ARTICLES
- Multilateralism and Ideational Power
- The Stakeholder Approach to Basic Economic and Social Rights: International Law and the Case of Milton Friedman versus R. Edward Freeman
- Criminalization of Human Trafficking upon the Basis of International Criminal Court Status and its Related Challenges
- Maritime Boundary Delimitations in the Persian Gulf
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- Qatari Foreign Policy and the Exercise of Subtle Power
- Lessons from World War I for the Rise of Asia and Their Civilizations
- Unfinished Revolutions, Yemen, Libya, and Tunisia after the Arab Spring
Maritime Boundary Delimitations in the Persian Gulf

Pirouz Majahed-Zadeh
Bahador Zarei

Introduction

Maritime political geography is the study of the implementation of state sovereignty at sea. It could also be referred to as the art of determining the duration of the sovereignty of a state in the maritime areas, and its surrounding territories.

The control and ownership of the maritime areas that stand adjacent to state territories, including the areas that have a seaward stretch have long been a controversial topic. Since ancient empires began to sail and trade overseas, supervision and authority over the coastal areas has been a critical subject to the governing bodies of such regions. However, it was not until the twentieth century that countries began to come together to debate over the maritime boundaries in order to finalize and mark their respective territories. Ironically, however, they

* Professor of Political Geography and Geopolitics Islamic Azad University of Tehran – South, pirouz_majahedzadeh@hotmail.com
** Professor of Political Geography, Faculty of Geography, University of Tehran.

Notes
1. Alexander Murphy, lecture delivered at the University of Tehran.
4. Report (in Persian) from the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Loqum Minister of that Ministry, dated Tehran 3.12.1337 (21.11.1958), No. 7193/18, p. 2, paragraph 4, Iranian Foreign Ministry documents, File 34, No. 4-12, titled "The Iran-Qatar Petroleum".
5. Article 1 of the treaty of Iran-Oman Continental Shelf Boundary, Iranian Foreign Ministry's Documents and Treaties, op. cit., p. 177.

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1. Alexander Murphy, lecture delivered at the University of Tehran.
4. Report (in Persian) from the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Locum Minister of that Ministry, dated Tehran 3.12.1347 (21.11.1968), No. 7193/18, page 2, paragraph 4, Iranian Foreign Ministry documents, File 34, No. 4-12, titled “The Iran-Qatar Petroleum”.
5. Article 1 of the treaty of Iran-Oman Continental Shelf Boundary, Iranian Foreign Ministry’s Documents and Treaties, op. cit., p. 177.
6. A draft agreement signed in 1962 governs unofficial Iran-Kuwait maritime boundary arrangements.

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