

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ)

World

Percentage Earth	29,6
Percentage oceans	36,2

Highest and lowest value

United States	12,2 million sq. km
Jordan	0,009 million sq. km

EEZ by development level

	Number of countries	EEZ (million sq. km)
Developed	11	33,8
Developing	35	51,0
Least developed	9	7,2
Small island developing states	17	18,3

HIGH SEAS

Percentage Earth	36,2
Percentage oceans	50,9

EXTENDED CONTINENTAL SHELF (ECS)

Percentage Earth	5,3
Percentage oceans	6,5

STATES AND THE SEA

	Number	%Total
Land/sea composition. States comprising more than 50% sea	99	62

Source: Author based on DOALOS (www.un.org) and The World Bank (www.worldbank.org)

FAILED STATES

Total jurisdictional waters (EEZ+ECS)	% of the oceans
18,2 million sq. km*	10
Percentage of jurisdictional waters linked to failed states	
Maritime regions	%
Red Sea and Gulf of Aden	73,1
Eastern African Seas	51
ROPME/RECOFI Area	41,6
Mediterranean Sea	23,1
East Asian Seas	14,9
South Asian Seas	14,4

* This data is interim pending the submission of reports delimitation of the outer edge of the continental margin (Commission on the limits of the Continental Shelf)

Source: Author based on The fund for Peace (www.fundforpeace.org) 2012

LANDLOCKED STATES

Number	47
Percentage Earth surface	11,9
Percentage of the continent	
Africa	28,3
Asia	15,2
Europe	6,3
America	3,4

Source: Author

INTERNATIONAL STRAITS AND CANALS

International straits and canals	
Ocean/Regional sea	Number
Atlantic Ocean	9
Pacific Ocean	15
Indian Ocean	7
Mediterranean Sea	9
Red Sea	1
Black Sea	1
North Sea	3
Baltic Sea	2

Source: Author based on UN. Document A/CONF.13/6 and Add. 1 (1958 [2009])

SHIPPING

Liner shipping connectivity index 2014 (maximum value in 2004 = 100)*

China	165,0
Hong Kong SAR, China	116,0
Singapore	113,2
Korea, Rep.	108,1
Malaysia	104,0
United States	95,1
Netherlands	94,2
Germany	94,0
United Kingdom	88,0
Belgium	80,7
France	75,2
Spain	70,8
Italy	67,6
United Arab Emirates	66,5
Morocco	64,3

*Is based on five components of the maritime transport sector: number of ships, their container-carrying capacity, maximum vessel size, number of services, and number of companies that deploy container ships in a country's ports.

Source: Author based on The World Bank (www.worldbank.org)

TOP 50 WORLD CONTAINER PORTS. VOLUME 2013

Country	Nº. Ports in top 50	Country	Nº. Ports in top 50
China	11	South Africa	1
United States	4	Singapore	1
Japan	3	South Korea	1
Malaysia	2	Thailand	1
United Arab Emirates	2	Vietnam	1
Germany	2	Saudi Arabia	1
Panama	2	Sri Lanka	1
Spain	2	India	1
Indonesia	2	U.K	1
Taiwan	1	turkey	1
Belgium	1	Oman	1
Philippines	1	Italy	1
Brazil	1	Malta	1
Egypt	1	Netherlands	1
Canada	1		

Source: Author based on World Shipping Council (www.worldshipping.org)

POLITICAL BLOCS AND ALLIANCES

Bloc/alliance	Members	Scope	Jurisdictional surface (million sq. Km)
NATO	28	Global	54,7
EU	28	Regional	28,6
MERCOSUR	6	Regional	6,8
ASEAN	10	Regional	10,2
ARAB LEAGUE	20	Global	3,8
BRICS	5	Regional	179,6
PERMANENT COMMISSION FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC (CPPS)	4	Regional	5,8
PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM (PIF)	18	Regional	35,9
G8	8	Global	51,5
G20	20	Global	122,1

Source: Author

THE EU AS MARITIME POWER

Population (millions)		Land (million sq. km)		Maritime jurisdiction (million sq. km)			Total: maritime jurisdiction + land (million sq. km)				
1	China	1 386	1	Russia	17,0	European Union	28,8	European Union	33,2		
2	India	1 252	2	Canada	9,9	1	Australia	14,9	1	Russia	25,3
	European Union	509	3	USA	9,5	2	USA	12,2	2	Australia	22,6
3	USA	320	4	China	9,4	3	France	11,2	3	USA	21,7
4	Indonesia	250	5	Brazil	8,5	4	UK	8,7	4	Canada	16,7
5	Brazil	200	6	Australia	7,7	5	New Zealand	8,4	5	Brazil	13,1
6	Pakistan	182		European Union	4,3	6	Russia	8,3	6	France	11,9
7	Nigeria	174	7	India	3,2	7	Canada	6,8	7	China	10,3
8	Bangladesh	157	8	Argentina	2,8	8	Indonesia	6,0	8	UK	8,9
9	Russia	143	9	D. R. Congo	2,3	9	Argentina	5,6	9	New Zealand	8,7
10	Japan	127	10	Algeria	2,3	10	Japan	4,8	10	Argentina	8,4

Source: Author based on UNITED NATIONS (2013): World Population Prospect.

EU JURISDICTIONS BY SEA BASIN

Ocean/sea	Total area (million sq. Km)	EU waters (million sq. Km)
Arctic	18,5	0,1
North Sea	0,5	0,4
Baltic Sea	0,4	0,4
Black Sea	0,5	0,1
Mediterranean	2,5	0,8
Indian	70,1	4,5
Pacific	166,8	7,9
Antarctic	22,0	2,5
Atlantic	79,4	12,6
World total	360,7	29,1

Source: Author based on DOALOS (www.un.org)

OTHER:

SHIPPING

World busiest marine areas (average ship density)*

Sea/Ocean	UNEP Regional Seas
Atlantic	Wider Caribbean North-East Atlantic West and Central Africa
Indian Ocean	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden-PERSGA; ROMPE Sea Area; South Asian Seas South Asian Seas
Mediterranean	Mediterranean Sea
Pacific	Northwest Pacific East Asian Seas

* Is defined as the average number of vessels within a grid cell, based on 10 global S-AIS scenes.

Source: Author based on LUXSPACE 9/2010. Orbcomm S-AIS. Pathfinder2 S-AIS (Nov 2009 - Jan 2010)

MAJOR TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

Sea/Ocean	Disputes
Indian Ocean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chagos archipelago - Bay of Bengal
Mediterranean Sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gibraltar and Spanish Enclaves in the North of Africa - North Cyprus (Cyprus-Turkey) - Aegean Sea (Greece-Turkey) - Gulf of Sirte (Libya)
Atlantic Ocean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Savage Islands - Insular Region of Equatorial Guinea - Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands - Saint Pierre and Miquelon - Hans Island - Rockall - Gulf of Venezuela, Los Monjes Island and Goajira Peninsula - Grenada-Trinidad and Tobago
Pacific Ocean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Alaska and Canada - Kuril Islands - Senkaku Islands - Okinotori Islands - Paracel Islands and Gulf of Tonkin - Spratly Islands - Liancourt Rocks - Matthew and Hunter Islands - South China Sea (China, Japan, South Korea, Philipines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia) - Chile-Peru sea border - Sea of Japan (Japan-North Korea) - Sulawesi Sea (Malasya-Indonesia) - North Korea-South Korea - Malasya-Brunei
Artic Ocean	Barents Sea (Norway-Russia)

Source: Author based on The World Factbook (www.cia.gov) and DAY, A. Border and territorial disputes. Harlow: Longman, 1982