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THE GRAIN INITIATIVE AND THE BLACK SEA SECURITY - II

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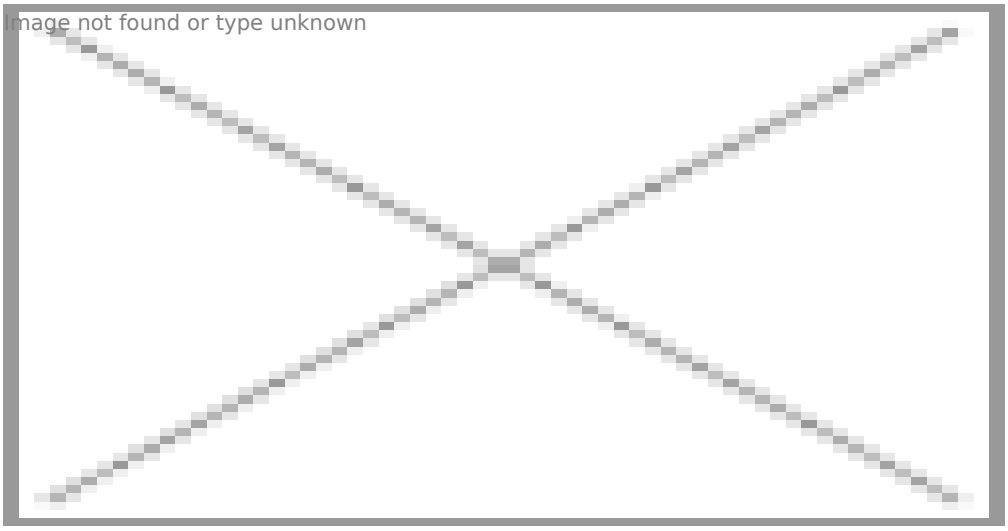
Risky Proposals for the Black Sea Security

Russias withdrawal from the Grain Initiative and its strikes at Ukrainian grain storage facilities again put the Black Sea under the spotlight. The exchange of threats between the Russian and the Ukrainian ministries of defense further intensified the tense atmosphere. On July 19th, the Russian Ministry of Defense declared All ships going across the Black Sea to Ukrainian ports will be considered potential carriers of military-purpose cargoes ☀ Russian MoD also threatened that it would view the flag states of such ships as participating in the conflict on the Ukrainian side. The next day, Ukraine reciprocated in a tit-for-tat fashion by stating that vessels sailing to Russian-controlled ports in the Black Sea may be considered as carrying military cargo with all the corresponding risks and be targeted accordingly.

These developments once again set the agitation campaign that seeks to bring the war to the Black Sea in motion once again. The retired four-star U.S. naval officer James Stavridis in his piece published in the Washington Post on July 25th advocated a NATO operation to escort and guard vessels sailing from/to Ukrainian ports in the Black Sea.

In his article, Stavridis states that because there is no state of declared war between the parties, Russian blockage of the Ukrainian ports amounts to a violation of international law. However, this argument does not hold when even the United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in his speeches uses the word war when referring to the situation. In addition, no one objected when Türkiye closed its straits to war vessels in the early days of the war by relying on the relevant articles of the Montreux Convention that regulate wartime maritime traffic. This confirms that the international community regards the situation as a state of war. Another thing that Stavridis overlooks is that Ukraine, too, threatened Russia with blocking its Black Sea ports. Hence, if we are to speak about violation of international law, there is not just one but two parties responsible.

To make his point, Stavridis also claims that blockage of the ports amounts to curtailment of freedom on the high seas, which is a breach of international law. This argument of Stavridis is a blatant manipulation. The reality is that every inch of the Black Sea is under the national jurisdiction of one of the Black Sea littoral states. This fact, which was also determined by the European Parliament in 2012, invalidates Stavridis high sea argument.



Maritime jurisdiction in the Black Sea. Source: European Parliament Directorate □□□□□□□ for Internal Policies (2012), Fisheries cooperation in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, p. 28. EEZ: Exclusive Economic Zone; IW: Internal Waters; TS: Territorial Sea; (https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2012/495833/IPOL-PECH_NT(2012)495833_EN.pdf)

Stavridis manipulation is a reflection of the ongoing campaign carried out by

of the last NATO Summit in Vilnius on 11-12 July 2023, the importance of the Montreux Convention for NATOs Black Sea strategy was affirmed.

Stavridis makes an analogy between the Black Sea and the Persian Gulf to base his proposal for a NATO operation on a historical example, i.e., Operation Earnest Will that was carried out by the US in the Strait of Hormuz between July 1987 and September 1988 to protect the Kuwaiti tankers from Iranian attacks. Making an analogy between the so-called Tanker War more than thirty years ago in the Persian Gulf and the recent crisis in the Black Sea does not hold. First, as stated above, the statuses of the Turkish Straits-Black Sea and the Strait of Hormuz-Persian Gulf are completely different. Second, Iran in the late 1980s and Russia in 2023 are completely different animals. The military capabilities of present-day Russia and Iran thirty years ago are even not comparable. Most importantly, Russia is a nuclear state that does not shy away from threatening the West with nuclear war.

Actually, Stavridis is aware of the risk of NATO-Russia escalation, yet, he inconceivably trivializes this risk by mentioning the possibility of collateral damage. Notwithstanding, the resultant damage of a NATO-Russia war will be much bigger than a collateral one. Here the point is not to give in to Russias threats and nuclear blackmail, but to find smart strategies and tactics to prevent the devastating consequences of a nuclear war. This approach has been uttered many times by NATO officials and the leaders of Western countries.

Lastly, talking about historical examples, it is also seen that Stavridis has not drawn accurate lessons from history. This is seen from his advocacy of a unilateral NATO intervention sidelining the UN. However, it should have been clear to Stavridis that US unilateral moves in the first two decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union led to the rise of centrifugal tendencies and political polarizations, which resulted in the demise of the US power and the emergence of a multipolar world. Sidelining the UN and other multilateral mechanisms whenever appears more advantageous will surely have undesirable consequences in the long run.

**Photograph: NATO*

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