

## QATAR

### SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 92	Decree No. 40	12nm	
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 92	Decree No. 40	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation		
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 74	Declaration		Delimited by agreement with adjacent States; or by the outer limits of the "continental prolongation;" or by the median line.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 65	Agreement		Offshore and land boundaries agreement with Saudi Arabia signed.
	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with UAE (Abu Dhabi) EIF. See LIS No. 18.
	Sep 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran signed (EIF May 70). See LIS No. 25.
	Mar 2001	ICJ Judgment		In the case concerning Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain).
LOS CONVENTION	Nov 84			Signed Convention.
	Dec 2002			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

### MARITIME BOUNDARIES

#### QATAR - UAE (ABU DHABI)

The following is extracted from the Agreement on the Settlement of Maritime Boundary Lines and Sovereign Rights over Islands, signed and EIF 20 March 1969.

Recognizing the cordial and fraternal relations that exist between the two sister Arab States, and desirous of settling maritime boundary lines and sovereign rights over islands on the basis of their mutual interests, the two Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

- (1) That "Dina" Island is part of the territory of Abu Dhabi;
- (2) That the islands of "Lashat" and "Shraho" are part of the territory of Qatar;
- (3) That both States will have no further national claims against each other in islands and waters beyond the maritime boundary lines herein agreed to;
- (4) That the maritime boundary lines referred to in paragraph (3) above are as follows:

**TABLE C1.T207.  
QATAR - UAE (ABU DHABI) MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES**

Latitude North	Longitude East
(a) A straight line between Point A at:	
25° 31' 50"	53° 02' 05"
and point B, "Bir Elbundug," at:	
25° 05' 54.79"	52° 36' 50.98"
(b) A straight line between point B (described above), and point C, at:	
24° 48' 40"	52° 16' 20"
(c) A straight line from point C (described above) to point D (at Bab Khor Eladid at the territorial sea boundary) at:	
24° 48' 40"	52° 16' 20"

**QATAR - BAHRAIN**

The following information is excerpted from the United Nations Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 46 regarding the International Court of Justice Judgment in the case concerning Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain). The case dealt with the dispute relating to sovereignty over the Hawar Islands, sovereign rights over the shoals of Dibal and Qit'al Jaradah and the delimitation of the maritime areas of the two States. On 16 March 2001, the Court decided that Qatar has sovereignty over Zubarah, Janan Island, including Hadd Janan, and the low-tide elevation of Fasht al Dibal; and that Bahrain has sovereignty over the Hawar Islands and the island of Qit'al Jaradah. Moreover, vessels of Qatar enjoy in the territorial sea of Bahrain, which separates Hawar Islands from the other Bahraini islands, the right of innocent passage accorded by customary international law.

As regards the question of the maritime boundary, the Court also recalled that customary international law was applicable to the case and that the parties had requested it to draw a single maritime boundary (in the southern part, the Court drew a boundary delimiting the parties' territorial seas over which they enjoy territorial sovereignty, including the seabed, superjacent waters and superjacent aerial space; in the northern part, the Court had to carry out a delimitation between areas in which the parties have only sovereign rights and functional jurisdiction, i.e., over the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone). With respect to the territorial sea, the Court drew provisionally an equidistance line (a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each of the two States is measured) and then considered whether that line should be adjusted in the light of any special circumstances. The Court rejected Bahrain's argument that the existence of certain pearling banks situated to the north of Qatar, which had been predominantly exploited in the past by Bahraini fishermen, constituted a circumstance justifying a shifting of the equidistance line. It also rejected Qatar's argument that there is significant disparity between the coastal lengths of the parties calling for an appropriate correction. The Court further stated that considerations of equity required that the maritime formation of Fasht al Jarim should have no effect in determining the boundary line.

The Court concluded that the single maritime boundary that would divide the various maritime zones of the State of Qatar and the State of Bahrain should be formed by a series of geodesic lines joining, in the order specified, the points with the following coordinates:

**TABLE C1.T208.  
QATAR - BAHRAIN MARITIME BOUNDARY**

QATAR - BAHRAIN MARITIME BOUNDARY		
Point	Latitude North	Longitude East
1	25° 34' 34"	50° 34' 3"
2	25° 35' 10"	50° 34' 48"
3	25° 34' 53"	50° 41' 22"
4	25° 34' 50"	50° 41' 35"
5	25° 34' 21"	50° 44' 5"

<b>QATAR - BAHRAIN MARITIME BOUNDARY</b>		
<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude North</b>	<b>Longitude East</b>
6	25° 33' 29"	50° 45' 49"
7	25° 32' 49"	50° 46' 11"
8	25° 32' 55"	50° 46' 48"
9	25° 32' 43"	50° 47' 46"
10	25° 32' 6"	50° 48' 36"
11	25° 32' 40"	50° 48' 54"
12	25° 32' 55"	50° 48' 48"
13	25° 33' 44"	50° 49' 4"
14	25° 33' 49"	50° 48' 32"
15	25° 34' 33"	50° 47' 37"
16	25° 35' 33"	50° 46' 49"
17	25° 37' 21"	50° 47' 54"
18	25° 37' 45"	50° 49' 44"
19	25° 38' 19"	50° 50' 22"
20	25° 38' 43"	50° 50' 26"
21	25° 39' 31"	50° 50' 6"
22	25° 40' 10"	50° 50' 30"
23	25° 41' 27"	50° 51' 43"
24	25° 42' 27"	50° 51' 9"
25	25° 44' 7"	50° 51' 58"
26	25° 44' 58"	50° 52' 5"
27	25° 45' 35"	50° 51' 53"
28	25° 46' 0"	50° 51' 40"
29	25° 46' 57"	50° 51' 23"
30	25° 48' 43"	50° 50' 32"
31	25° 51' 40"	50° 49' 53"
32	25° 52' 26"	50° 49' 12"
33	25° 53' 42"	50° 48' 57"
34	26° 0' 40"	50° 51' 00"
35	26° 4' 38"	50° 54' 27"
36	26° 11' 2"	50° 55' 3"
37	26° 15' 55"	50° 55' 22"
38	26° 17' 58"	50° 55' 58"
39	26° 20' 2"	50° 57' 16"
40	26° 26' 11"	50° 59' 12"

<b>QATAR - BAHRAIN MARITIME BOUNDARY</b>		
<b>Point</b>	<b>Latitude North</b>	<b>Longitude East</b>
41	26° 43' 58"	51° 3' 16"
42	27° 2' 0"	51° 7' 11"

Below point 1, the single maritime boundary would follow, in a south-westerly direction, a loxodrome having an azimuth of 234° 16' 53", until it meets the delimitation line between the respective maritime zones of Saudi Arabia on the one hand, and of Bahrain and Qatar on the other. Beyond point 42, the single maritime boundary would follow, in a north-north-easterly direction, a loxodrome having an azimuth of 12° 15' 12", until it meets the delimitation line between the respective maritime zones of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the one hand, and of Bahrain and Qatar, on the other.

#### **QATAR - IRAN**

The following is extracted from the Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Qatar and Iran (signed September 1969, EIF May 1970).

##### **Article 1**

The Boundary line dividing the continental shelf lying between the territory of Iran, on the one side, and that of Qatar, on the other side, shall consist of geodetic lines between the following points in the sequence given below:

Point (1) is the westernmost point on the westernmost part of the northern boundary line of the continental shelf appertaining to Qatar formed by a line of geodetic azimuth 278° 14' 27" west from Point 2 below.

**TABLE C1.T209.**  
**QATAR - IRAN CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES**

<b>POINT</b>	<b>LATITUDE NORTH</b>	<b>LONGITUDE EAST</b>
2	27° 00' 35"	51° 23' 00"
3	26° 56' 20"	51° 44' 05"
4	26° 33' 25"	52° 12' 10"
5	26° 06' 20"	52° 42' 30"
6	25° 31' 50"	53° 02' 05"

##### **Article 4**

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the status of the super-adjacent waters or airspace above any part of the continental shelf.