Greece, Cyprus and the Crisis in the Eastern Mediterranean

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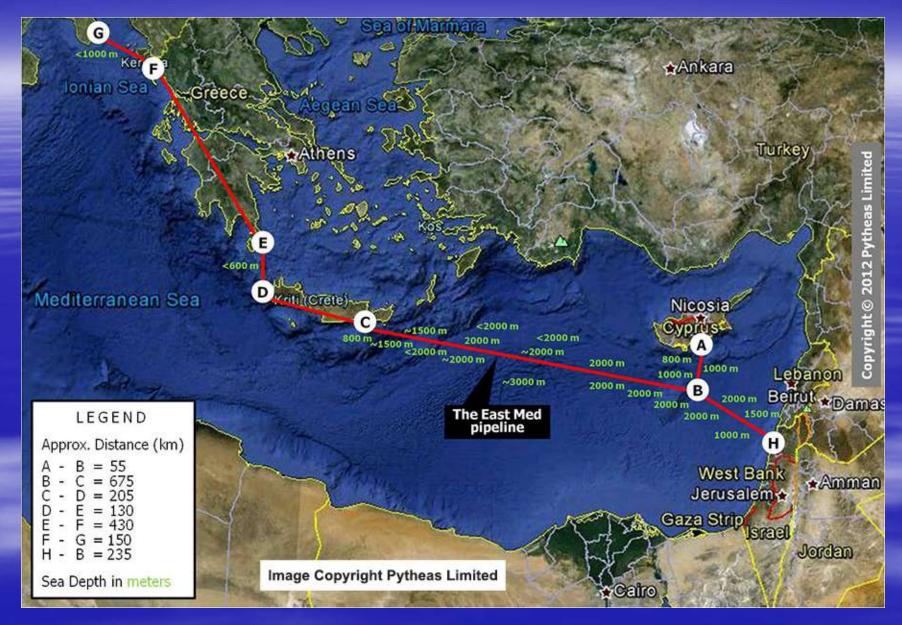
Main Points

- Why has the Eastern Mediterranean turned into a Conflict Zone
- Four main reasons
 - Energy
 - Cyprus
 - Libya
 - Turkey's "Blue Homeland" Project

Energy

- Recent energy discoveries have put the Eastern Mediterranean into the European energy map
- Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel and Turkey got involved
- Volatility in global energy markets is likely to affect the viability of several projects
- Initial estimates may prove too optimistic;
 - Yet energy has become an additional factor in regional politics

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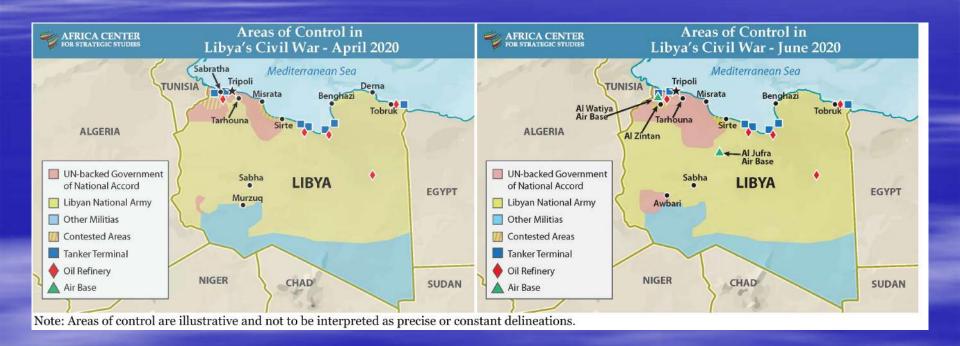
Cyprus (I)

- –Energy Monetization moves by the Republic of Cyprus
 - Energy exploration
 - New licenses
 - Declining sentiment in energy markets
 - Monetization ever more difficult
- -Turkey's reaction
 - Escalation and spillover towards Greece

- Cyprus (II)
 - Turkey's View on Cyprus Discoveries
 - The Republic of Cyprus cannot exploit energy resources, as it does not represent Turkish Cypriots
 - Yet Turkey has recognized the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in the north of the island
 - Dispatch of the exploratory vessels
 - Interruption of intercommunal negotiations

Libya

- The Arab Uprisings and the Libyan civil war
- Strong Turkish interest
 - Business
 - Muslim Brotherhood
- GNA vs LNA/HR
- Turkey's clash with Egypt, the UAE and Saudi Arabia
- Turkey's conflict with France

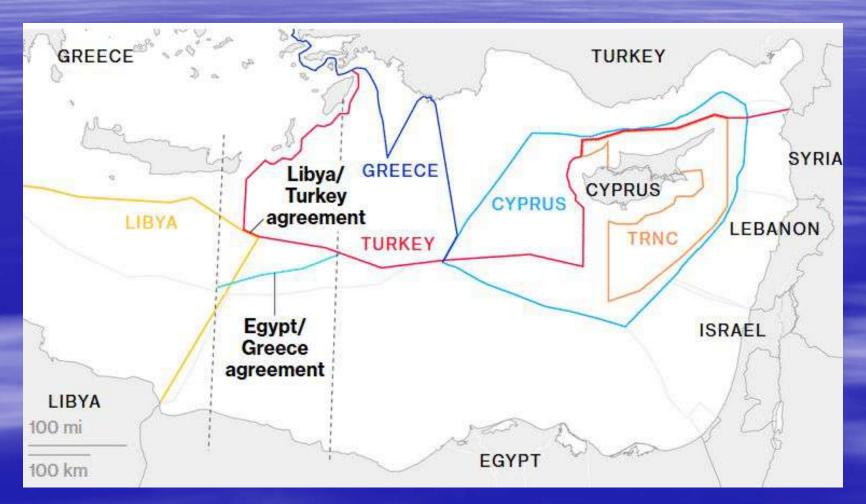


- Turkey's Involvement in Libya
 - Sponsor of the GNA side
 - Bitter enemy of LNA/HR
 - Military engagement
 - Stronger interest in the Eastern Mediterranean
 - The November 2019 memorandum of understanding
 - Its effect on Greek-Turkish relations

- The "Blue Homeland" and Greek-Turkish Relations
 - Delimitation of Greek-Turkish Maritime Borders
 - A long-standing dispute referring to territorial waters, continental shelf and airspace in the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean
 - The discovery of energy resources brought about the question of delimiting the exclusive economic zone (EEZ)









Turkish Shifting Political Landscape and Foreign Policy

- -The AKP and *Ulusalcılık*
 - From bitter animosity to swift collaboration
- -The effect of the 15 July 2016 coup attempt
- -The "Blue Homeland" vision
- -The signature of the EEZ agreement with Libya

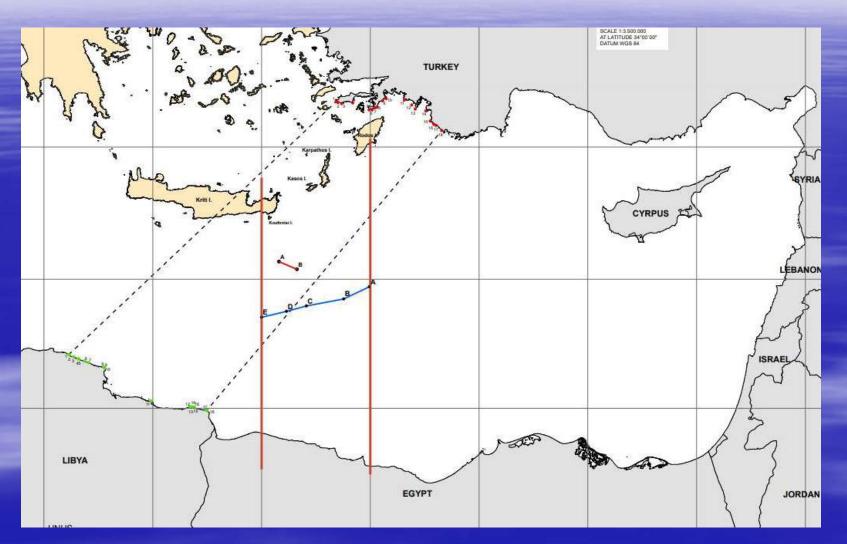
Greece's Response

- -Signature of EEZ agreements with Italy and Egypt
- -UNCLOS is applicable but flexibility shown
 - Islands given EEZ rights, but not always 100 percent

Turkey's Response

- -The Oruç Reis vessel and exploration activities
- -Military escalation and threat for an accident





-Conclusions

- —Four factors have contributed to the escalation of Greek-Turkish conflict
- De-escalation should be the first step for negotiations to bring the case to ICJ
 - The ICJ has shown remarkable flexibility within the limits of UNCLOS
- Inertia is highly risky and dangerous for both countries and the region

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