The Disproportionality Test: Myth or Method?

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Acnowledgments

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Article 15: Delimitation of the territorial sea between States with opposite or adjacent coasts

- Where the coasts of two States are opposite or adjacent to each other, neither of the two States is entitled, failing agreement between them to the contrary, to extend its territorial sea beyond the *median line*
- The above provision does not apply, however, where it is necessary by reason of historic title or other *special circumstances* to delimit the territorial seas of the two States in a way which is at variance therewith.

Article 74 and 83: Delimitation of the EEZ/Continental Shelf between States with opposite or adjacent coasts

- 1. . . . shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law, in order to achieve an *equitable solution*.
- 2. If no agreement can be reached within a reasonable period of time, the States shall resort to the procedures provided for in Part XV.

- 1. Draw equidistance line as a provisional boundary
- 2. Adjust provisional line as necessary for equitable solution in light of relevant/special circumstances
- 3. Check for proportionality ("Disproportionality Test") Does the result show any marked disproportion between the ratio of the maritime areas allocated and the ratio of the coastal lengths?

Coastal concavity: Germany (North Sea)



Relevant Coast (Black Sea case)



Relevant Area: Black Sea



Relevant Coasts

Area of State X's entitlement outside dispute Irrelevant parts of the coast that project away PFIFLANT PPFF А Relevant parts of the continental coast **State X** Coastal length parts of the measured along general directions coast State Y/Z Boundary **State Y** Relevant coast including sinuosities ¥ Area outside dispute State Z

Graphic from: A Practitioner's Guide to Maritime Boundary Delimitation by S Fietta & R Cleverly. OUP March 2016

The Coastal Length Paradox

Filter	Coastal length	
		2200 km
1M		770 km
12M		346 km
200M		312 km

Graphic from: A Practitioner's Guide to Maritime Boundary Delimitation by S Fietta & R Cleverly. OUP March 2016



Relevant Coasts: Gulf of Maine

CANADA New Brunswick anadian Coast = 206M Nova Scotia Nova Scotia Grand BAY OF FUNDY 45°N-Maine **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** Brier Is Å Whipple Pt GUY OF MAINE USA Coast = 284M Chebogue Pt Cape Elizabeth Seal Is Cape Sable New Hampshire Cape Ann BOSTON Massachusetts Cape Cod utreast of Elbow Canada 200M Limit Mårtha's Nantucket Is Vineyard Long Is 40°N-US4 200M 50 100 M 0 70[°]W 65ं°₩

Graphic from: A Practitioner's Guide to Maritime Boundary Delimitation by S Fietta & R Cleverly. OUP March 2016



ITLOS's Relevant Area and Relevant Coasts





Tunisia-Libya Relevant Area



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Length-Area Relationship





ITLOS's Relevant Area and Relevant Coasts



ITLOS's Disproportionality Test

Ratio of Relevant Coasts = 1:1.42 (for Myanmar) Ratio of Relevant Areas = 1:1.54 (for Myanmar)



Bangladesh's Disproportionality Test

Bangladesh's Bisector (215°) Proposal

Bangladesh 510 km Myanmar 600 km

Coast ratio = 1:1.18

Bangladesh 107100 km² Myanmar 145300 km²

Area ratio = 1:1.36



Myanmar's Disproportionality Test

AREA RATIO Bangladesh 80,400 km² Myanmar 133,900 km²

1:1.66

COASTAL LENGTHS RATIO Bangladesh 364 km Myanmar 740 km

1:2.03



Proportionality Calculations: Trapezium Models



Proportionality Test



- 1. Draw equidistance line as a provisional boundary
- 2. Adjust provisional line as necessary for equitable solution in light of relevant/special circumstances
- 3. Check for proportionality ("Disproportionality Test") Does the result show any marked disproportion between the ratio of the maritime areas allocated and the ratio of the coastal lengths?

1. Select basepoints

- 2. Draw equidistance line as a provisional boundary
- 3. Adjust provisional line as necessary for equitable solution in light of relevant/special circumstances and proportionality