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BLACK SEA ATTACKS ON MERCHANT VESSELS: TÜRKIYE'S EEZ, THE MONTREUX REGIME, AND THE RISK OF WAR SPILLOVER

Teoman Ertuğrul TULUN

Analyst

1. Introduction: A Third Tanker Attack and a New Threshold in the Black Sea

The series of attacks against the tankers KAIROS, VIRAT, and MIDVOLGA □□ in the Black Sea within the span of a single week has marked a qualitatively new phase in the maritime dimension of the Russia □□□□□□□ war. While previous stages of the conflict had already seen port infrastructure hit and coastal areas threatened, the deliberate targeting of commercial tankers in or near Türkiyes maritime jurisdiction off its northern shores has brought the risks directly to the vicinity of Turkish waters. In its public statements, the Presidency has characterised these actions as unacceptable threats to the safety of navigation and stated that attacks in Türkiyes Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) cannot be excused under any circumstance. At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has warned of serious risks to navigational, human, property, and environmental security and underlined that the war must not be allowed to spread across the entire Black Sea[1]. These official reactions signal that what is at stake is not merely the immediate security of individual vessels, but the integrity of a wider regional order.

AVİM's recent work on the Black Sea has consistently framed this order as resting on a set of legal and political foundational pillars, with the Montreux Convention and Türkiyes coastal □□□□□ responsibilities at the centre. Earlier analyses have also underlined that the Black Sea was envisaged as a basin of economic cooperation and controlled militarisation, using legal restraint and functional interdependence to offset geopolitical rivalries. The present commentary builds on this line of argumentation by examining how the latest tanker attacks intersect with Ukraine's pressure strategy, Türkiye's EEZ and the Montreux-centred legal architecture, and Türkiye's role as a balanced mediator.

2. Ukraines Logic in Targeting the Shadow Fleet and Its Limits

Ukraines recent strikes against tankers linked to the so-called shadow fleet in the Black Sea reflect a deliberate attempt to constrain the Russian Federations war economy and to raise the costs of sanctions evasion conducted via seaborne oil exports.[2] In Kyivs strategic calculus, targeting vessels such as the KAIROS, VIRAT, and MIDVOLGA □□ is

intended to undermine a critical revenue stream sustaining the war effort, while simultaneously signalling that Ukraine possesses the operational capability to project force into maritime domains previously regarded as relatively insulated from direct hostilities[3].

Yet, from the perspective of regional order, these operations inhabit a grey zone between action against military □□□□□□□□ targets and attacks on commercial shipping, particularly when they occur in or near the Exclusive Economic Zone of a coastal state such as Türkiye. As AVİMs earlier analyses on Black Sea safety and the Ukraine □□□□□□□ war have underlined, any blurring of this boundary risks eroding the long-standing distinction between combatants and civilian maritime traffic and may trigger spirals of escalation that outstrip the original, ostensibly limited, objectives[4]. When commercial tankers become routine instruments of coercive signalling, the cumulative effect is to increase legal ambiguity, heighten insurance and navigational risks, and place additional strain on the already tested architecture centred on the Montreux Convention[5]. For this reason, even where Ukraines intent to curtail the Russian Federations sanction □□□□□□□ capacity is understandable, the regional side □□□□□□□ of these methods underscore the urgent need □□□□□□□□□ in AVİM commentary □□□ prioritise de-escalation at sea and to preserve the inviolability of merchant shipping as a functional norm[6].

3. Türkiyes EEZ, Navigational Safety and the Montreux Regime

Whereas the previous section focused on Ukraines coercive logic, it is precisely at the level of coastal state rights and obligations that the recent incidents acquire their most significance for Türkiye. The attacks against the KAIROS, VIRAT, and subsequent tankers in or near Türkiyes Exclusive Economic Zone are not merely another episode in the economic warfare between Ukraine and the Russian Federation; they directly implicate Türkiyes responsibility to ensure the safety of navigation, the protection of human life at sea, and the preservation of the marine environment. In its official statements, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has underlined that these incidents, occurring within Türkiyes EEZ, create serious risks for navigational, life, property, and environmental security, and has stressed that the war must not be allowed to spread across the entire surface of the Black Sea[7]. This language reflects a legal and political red line: any normalisation of attacks on commercial vessels in such proximity to Turkish coasts is incompatible with Türkiyes duties as a coastal state and with its long-standing policy of keeping the Black Sea outside the direct line of fire.

This coastal □□□□□ perspective intersects with a broader architecture that AVİM has repeatedly described as the foundational pillars of stability in the Black Sea. The Montreux Convention is characterised as a cornerstone of maritime stability, precisely because it institutionalises a special regime for the Black Sea, including Turkish control of the Straits and strict limits on non-littoral warships[8].

The same study links Montreux to the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), arguing that legal restraints and economic interdependence were deliberately designed to

transform the basin into a zone of prosperity rather than a theatre of great-power confrontation. When one situates the current tanker attacks alongside earlier practices such as blockades and mining, the cumulative picture is one of mounting pressure on this balanced order. The durability of the Montreux Convention depends on Türkiyes ability to exercise stewardship in the Black Sea that both adapts to operational challenges and resists external or regional attempts at the informal revision of the regimes core principles [9].

In this sense, Türkiyes firm reaction to attacks in or near its EEZ should be read not only as the defence of immediate national interests, but also as an effort to cushion the strain on the Montreux-centred order and to preserve the legal □□□□□□□□□□ continuity that underpins any realistic de-escalation in the Black Sea.

4. Türkiyes Balanced Mediator Role and Policy Message

From the outset of the full-scale invasion in 2022, Türkiye has articulated a position that combines explicit support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity with a refusal to join the comprehensive sanctions regime imposed by many Western states on the Russian Federation[10]. This dual track has enabled Türkiye to maintain defence cooperation with Ukraine and political solidarity against the violation of international law, while preserving economic and high-level political channels with the Russian Federation.

Türkiyes mediation, has allowed Türkiye to emerge as one of the few actors capable of serving as a point of contact between Ukraine, Western partners, and the Russian Federation simultaneously, hosting both the Antalya and İstanbul negotiations as well as multiple prisoner-exchange arrangements[11].

In the specific context of the Black Sea, this balanced approach is underpinned by Türkiyes scrupulous enforcement of the Montreux Convention, which has limited the risk of confrontation naval forces by restricting the entry of additional warships into the Black Sea theatre.

The tanker attacks in or near Türkiyes Exclusive Economic Zone, therefore, test but do not fundamentally alter this calibrated posture. On the one hand, Türkiye has signalled that it understands Ukraines security predicament and continues to oppose any attempt to legitimise the occupation of Ukrainian territory. On the other hand, it has drawn a clear line on the methods for applying pressure in the maritime domain. With respect to Ukraine, the policy message is that any strategy targeting the shadow fleet must remain compatible with the inviolability of merchant shipping and full respect for Türkiyes maritime jurisdiction; instruments that generate disproportionate risks for civilian navigation in the Black Sea are at odds with the goal of containing the conflict. Türkiye has consistently argued, that any external Black Sea security architecture must be anchored in full respect for the Montreux Convention and for Türkiyes custodial role, rather than seeking to bypass or dilute these arrangements through new naval formats [12].

In this sense, Türkiyes balanced mediator role in the wake of the tanker attacks should be understood as an attempt to align three imperatives: support for Ukraines legitimate security concerns, preservation of a functioning relationship with the Russian Federation, and defence of a legal □□□□□□□□□ order in the Black Sea that rests on regional ownership and treaty-based restraint.

*Picture: Sabah

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[3] Ibid.

[4] Gözde Kılıç Yaşın, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES REGARDING THE BLACK SEA SAFETY, Analysis No. 2022/17, AVİM, June 29, 2022, accessed December 3, 2025, https://avim.org.tr/en/Analiz/RISKS-AND-OPPORTUNITIES-REGARDING-THE-BLACK-SEA-SAFETY; Turgut Kerem Tuncel, THE UKRAINE-RUSSIA WAR AND THE BLACK SEA SECURITY, Commentary No. 2023/14, AVİM, May 30, 2023, accessed December 3, 2025, https://avim.org.tr/en/Yorum/THE-UKRAINE-RUSSIA-WAR-AND-THE-BLACK-SEA-SECURITY.

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[11] Mehmet Oğuzhan Tulun, TÜRKİYES MEDIATION IN THE UKRAINE-RUSSIA WAR, Analysis No. 2025/7, AVİM, October 15, 2025, accessed December 3, 2025, https://avim.org.tr/en/Analiz/TURKIYE-S-MEDIATION-THE-UKRAINE-RUSSIA-WAR

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About the Author :

Teoman Ertuğrul Tulun is an analyst at Ankara-based think-tank Center for Eurasian Studies. Dr. Teoman Ertuğrul Tulun received his Ph.D. in Political Science and Public Administration from İhsan Doğramacı Bilkent University in Ankara. His area of research include European Union Studies, Globalization, Xenophobia, Hate Speech Studies and International Relations.

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Süleyman Nazif Sok. No: 12/B Daire 3-4 06550 Çankaya-ANKARA / TÜRKİYE
Tel: +90 (312) 438 50 23-24 • **Fax**: +90 (312) 438 50 26
@avimorgtr
https://www.facebook.com/avrasyaincelemelerimerkezi
E-Mail: info@avim.org.tr
http://avim.org.tr

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