

## BAHRAIN

### SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 1993	<a href="#">Decree No. 8 of 20 April 1993</a>	12nm	
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 1993	<a href="#">Decree No. 8 of 20 April 1993</a>	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 1949	Proclamation No. 37/1368	No specific limit	Claimed ownership of specific and absolute jurisdiction and authority over seabed and subsoil.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 1958	<a href="#">Agreement with Saudi Arabia</a>		Maritime boundary agreement with Saudi Arabia signed and EIF. (Go to <a href="#">State Department LIS page</a> , scroll down and click on <a href="#">LIS</a> No. 12 for U.S. analysis.)
	Jun 1971	<a href="#">Agreement with Iran</a>		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran signed; EIF May 1972. (Go to <a href="#">State Department LIS page</a> , scroll down and click on <a href="#">LIS</a> No. 58 for U.S. analysis.)
	Mar 2001	<a href="#">ICJ Judgment in the case concerning Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain)</a>		Judgment issued in the longest case in the history of the Court (as of 2001). Found that Qatar has sovereignty over Zubarah, Janan Island, including Hadd Janan, and the low-tide elevation of Fasht al Dibal; and Bahrain has sovereignty over the Hawar Islands and the island of Qit' al Jaradah. Vessels of Qatar enjoy the right of innocent passage in the territorial sea of Bahrain, which separates Hawar Islands from the other Bahraini islands. (A summary of the case, including geographic coordinates of the maritime boundary between the two countries, can be found in the <a href="#">Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 46</a> , pages 87-88.)
LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 1982			Signed Convention.
	May 1985			Ratified Convention.