



4.5 What causes conflict over boundaries?

Objective and Essential Learning

4.5 Explain the nature and function of international and internal boundaries.

- Boundaries are defined, delimited, demarcated, and administered to establish limits of sovereignty, but they are often contested.
- Political boundaries often coincide with cultural, national, or economic divisions. However, some boundaries are created by demilitarized zones or policy, such as the Berlin Conference.
- Land and maritime boundaries and international agreements can influence national or regional identity and encourage or discourage international or internal interactions and disputes over resources.
- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in the use of international waters, established territorial seas, and exclusive economic zones.



Identifying Boundaries

Boundaries are defined, delimited, demarcated and administered.

On land and in the water.

An expression of political power and territoriality.

Used to establish sovereignty.

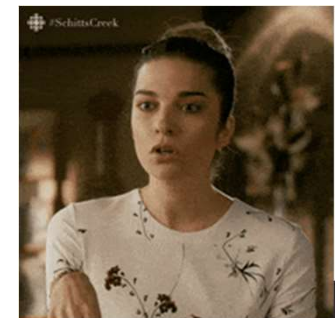
Subject to change and conflict.

Sometimes correspond with cultural or economic divisions.

BOUNDARIES

Identifying Boundaries

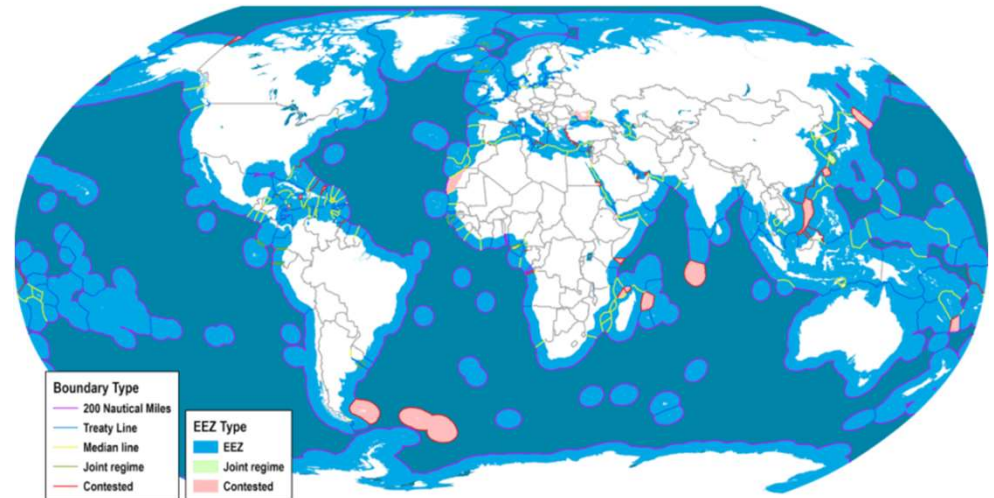
Defined	Countries legally define and agree to where borders are located through an agreement or treaty.
Delimited	Identifying the location of the defined boundaries on a map. Usually at the same time that boundaries are defined and done through a legal designation.
Demarcated	Visible marking of the landscape with objects, such as fences or signs.
Administered	Legal management of the border through laws, immigration regulation, documentation, and prosecution.



Simple, right!??

Maritime Boundaries

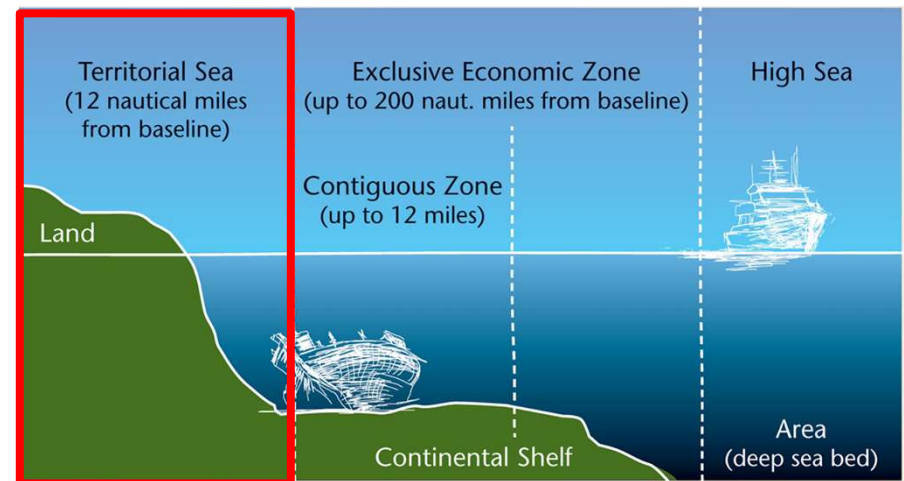
- Why do they matter?
 - Trade & shipping routes
 - Fishing rights
 - Oil reserves
 - Defense
 - Landlocked countries are at a significant disadvantage!
 - Highly disputed, just like land boundaries.



Maritime Boundaries

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (1982)

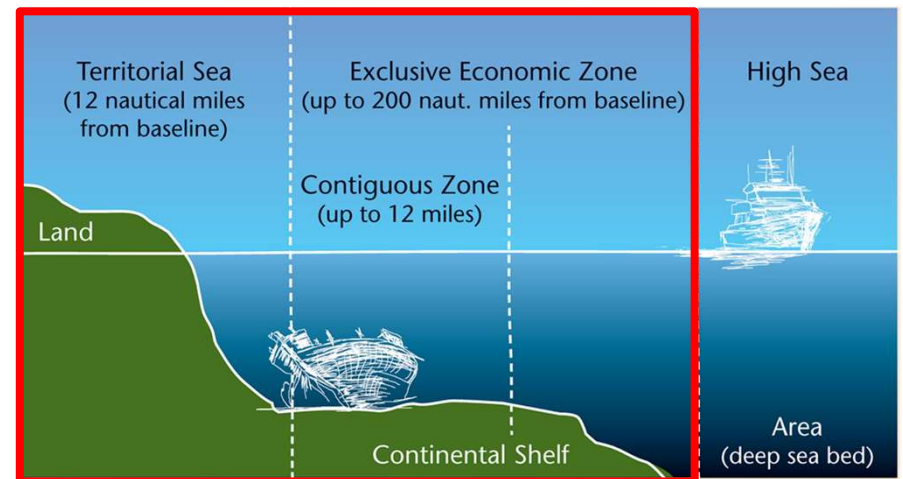
- Territorial Sea
 - 12 nautical miles from the coastline
 - Complete sovereignty over the water and airspace
 - Permission of “innocent passage” of foreign ships



Maritime Boundaries

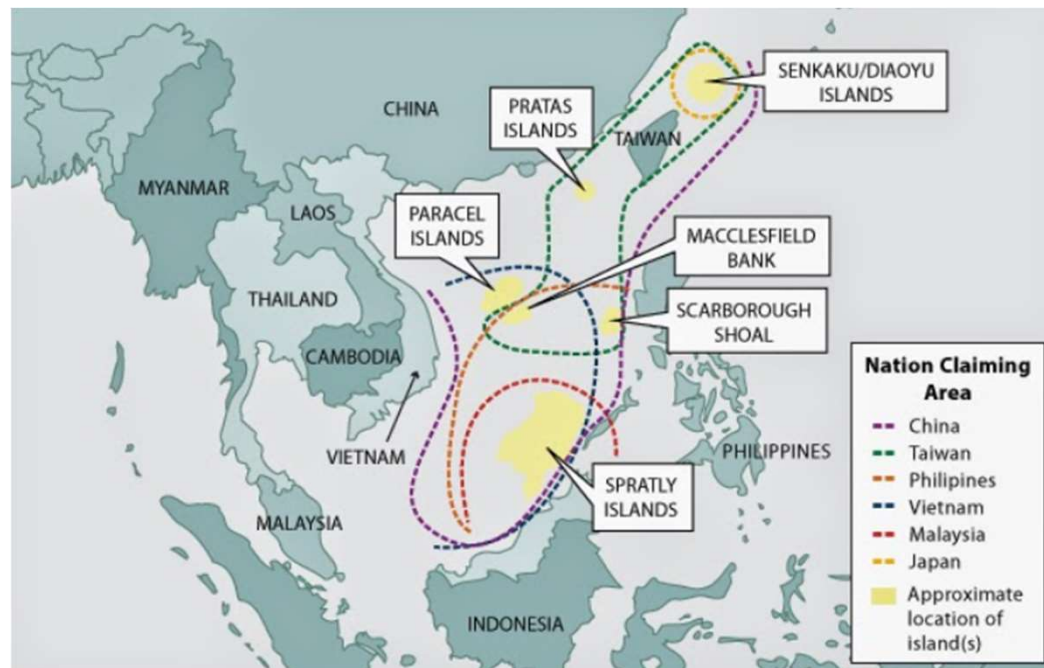
The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (1982)

- EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone):
 - 200 nautical miles
 - A state has special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources such as fishing, whaling, as well as natural resources like natural gas, oil, energy.



Maritime Boundaries

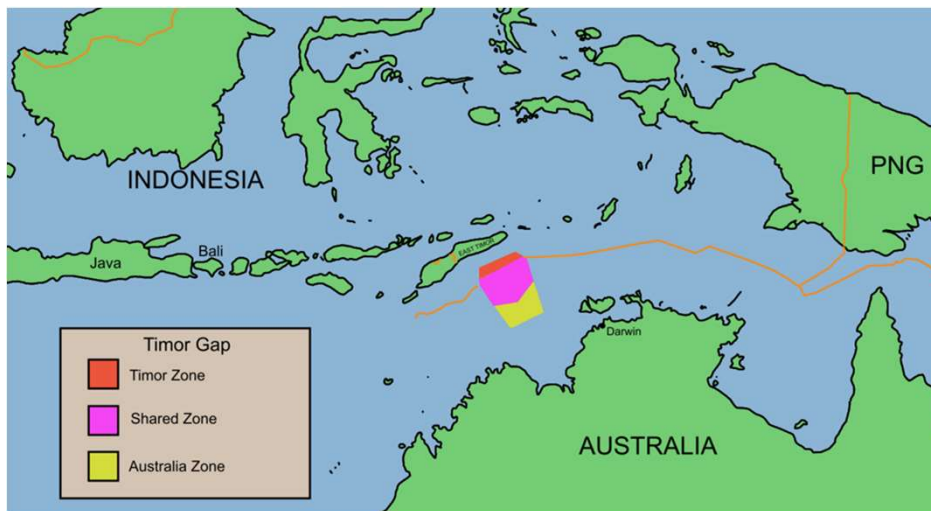
What happens when there are less than 400 nautical miles between EEZs??



Maritime Boundaries

Median Line Principle

- Drawing a boundary that is midway between two or more states' coasts.



shaking
is
caving

<https://youtu.be/luTPMHC7zHY>



Laws of the Sea Activity



Directions: In the first box below use Articles 2, 3, 55-59, and 121 from UNCLOS to determine the status of the two islands below. Who owns the islands, and are the islands actually islands or just rocks? In the second box give your reasoning for why each country was correct or incorrect in their own assessment as to ownership of the islands.

Use LINK: <https://tinyurl.com/y54el6jj>