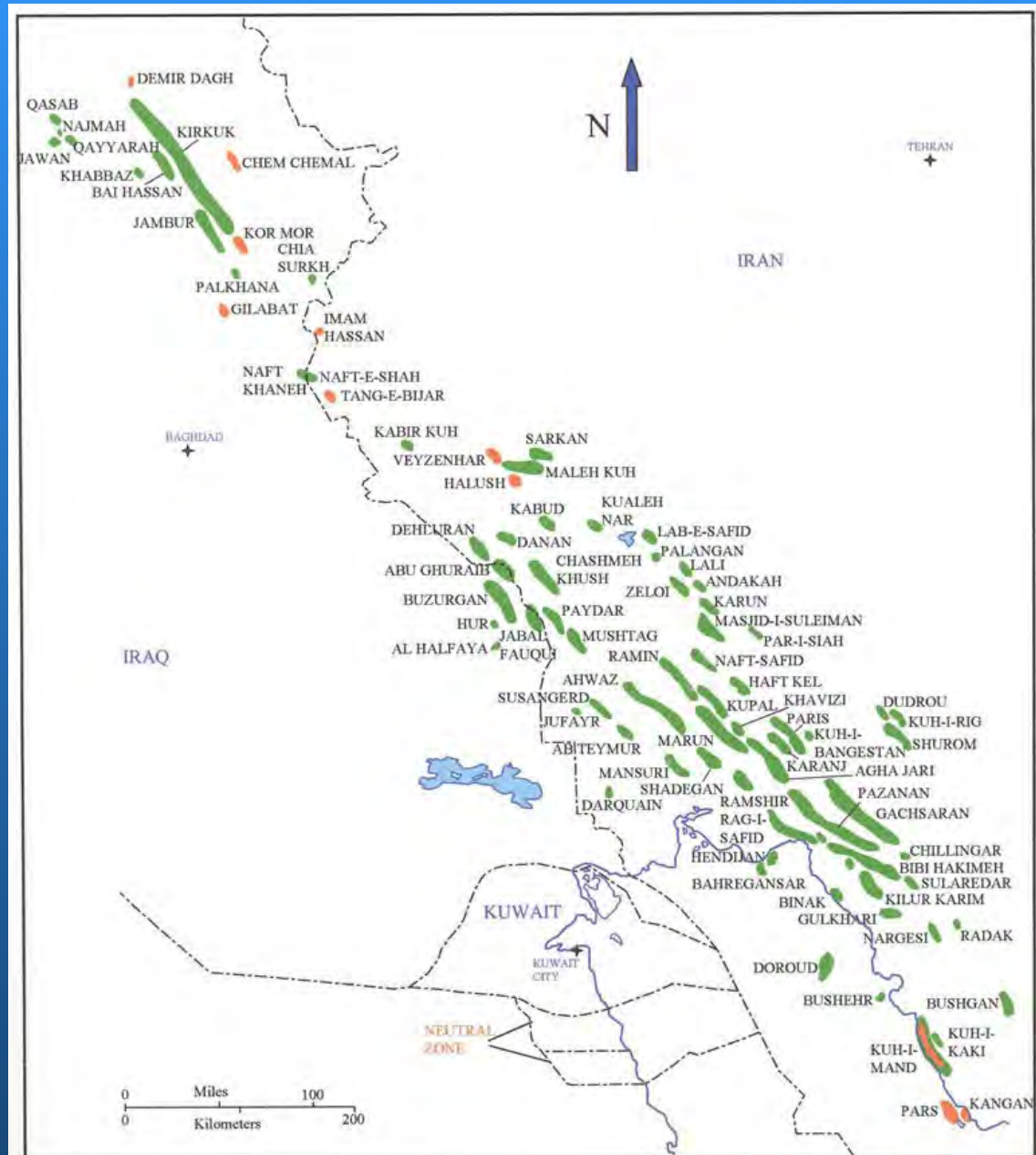
Oilfields and Facilities



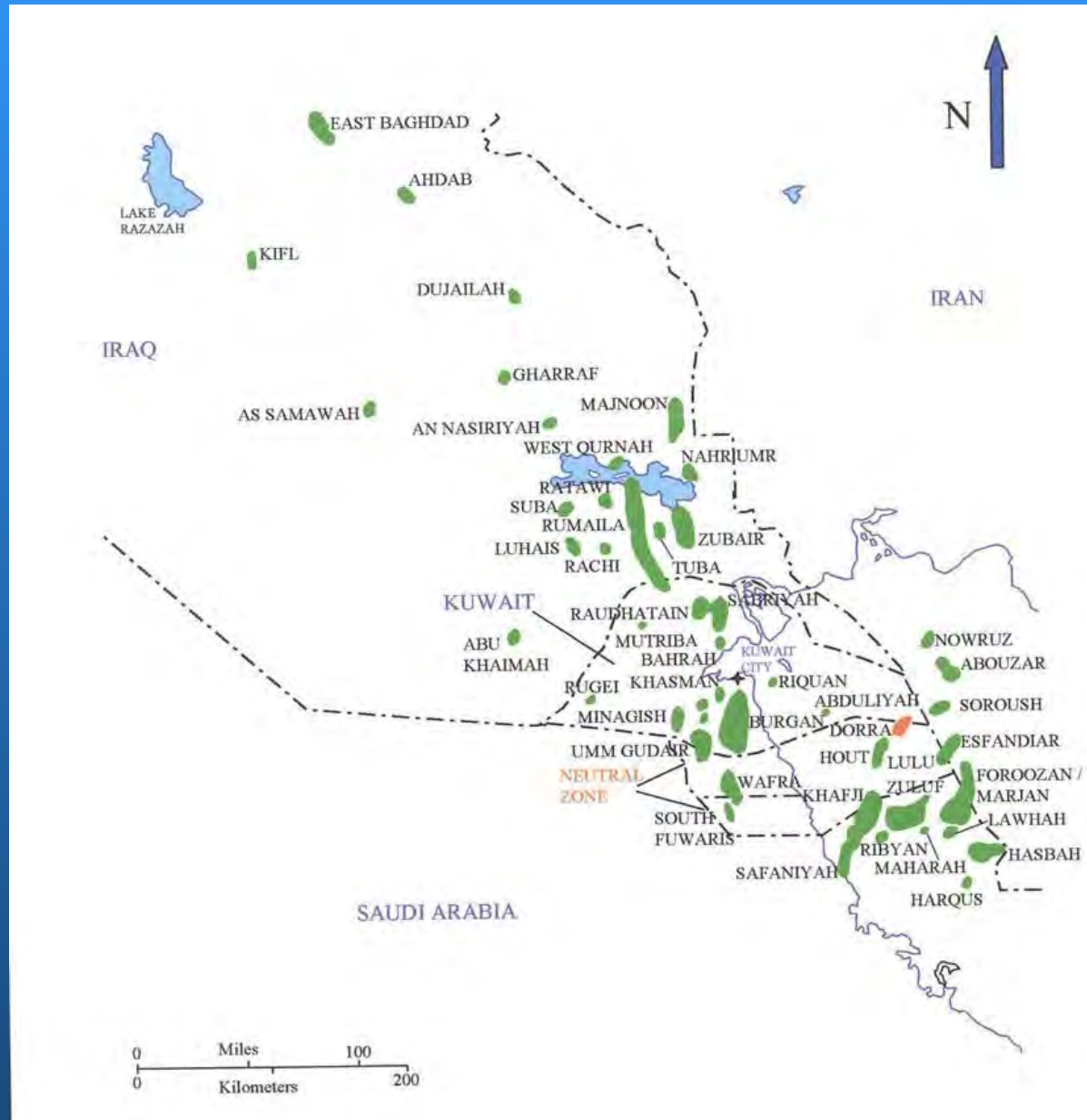
Γνωστά κοιτάσματα και Αγωγοί στο Ιρακινό γεωπολιτικό Σύμπλοκο



Πετρελαϊκά Κοιτάσματα Νοτίου Ιράκ (Σιυτικά Εδάφη): AREA 2



Πετρελαϊκά Κοιτάσματα Νοτίου Ιράκ (Σιιτικά Εδάφη): AREA - 3



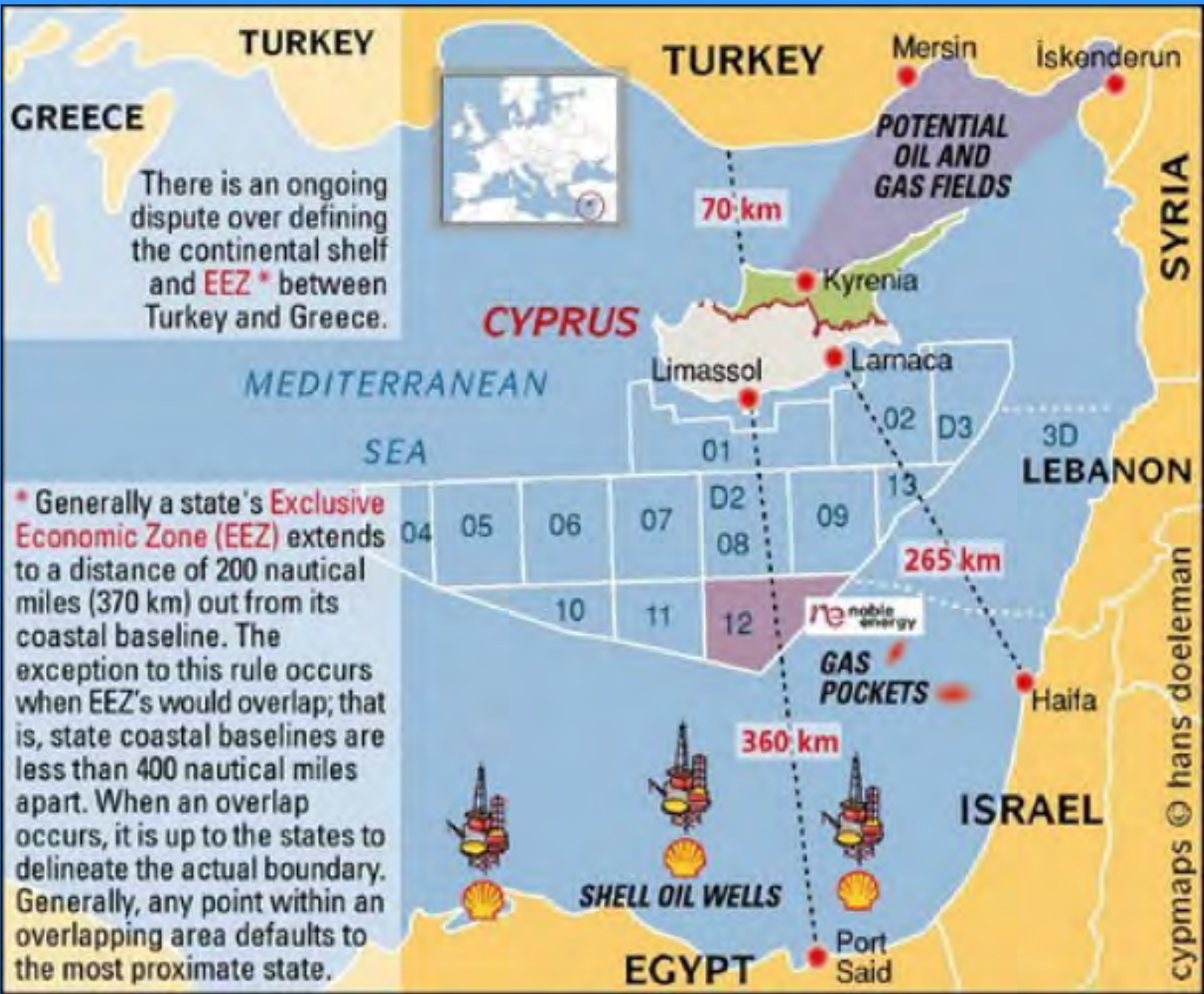
Αγωγοί φυσικού αερίου: Κασπία -Τουρκία -Ευρώπη

GAS TO EUROPE



INTERNATIONAL GAS PIPELINE PROJECTS





TURKEY

TURKEY

GREECE

There is an ongoing dispute over defining the continental shelf and **EEZ** * between Turkey and Greece.



POTENTIAL OIL AND GAS FIELDS

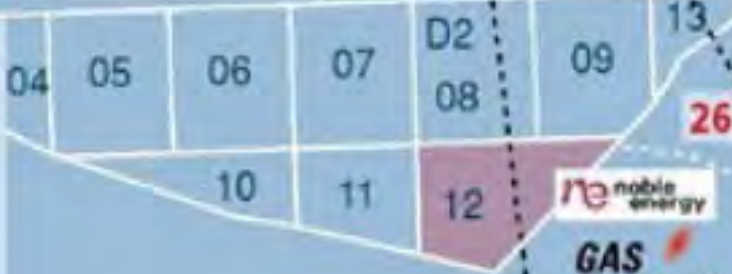
SYRIA

CYPRUS

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

LEBANON

* Generally a state's **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** extends to a distance of 200 nautical miles (370 km) out from its coastal baseline. The exception to this rule occurs when EEZ's would overlap; that is, state coastal baselines are less than 400 nautical miles apart. When an overlap occurs, it is up to the states to delineate the actual boundary. Generally, any point within an overlapping area defaults to the most proximate state.



265 km

GAS POCKETS

360 km

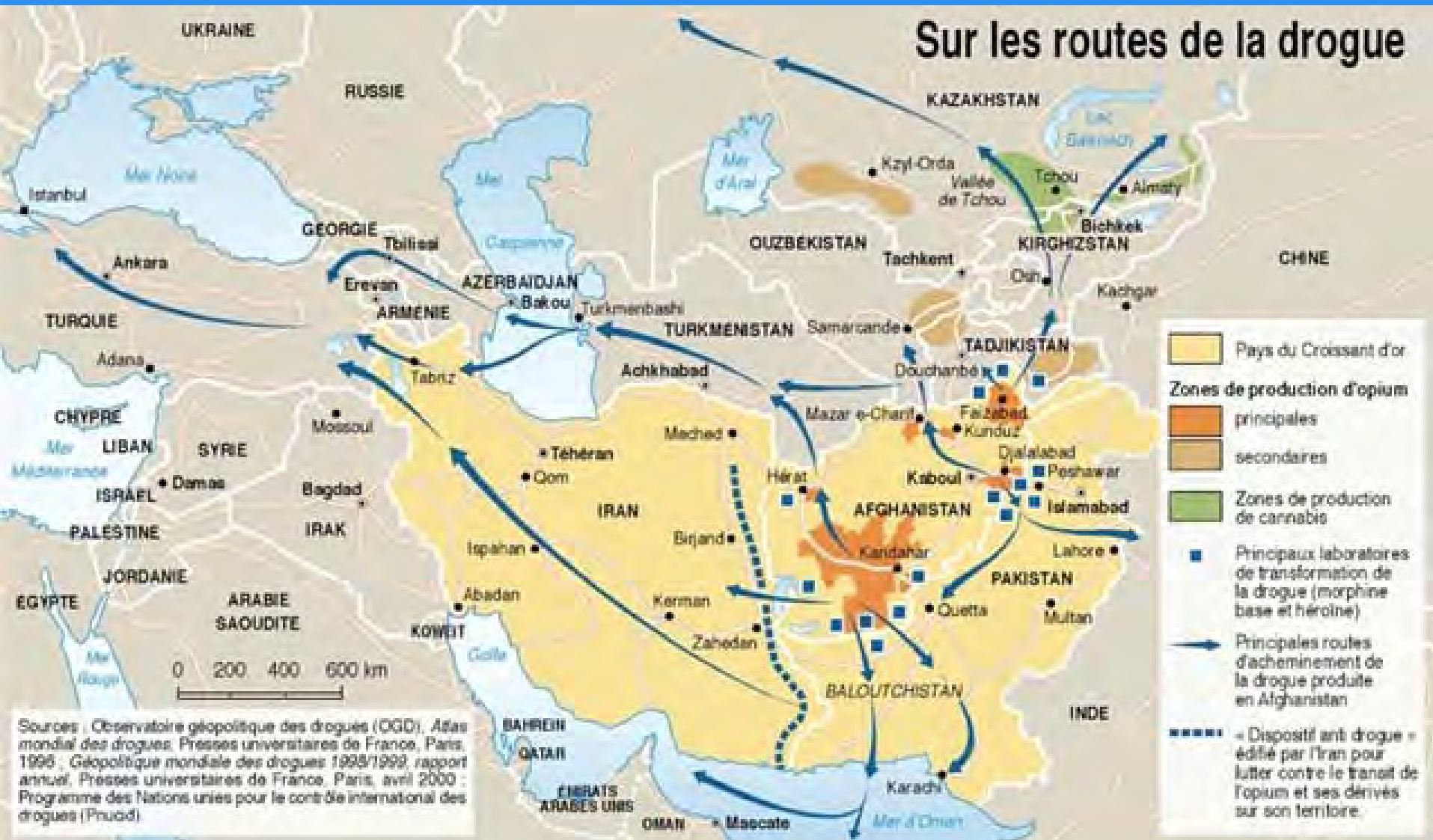
SHELL OIL WELLS

ISRAEL

EGYPT

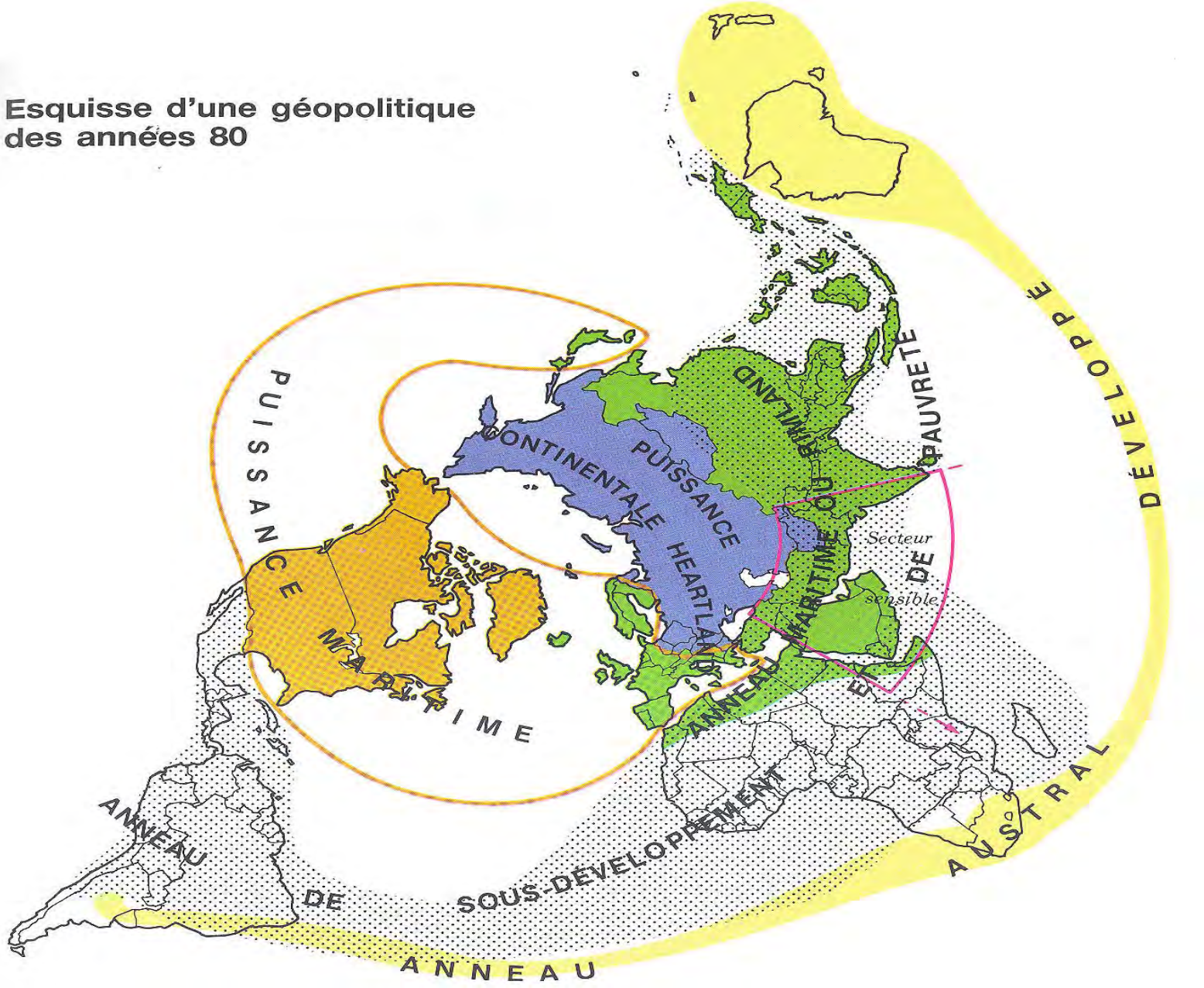
cypmaps © hans doeleman

Οι Διαδρομές των Ναρκωτικών



Δεκαετία 1980

Esquisse d'une géopolitique
des années 80



Ο «Ασταθής Τομέας / Ημιδακτύλιος» (μεταψυχροπολεμικώς)



Στην «Καρδιά» του «Ασταθούς Τομέα». Καυκάσος: Αγωγοί, κοιτάσματα, θερμές ρήξεις, εθνοτικές εξεγέρσεις και ρωσική στρατιωτική παρουσία.



(1) La Région autonome d'Ossétie du Sud a été officiellement dissoute par le gouvernement géorgien.



Στην «Καρδιά» του «Ασταθούς Τομέα».

Ρωσο-γεωργιανός ανταγωνισμός και Θύλακας «αστάθειας» της Τσετσενίας (Ελέγχει τη διαδρομή Μπακού-Γκρόζνυ-Νοβοροσίσκ).



Στην «Καρδιά» του «Ασταθούς Τομέα».
Ρωσική στρατιωτική παρουσία στη Γεωργία και οι Θύλακες
«αστάθειας» Αμπχαζίας και Νότιας Οσετίας



Iran: ethno-cultural and religious composition





TURKMÉNISTAN

OUZBÉKISTAN

TADJIKISTAN

CHINE

INDE

AFGHANISTAN

PAKISTAN

IRAN

Océan Indien

Douchanbé
Faizabad
Mazar i Sharif
Kunduz
Doshi
Bamiyan
Kaboul
Jalalabad
Peshawar
Islamabad

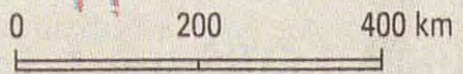
VALLÉE DU PANSHIR

TUNNEL DU SALANG

PASSE DE KHYBER

CACHEMIRE

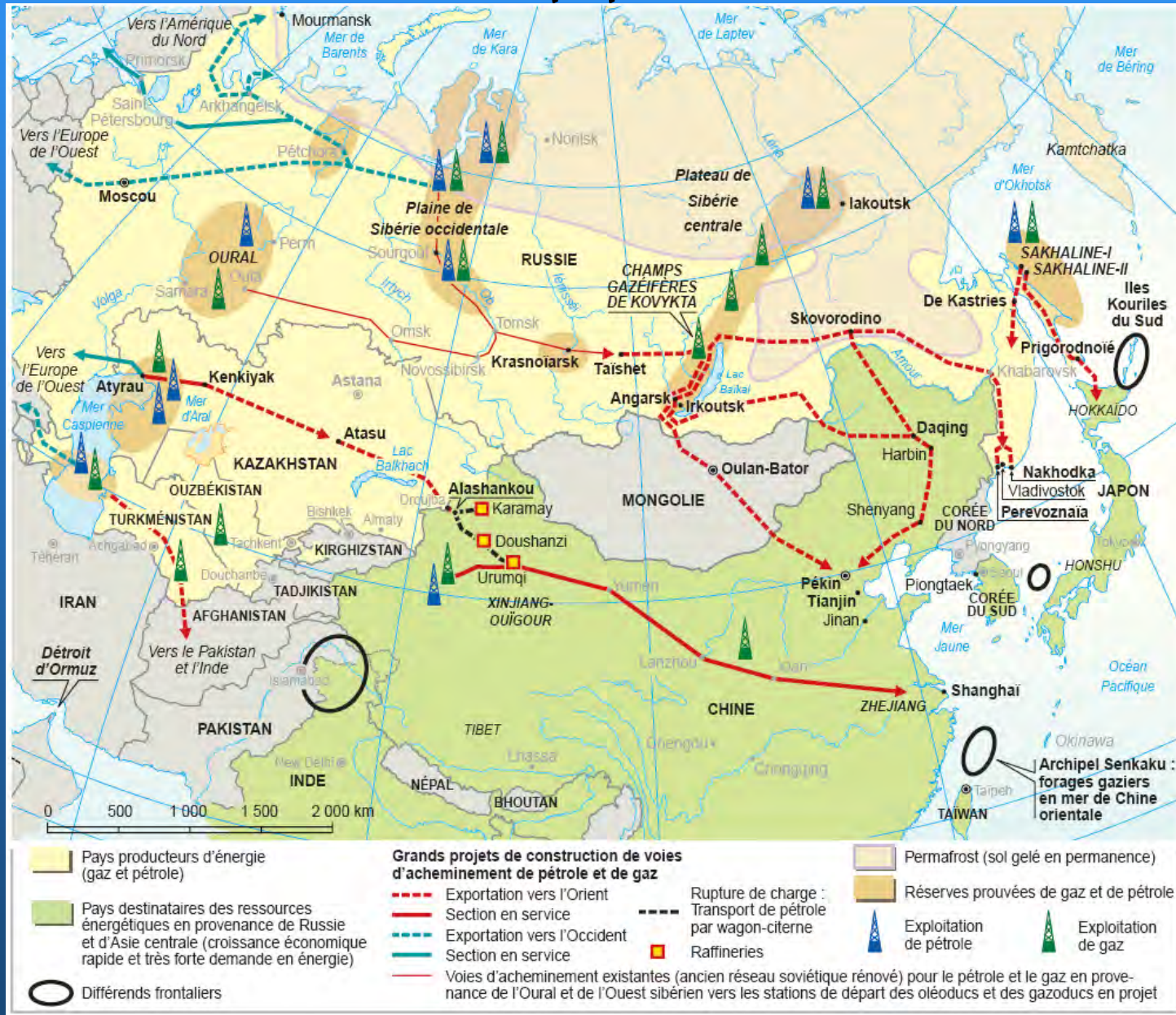
PAKTYA



- Baloutches
- Pachtounes
- Hazaras (chiites)
- Ismaéliens
- Kirghizes
- Nouristanis
- Turkmènes
- Ouzbeks
- Tadjiks (persanophones sunnites)

- Limite nord de la zone contrôlée par les talibans fin octobre 1996
- Tracé possible du gazoduc en projet

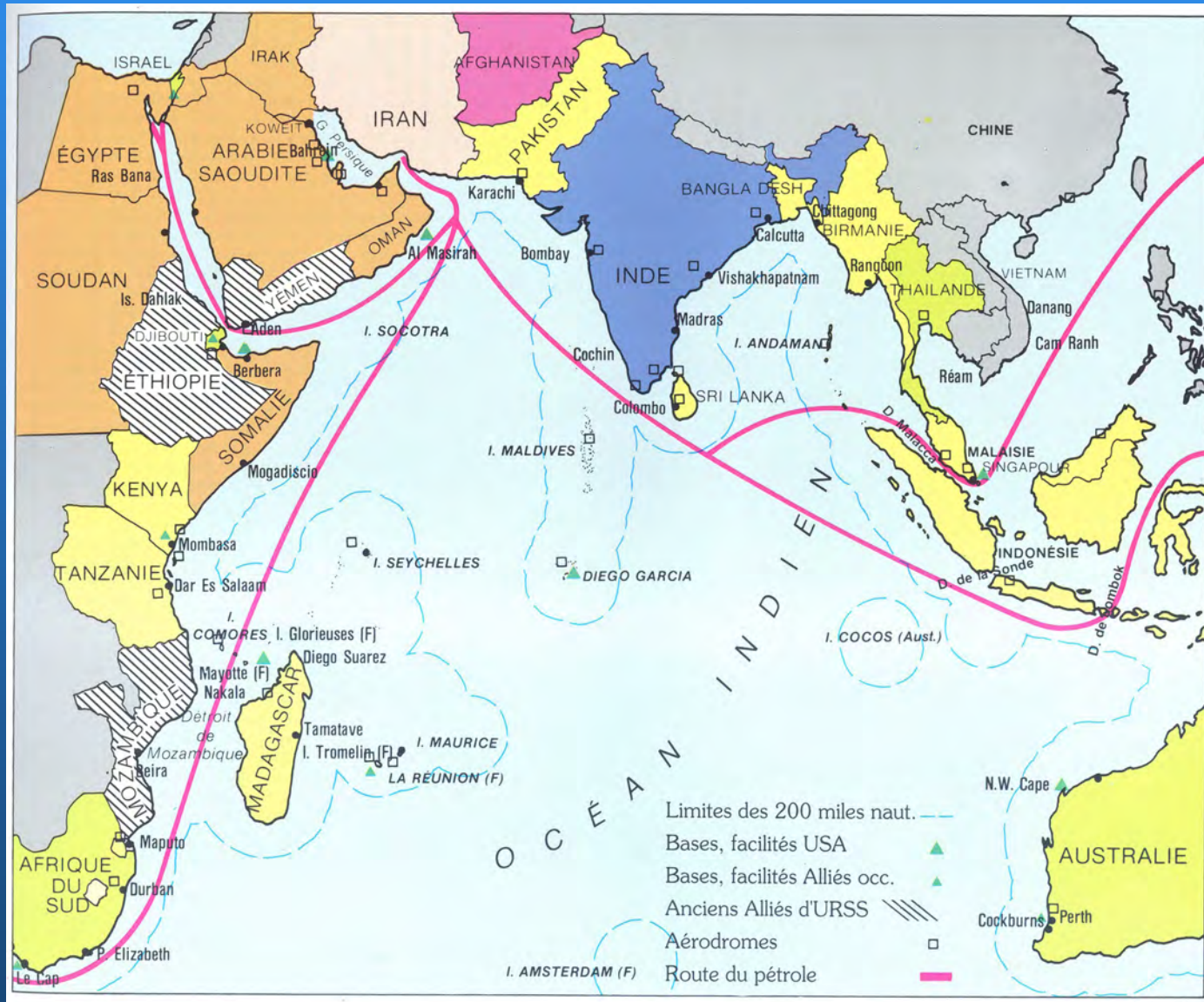
Ο «Ασταθής Τομέας» και το Ρωσοκινεζικό Δίκτυο σχεδιαζομένων αγωγών



Σχεδιαζόμενη Ρωσο-καζακική πετρελαϊκή σύνδεση με Κίνα



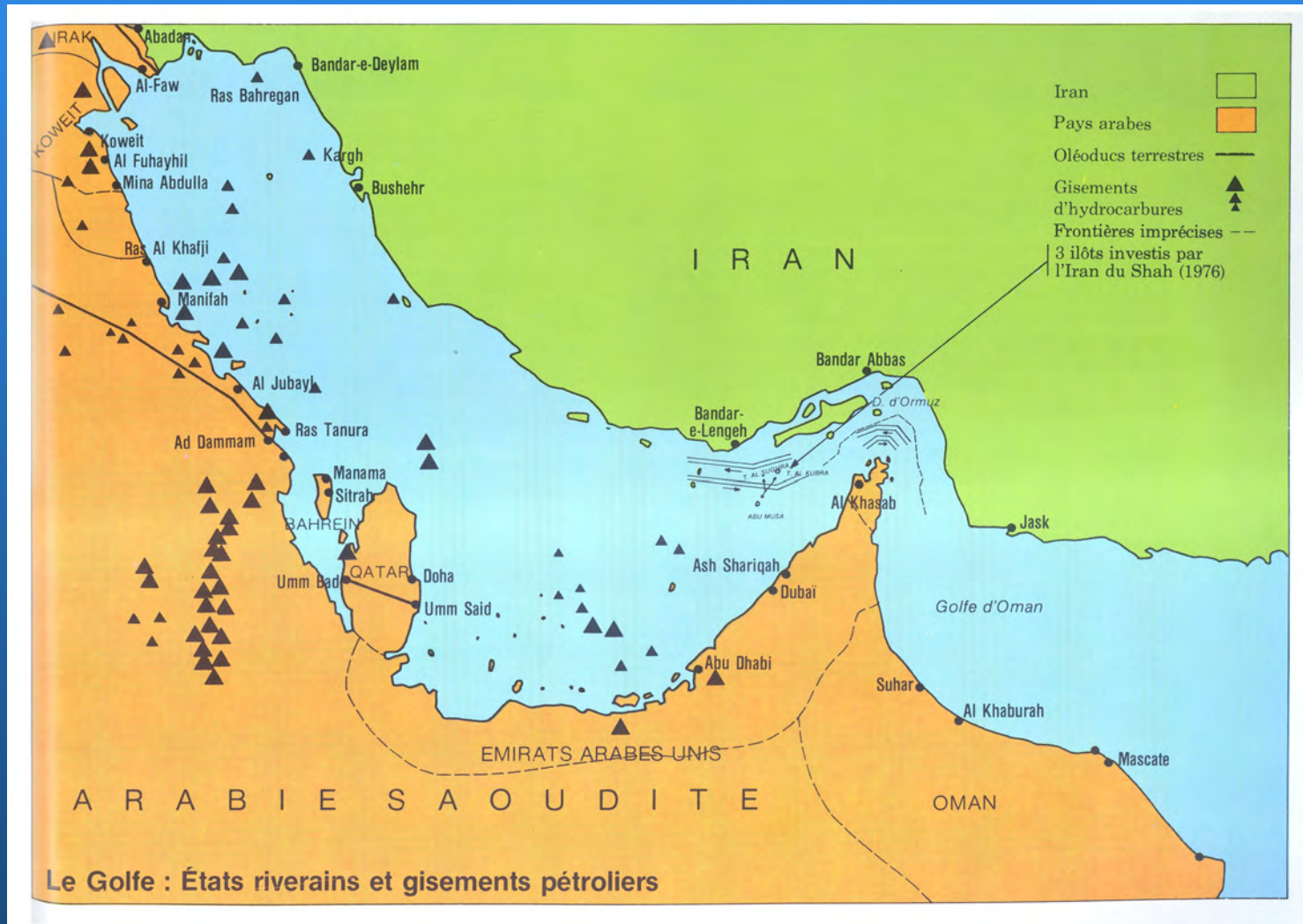
Θαλάσιες διελεύσεις υδρογονανθράκων στον «Ασταθή Τομέα» και στρατιωτική παρουσία



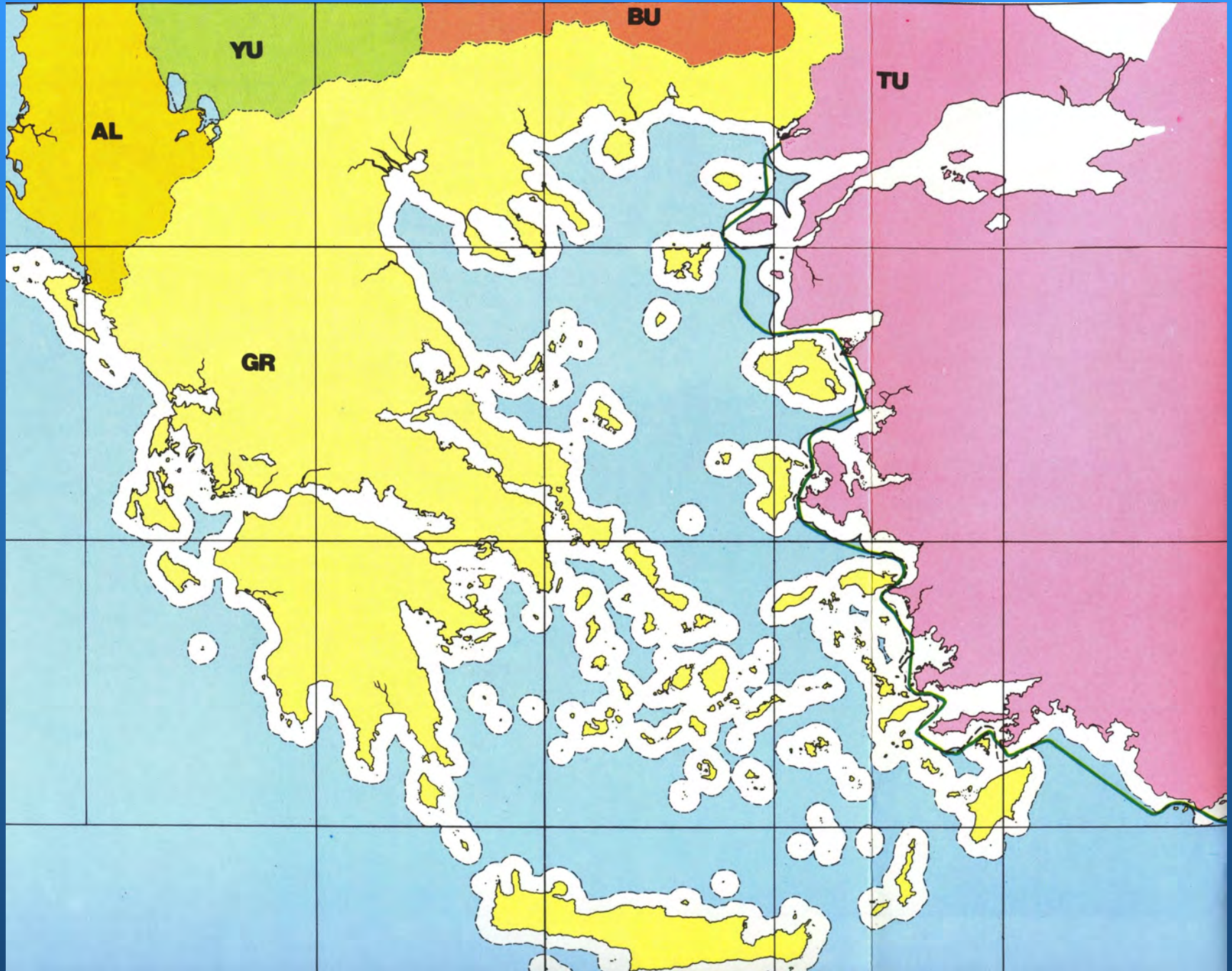
Πορθμός του Bab el-Mandeb: 3,3mb/d

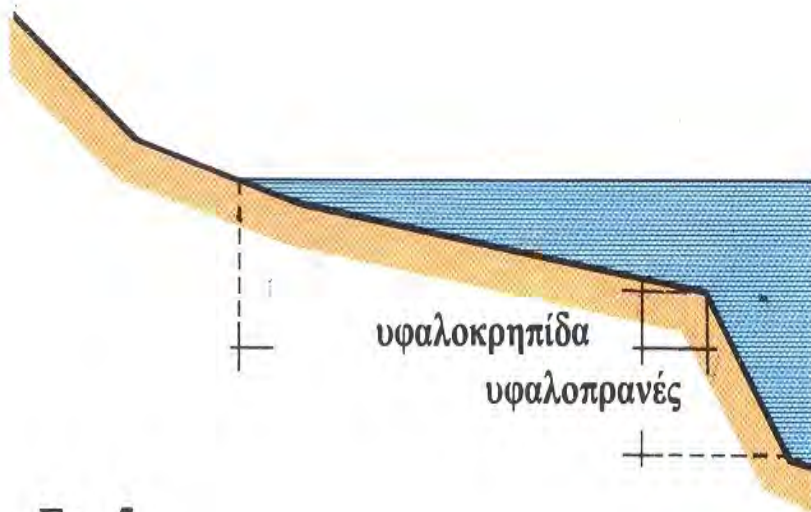


Διευέσεις και κοιτάσματα στον Αραβοπερσικό. Στενά του Ορμούζ (άνω του 30% του διεθνούς πετρελαϊκού εμπορίου).



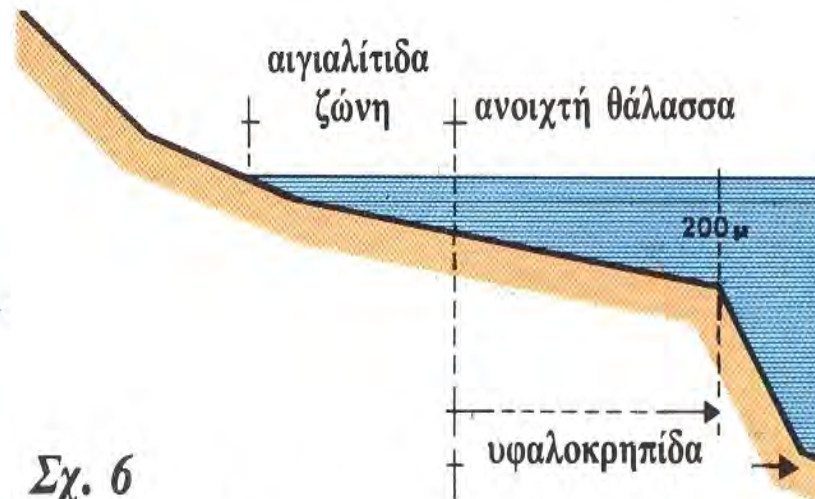
ΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΕΚΔΙΚΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟ





Σχ. 5

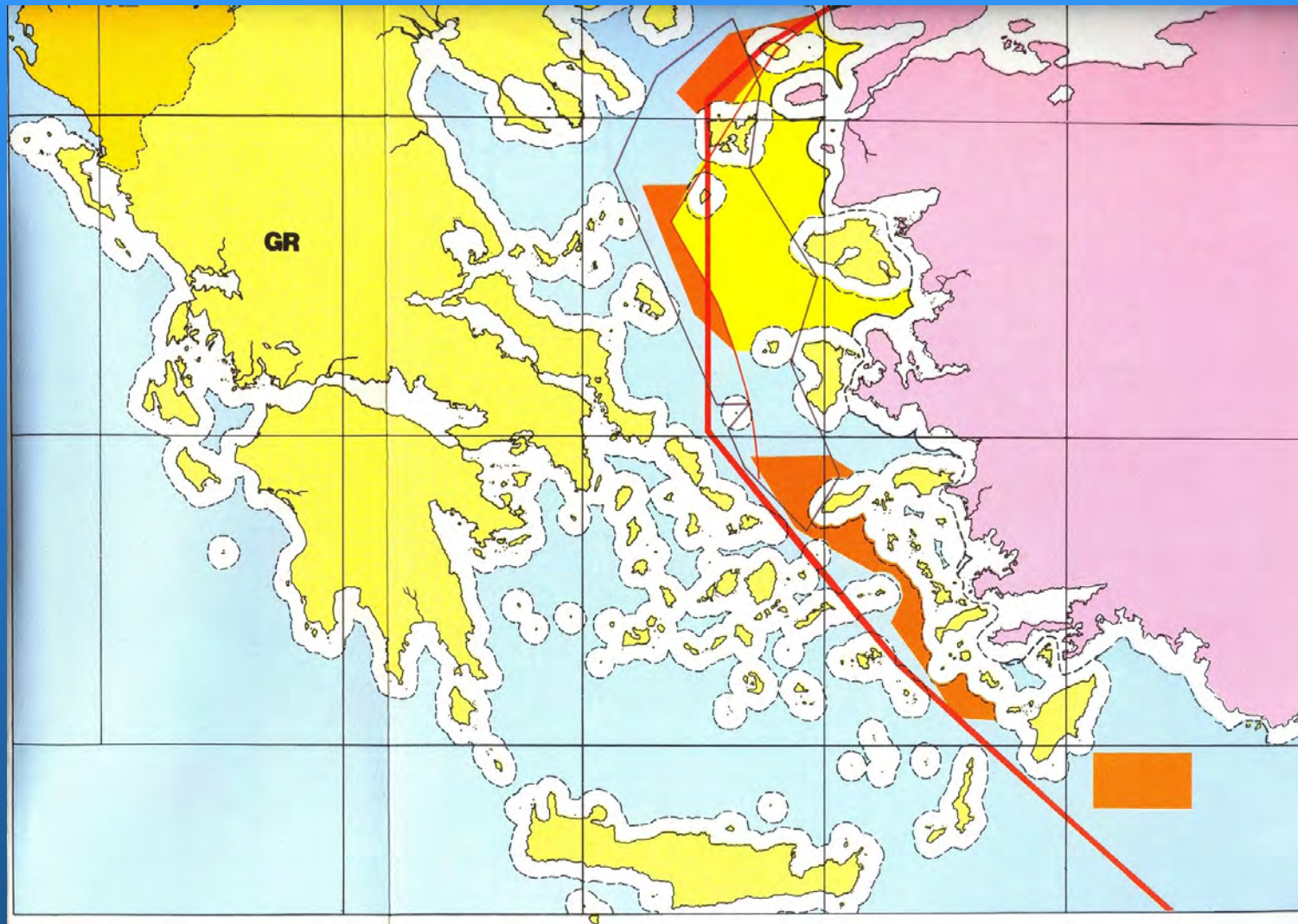
Γεωλογική έννοια της υφαλοκρηπίδας: Η προέκταση της ακτής, με μικρή κλίση, κάτω απ' την επιφάνεια της θάλασσας. Πέρα απ' την υφαλοκρηπίδα, ο βυθός έχει μεγάλη κλίση και σχηματίζει το υφαλοπρανές έως τον πυθμένα της θάλασσας, που ονομάζεται υφαλολεκάνη.



Σχ. 6

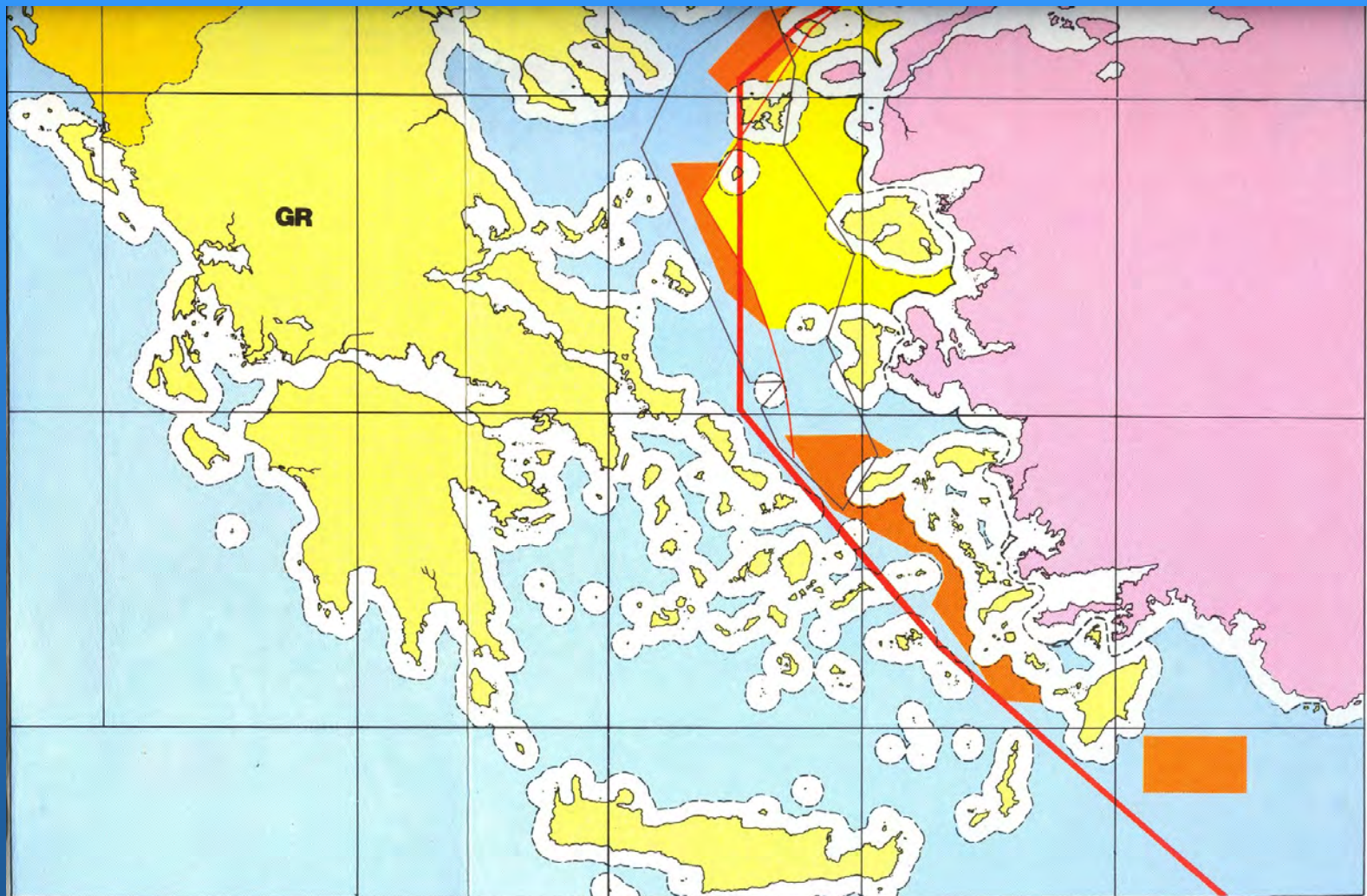
Νομική έννοια της υφαλοκρηπίδας. Διαφέρει ουσιαστικά από τη γεωλογική έννοια και δεν πρέπει να συγχέεται καθόλου μ' αυτήν. Σύμφωνα με τη Σύμβαση της Γενεύης του 1958, υφαλοκρηπίδα είναι ο βυθός της θάλασσας, και το υπεδάφος των θαλάσσιων περιοχών που βρίσκονται αμέσως μετά την αιγιαλίτιδα ζώνη, μέχρι βάθους 200 μ. ή και περισσότερο, μέχρι το σημείο που είναι δυνατή η εκμετάλλευση των φυσικών πόρων του βυθού και του υπεδάφους του.

ΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΕΣ «ΠΑΡΑΧΩΡΗΣΕΙΣ» ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΥΦΑΛΟΚΡΗΠΙΔΟΣ!



- Παραχώρηση στην «Τουρκική Εταιρία Πετρελαίων», την 1η Νοεμβρίου 1973.
- Διεκδίκηση για εκμετάλλευση από την Τουρκία, την 18η Ιουλίου 1974.
- Διεκδίκηση για έρευνα από το ΜΤΑ Σισμίκ 1, από 1-25 Σεπτεμβρίου 1976.
- Εναέριος χώρος επί του οποίου η Τουρκία διεκδικεί δικαιοδοσία.
- Σύνορα Τουρκίας - Ελλάδος (!) όπως θα τα ήθελε η Τουρκία.

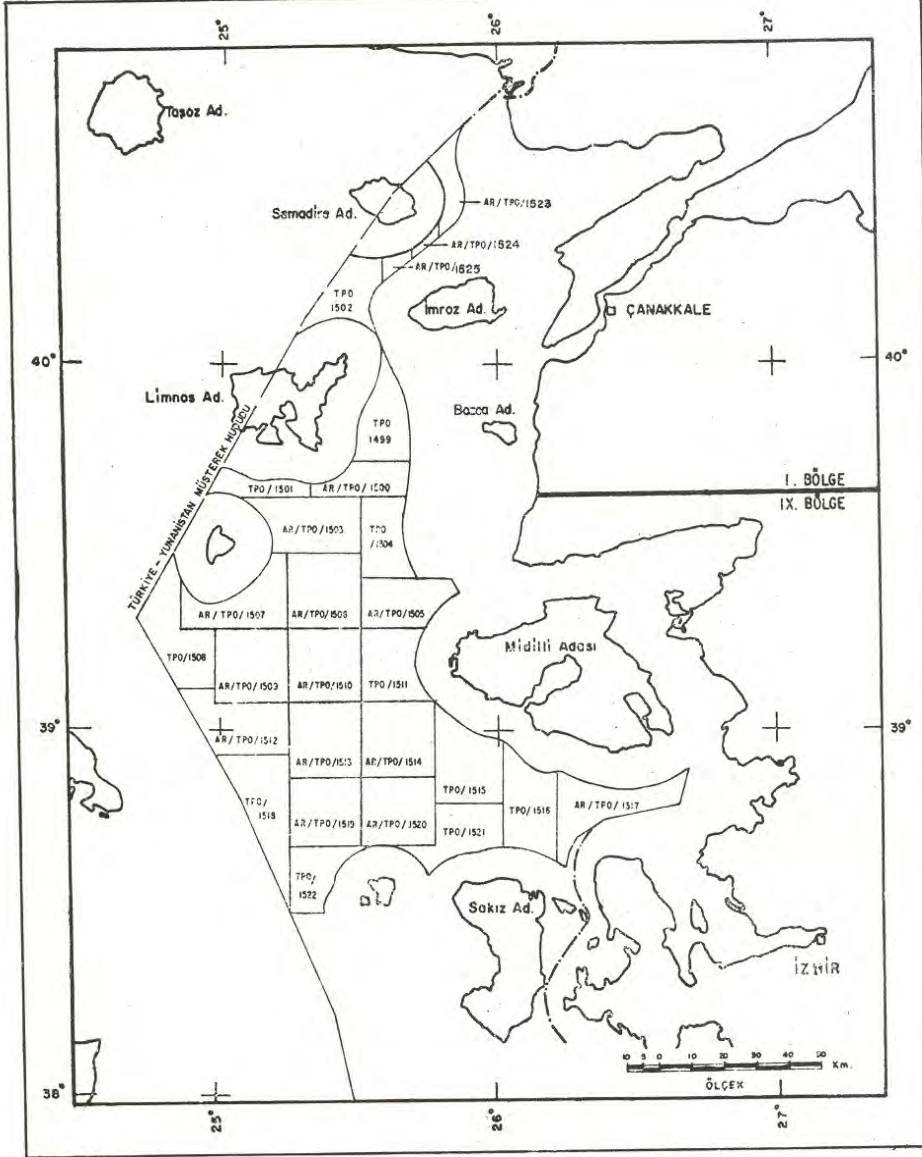
TURKISH CLAIMS AND ILLEGAL CONCESSIONS IN THE GREEK CONTINENTAL SELF



- Exploration area ceded to Turkish Petroleum Company Nov. 1, 1973
- Area claimed for exploitation by Turkey on July 18, 1974
- Research area claimed for MTA SISMİK 1, Sept. 1-25, 1976
- Airspace over which jurisdiction is claimed by Turkey
- Greek-Turkish border (!), as claimed by Turkey

THE TURKISH THREAT IN THE AEGEAN AND GREEK RIGHTS

1^H NOEMBRIOY 1973: ΠΑΡΑΩΡΗΣΕΙΣ 27 ΠΕΤΡΕΛΑΪΚΩΝ ΔΙΑΜΕΡΙΣΜΑΤΩΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΗ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΗ...ΣΤΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΟ ΤΗΣ!!



Türkiye Petrolleri Anonim Ortaklığına verilen petrol arama ruhsatnamelerini gösteren harita -15004 / 1:1

Publication of the Official Turkish Gazette in its issue of November I, 1973 showing 27 oil concessions granted by the Turkish Government to the Turkish Petroleum Company.

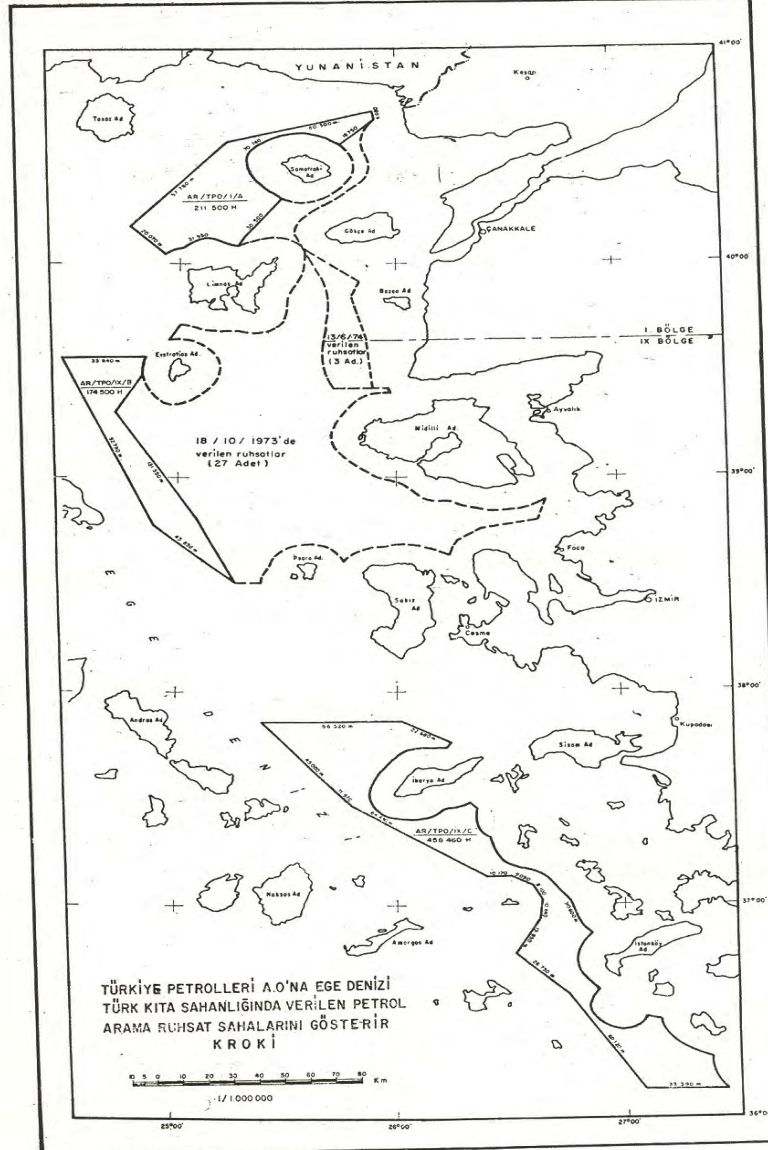
18 İΟΥΛΙΟΥ 1974: ΚΑΙ ΝΕΕΣ ΠΑΡΑΧΩΡΗΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΗΣ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΕΩΣ... ΣΤΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΟ ΤΗΣ (Turkish Petroleum Company)

- 27 -

Sahife: 2

(Resmî Gazete)

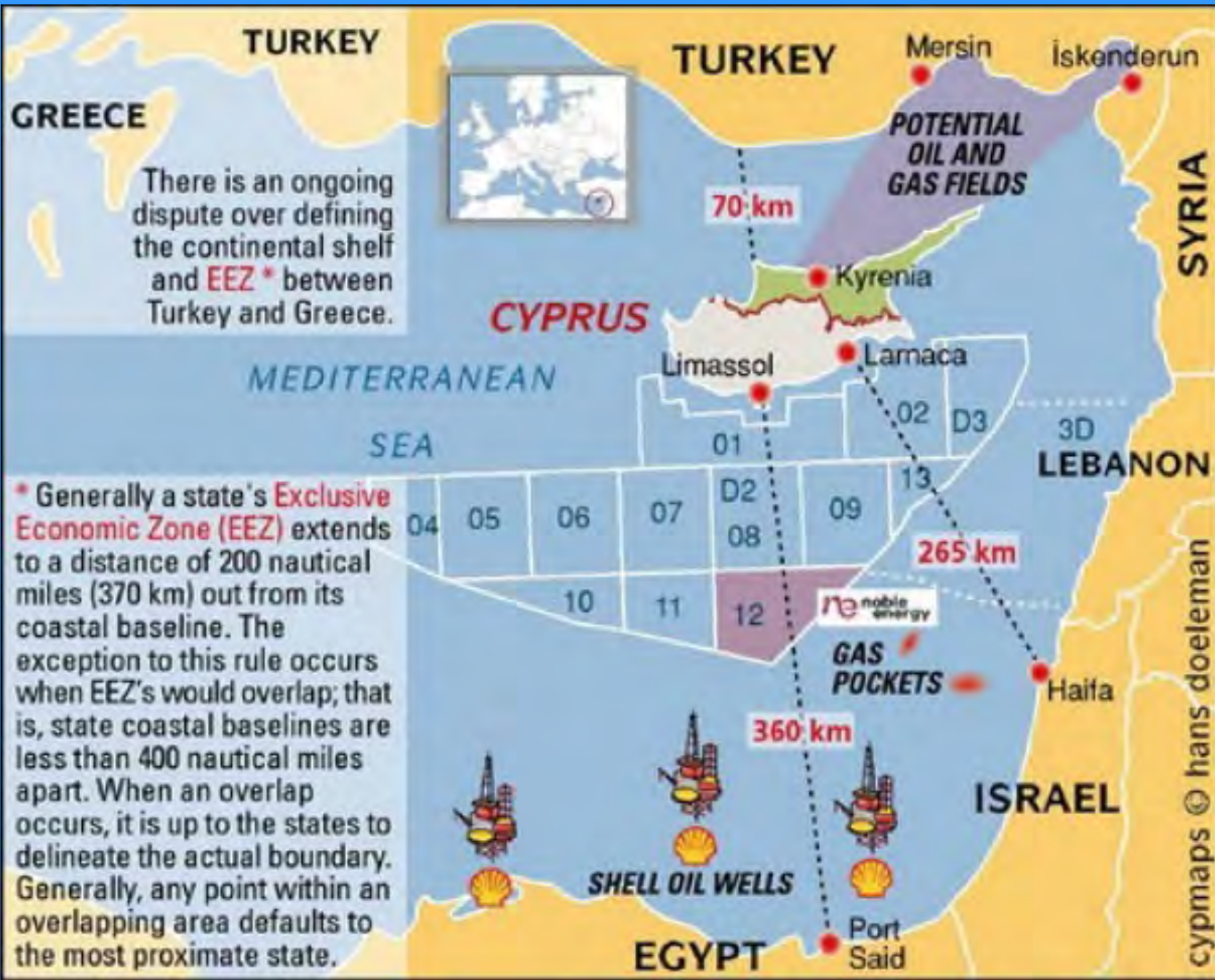
18 TEMMUZ 1974



Publication of the Official Turkish Gazette in its issue of July 18, 1974 showing new oil concessions granted by the Turkish Government to the Turkish Petroleum Company. The concessions were granted in accordance with the decision No. 7/8594 of the Turkish Government.

Κοιτάσματα Κύπρου-N/A Μεσογείου

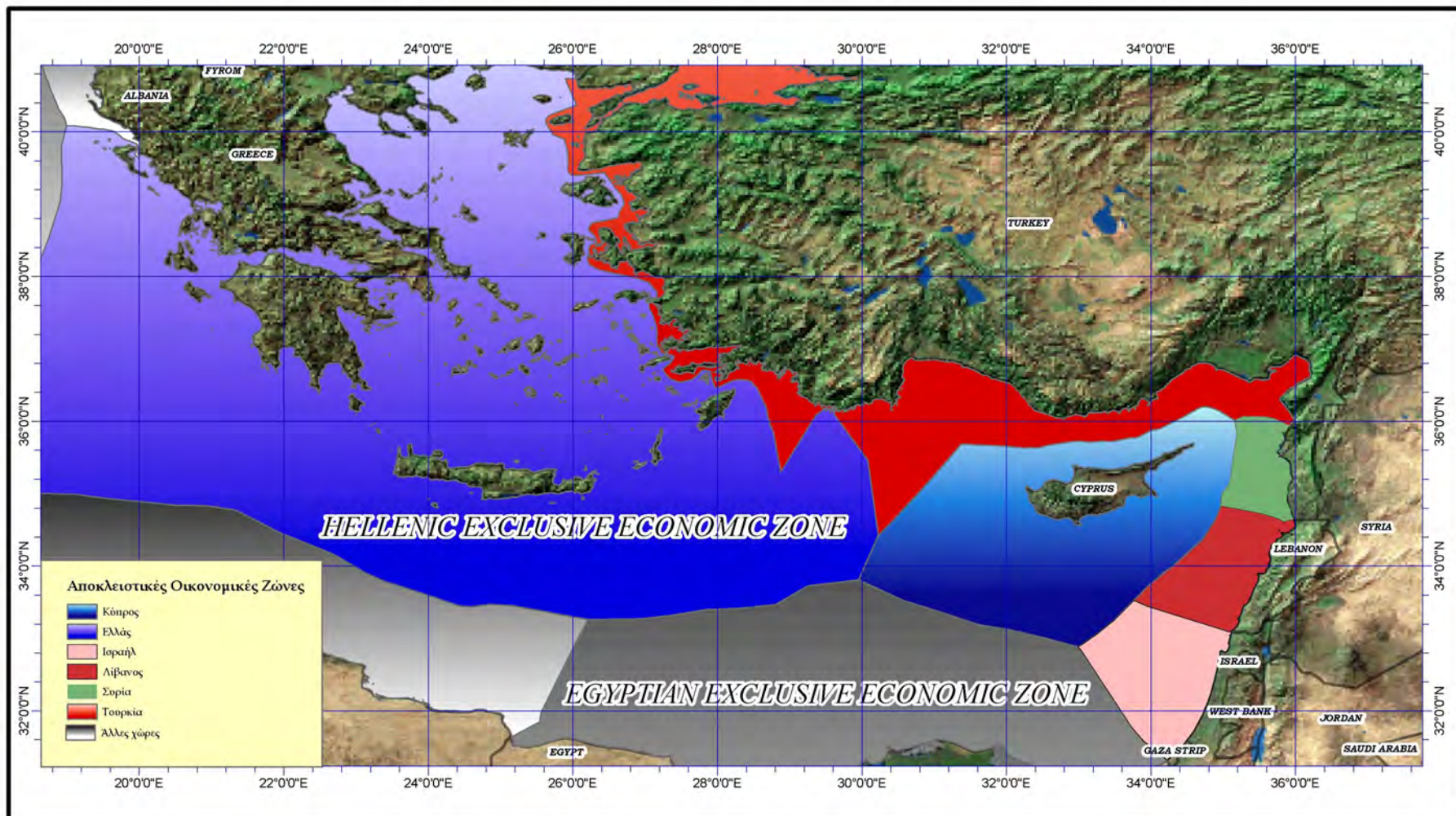
Ιωάννης Θ. Μάζης
Καθηγητής Οικονομικής Γεωγραφίας-Γεωπολιτικής



There is an ongoing dispute over defining the continental shelf and **EEZ** * between Turkey and Greece.

* Generally a state's **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** extends to a distance of 200 nautical miles (370 km) out from its coastal baseline. The exception to this rule occurs when EEZ's would overlap; that is, state coastal baselines are less than 400 nautical miles apart. When an overlap occurs, it is up to the states to delineate the actual boundary. Generally, any point within an overlapping area defaults to the most proximate state.

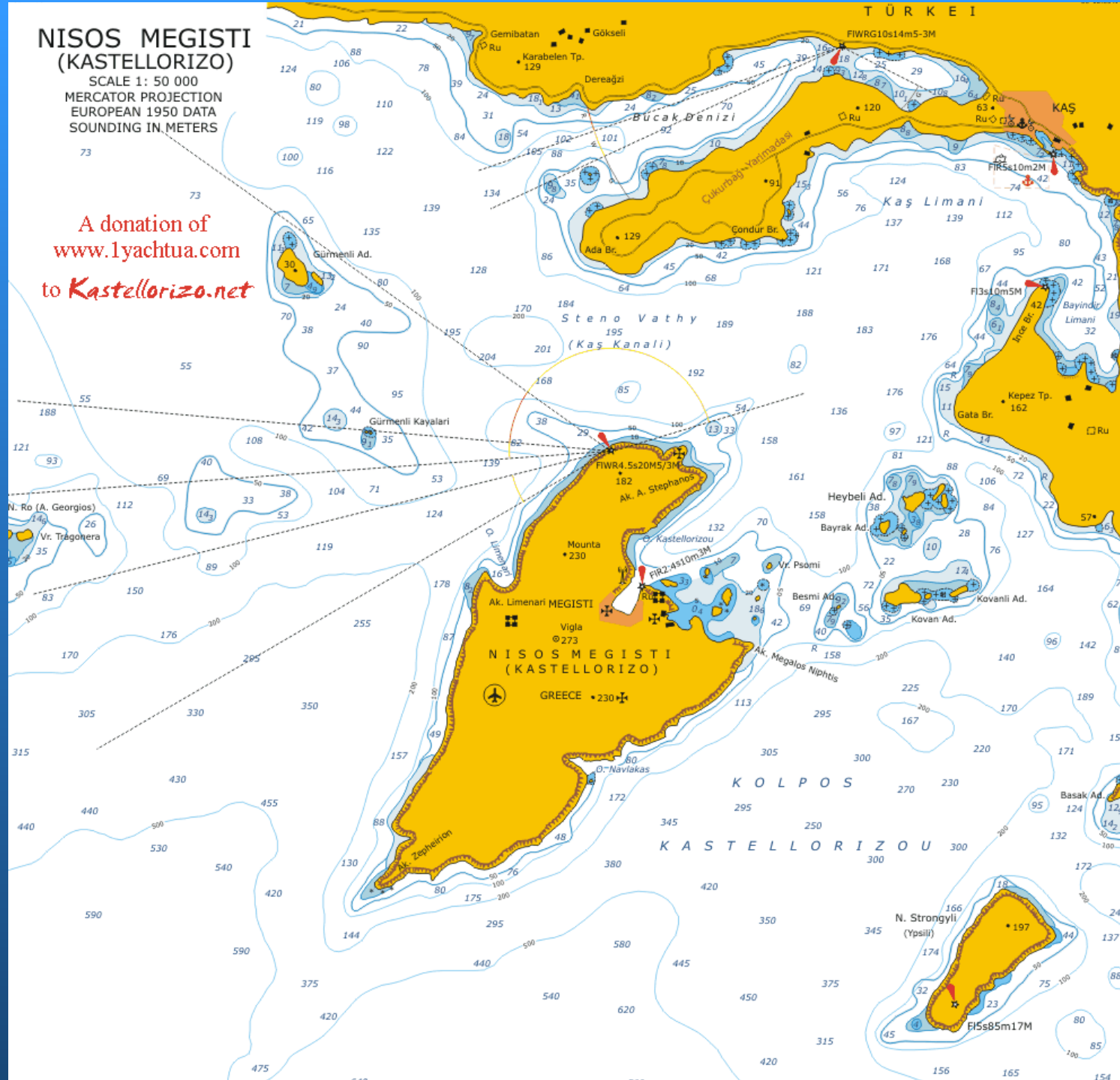
Αποκλειστικές Οικονομικές Ζώνες Κρατών Ανατολικής Μεσογείου



NISOS MEGISTI (KASTELLORIZO)

SCALE 1: 50 000
MERCATOR PROJECTION
EUROPEAN 1950 DATA
SOUNDING IN METERS

A donation of
www.lyachtua.com
to Kastellorizo.net



Συστήματα Πετρελαϊκών Αποθεμάτων Ανατολικής Μεσογείου



Εφαρμογή Μέσης Γραμμής στις ΑΟΖ Κύπρου-Λιβάνου



Εφαρμογή Μέσης Γραμμής στις ΑΟΖ Κύπρου-Αιγύπτου



ESTABLISHING THE TERRITORIAL BELT

Establishing the territorial belt

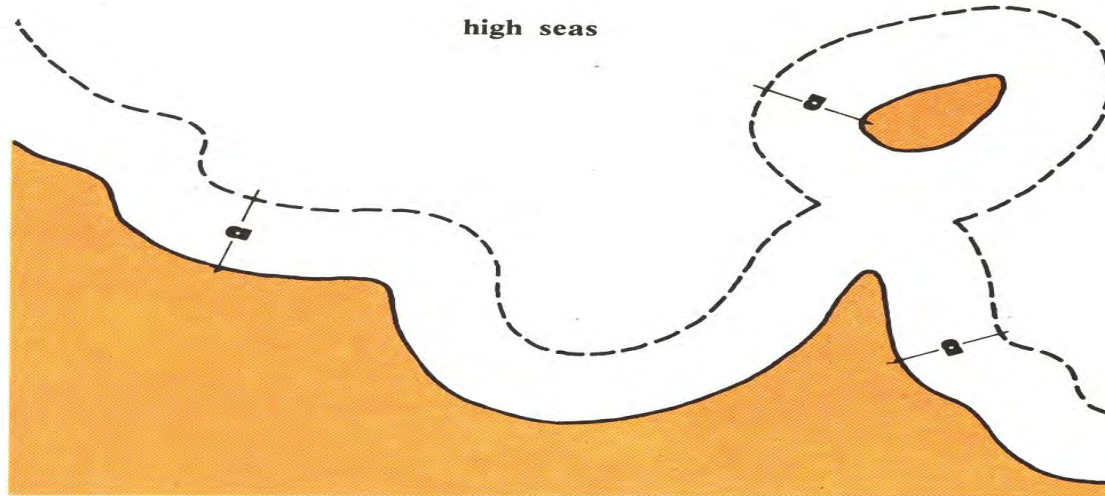


Fig. 1
Establishing the territorial belt by the parallel trace method. The boundary line is traced parallel to the coast at a constant distance ($a = 3$ to 12 miles).

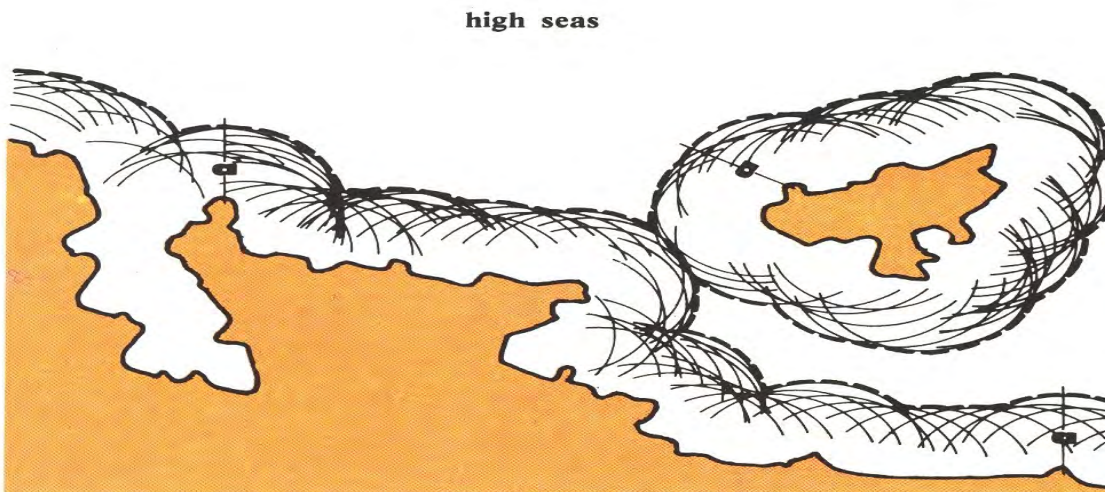


Fig. 2
Establishing the territorial belt by the arc tangent method. Arcs are traced with a fixed radius from many points along the coastline, the radius being 3 to 12 miles as required. The tangent along these arcs is the boundary line of the territorial belt.

DETERMINING THE MEDIAN LINE (1)

Determining the median line

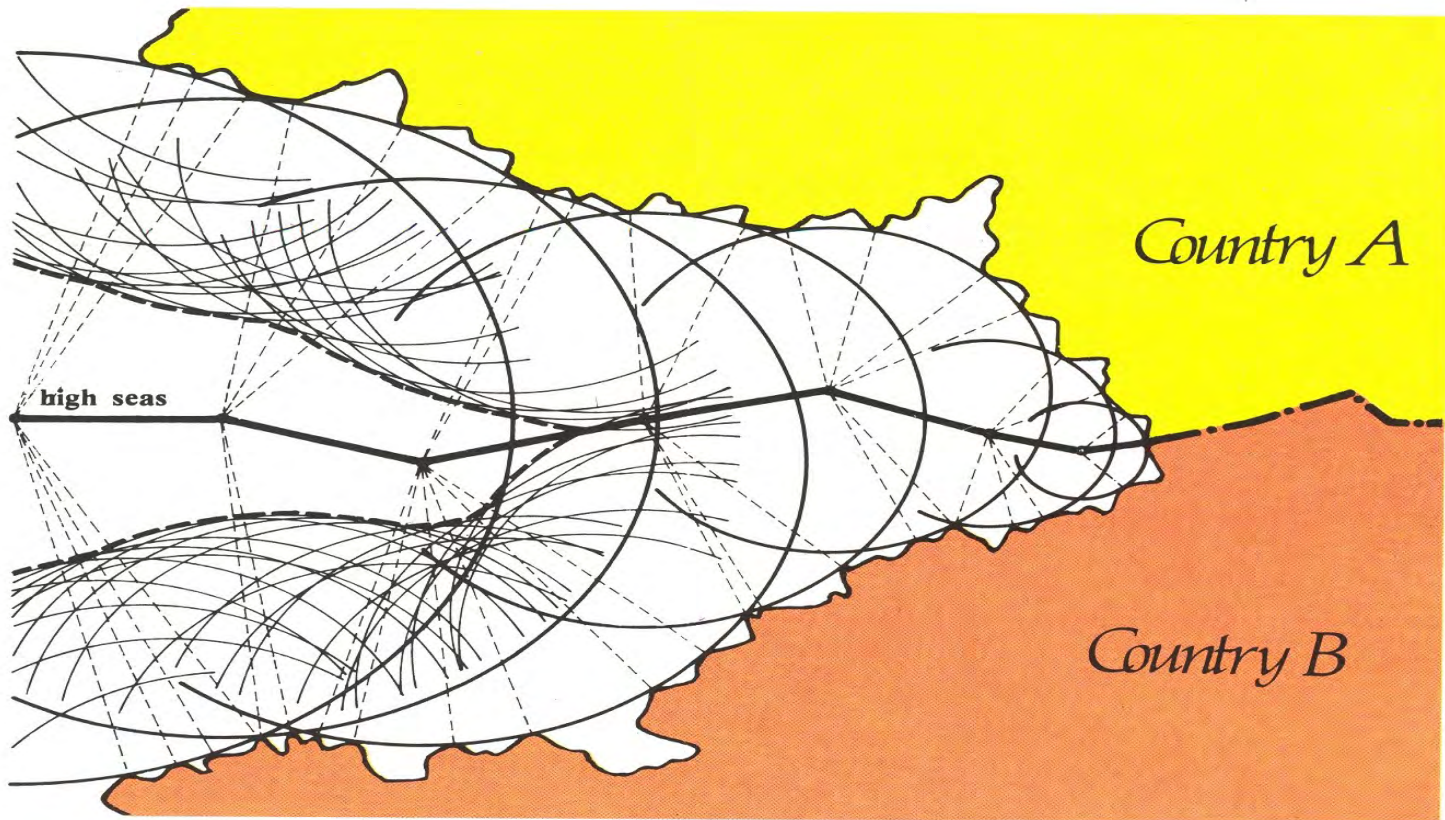


Fig. 3

Determining the median boundary line between two countries. Every point on the line is equidistant from the coast of each country. The method by which the territorial belt is shared between the two is obvious.

DETERMINING THE MEDIAN LINE (2)

Determining the median line

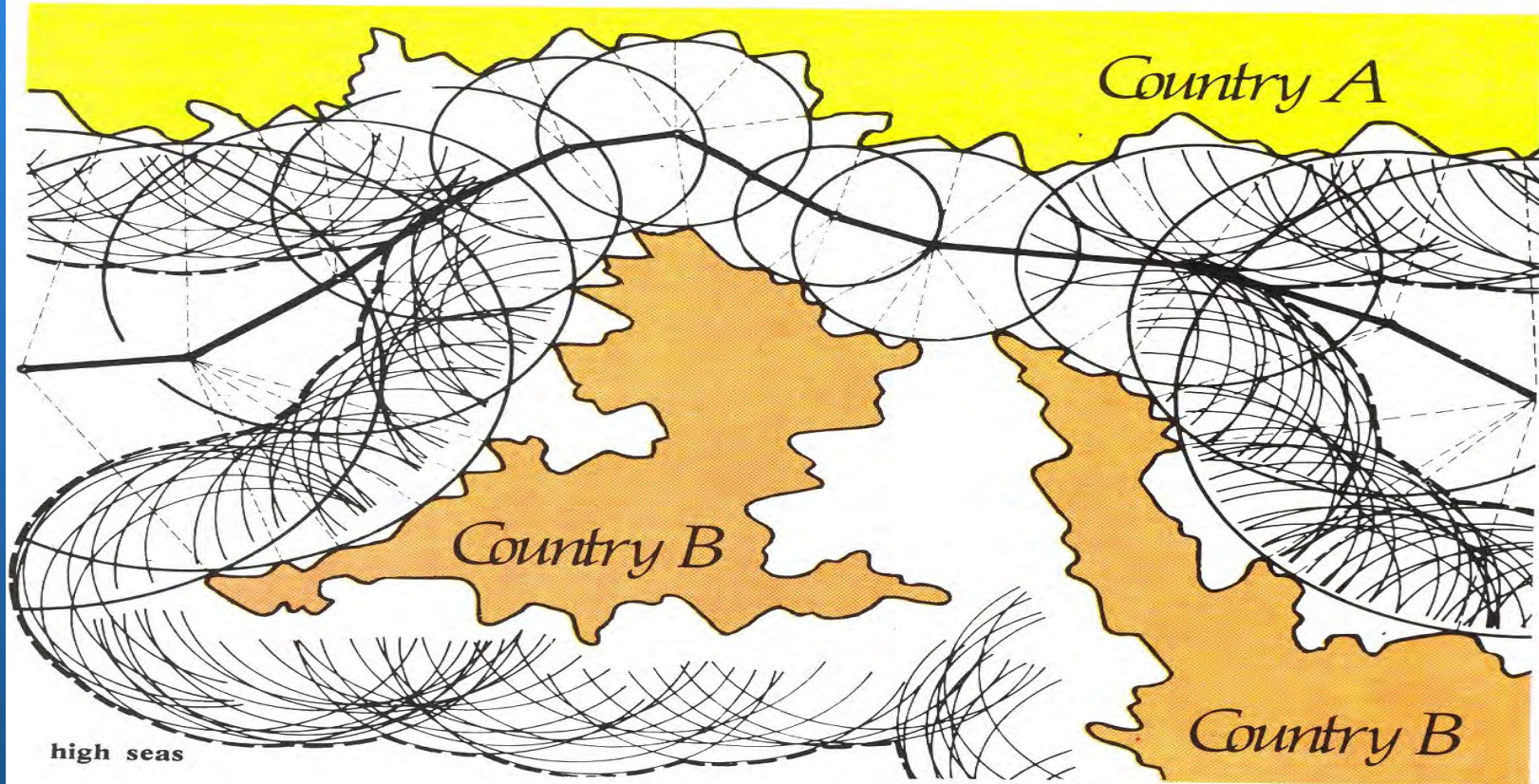


Fig. 4

Determining the median boundary line between two countries (mainland or island) when the coast of one lies opposite the coast of the other. The method by which the territorial belt is shared between the two is obvious when the distance between the two coasts is less than the width of the territorial belt ($a = 3$ to 12 miles). The median boundary line is always the same and does not depend on the width of the territorial belt.