

Agreement concerning Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between Iran and Oman 25 July 1974
--

The Imperial Government of Iran and
The Government of the Sultanate of Oman

Desirous of establishing in a just, equitable and precise manner the boundary line between the respective areas of the continental shelf over which they have sovereign rights in accordance with international law, and after having exchanged credentials, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The line dividing the continental shelf lying between the territory of Iran on the one side and the territory of Oman on the other side shall consist of geodetic lines between the following points in the sequence hereinafter set out:

Point (1) is the most western point which is the intersection of the geodetic line drawn between point (0) having the coordinates of 55°42'15" E 26° 14' 45" N and point (2) having the coordinates of 55°47' 45" E 26° 16' 35" N with the lateral offshore boundary line between Oman and Ras Al Khaimah.

	Long. E	Lat. N
Point (2)	55 47 45	26 16 35
Point (3)	55 52 15	26 18 50
Point (4)	56 06 45	26 28 40
Point (5)	56 08 35	26 31 05
Point (6)	56 10 25	26 32 50
Point (7)	56 14 30	26 35 25
Point (8)	56 16 30	26 35 35
Point (9)	56 19 40	26 37 00 W. Intersect of Larac 12m.
Point (10)	56 33 00	26 42 15 E. Intersect of Larac 12m.
Point (11)	56 41 00	26 44 15
Point (12)	56 44 00	26 41 35
Point (13)	56 45 15	26 39 40
Point (14)	56 47 45	26 35 15
Point (15)	56 47 30	26 25 15
Point (16)	56 48 05	26 22 00
Point (17)	56 47 50	26 16 30
Point (18)	56 48 00	26 11 35
Point (19)	56 50 15	26 03 05
Point (20)	56 49 50	25 58 05
Point (21)	56 51 30	25 45 20

Point (22) is the most southern point located at the intersection of the geodetic demarcation line drawn from point (21) (specified above) at an azimuth angle of 190° 00' 00" and of the lateral offshore boundary line between Oman and Sharjah.

Article 2

If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral extends across the boundary line set out in Article 1 of this Agreement and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of that boundary line could be exploited wholly or in part by directional drilling from the other side of the boundary line, then:

- (a) No well shall be drilled on either side of the boundary line as set out in Article 1 so that any producing section thereof is less than 125 metres from the said boundary line except by mutual agreement between the two contracting Parties.
- (b) If the circumstances considered in this Article shall arise both Parties hereto shall use their best endeavours to reach agreement as to the manner in which the operations on both sides of the boundary line could be co-ordinated or unitized.

Article 3

The Boundary line referred to in Article 1 herein has been illustrated on the British Admiralty Chart No. 2888, 1962 edition with small corrections through 1974, and with the ellipsoid used in said chart, which is annexed to this Agreement.

The said Chart has been made in duplicate and signed by the representatives of both Parties, each of whom has retained one copy thereof.

Article 4

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the status of the superjacent waters or airspace above any part of the Continental shelf.

Article 5

- (a) This Agreement shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Muscat.

- (b) This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Tehran the 25th day of July 1974 corresponding to the 3rd day of Mordad 1353 corresponding to the 5th day of Rajab 1394 in the Persian, Arabic and English languages, all texts being equally authoritative.