

**International Border Treaty between the Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of
Saudi Arabia
12 June 2000**

With a view to cementing the ties of brotherhood and friendship and the links of kinship that bind the two fraternal peoples of the Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

Invoking the norms and principles of the Islamic faith they share and whose foundation is cooperation for the sake of piety and godliness,

Proceeding from the bonds woven by a common history based on cooperation and solidarity and on the promotion of security, peace and tranquillity,

Building on the distinctive character of the brotherly relations obtaining between the leaders of the two fraternal countries, namely His Excellency President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Republic of Yemen and his fellow leader the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia (may God preserve them), in terms of regard, candour and commitment to every means of further enhancing and strengthening the intimate relations between the two fraternal peoples, and given their concern to devise a permanent solution to the question of the land and maritime boundaries between their two countries that will be found to be satisfactory and will be preserved by succeeding generations, present and future, with respect to both the boundaries determined by the Treaty of Taif signed by the two kingdoms in A.H. 1353, corresponding to A.D. 1934, and delimited by joint commissions in the manner set forth in the boundary reports annexed to that Treaty and to those that have yet to be delimited,

Agreement has been reached as follows:

Article 1

The two Contracting Parties affirm that the Treaty of Taif and its annexes, including the boundary reports appended thereto, are binding and valid. They also affirm their commitment to the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the two countries on 27 Ramadan A.H. 1415 [26 February A.D. 1995].

Article 2

The definitive and permanent boundary line between the Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shall be established as follows:

(a) First section: This section begins at the coastal marker on the Red Sea (precisely at the sea wall, Ra's al-Mu'wajj Shami, Radif Qarad outlet) at latitude 16° 24' 14.8" north and longitude 42° 46' 19.7" east, and it ends at the Jabal al-Tha'r marker at coordinates 44° 21' 58.0" east and 17° 26' 00.0" north. The coordinates [of the intermediate markers] are given in detail in annex I. The identity of the villages located along the path of the line in this section, including their tribal affiliation, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Taif and its annexes. In the event that any of the coordinates should coincide with the location of a village, the frame of reference for establishing its possession shall be its association with one of the parties and the path of the line shall be modified accordingly when boundary markers are put in place.

(b) Second section: This is the section of the boundary line which has not been delimited. The two Contracting Parties have agreed to delimit this section in an amicable manner. This section begins at Jabal al-Tha'r, the coordinates of which are given above, and it ends at the intersection of latitude 19° north and longitude 52° east. Detailed coordinates [of the intermediate markers] are given in annex II.

(c) Third section: This is the maritime section of the boundary. It begins at the onshore marker on the sea coast (precisely at the sea wall, Ra's al-Mu'wajj Shami, Radif Qarad outlet), the coordinates of which are specified above, and it terminates at the extremity of the maritime boundaries between the two countries. Detailed coordinates [of the intermediate points] are given in annex III.

Article 3

1. For the purpose of placing markers (pillars) along the boundary line beginning at the tripoint of the two countries with the Sultanate of Oman at the intersection of latitude 19° north and longitude 52° east and ending precisely at the sea wall, Ra's

Al-Mu'wajj Shami, Radif Qarad outlet, the coordinates of which are given in annex I and annex II, the two Contracting Parties shall engage an international company to conduct a field survey of the full length of the land and maritime boundaries. The company concerned and the joint team of the two Contracting Parties shall adhere strictly to the distances and bearings from one point to the next and to the other specifications set forth in the boundary reports annexed to the Treaty of Taif, these provisions being binding on both parties.

2. The company concerned shall prepare detailed maps of the land boundary between the two countries, and these maps, once signed by representatives of the Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, shall be recognized as official maps indicating the boundary between the two countries and shall be an integral part of this Treaty. The two Contracting Parties shall conclude an agreement on meeting the costs of work undertaken by the company engaged to erect the markers along the land boundary between the two countries.

Article 4

The two Contracting Parties undertake to abide by the terms of article 5 of the Treaty of Taif as they relate to the removal of any military position located less than 5 kilometres from the boundary line delimited on the basis of the boundary reports annexed to the same Treaty of Taif. The boundary line that has yet to be delimited, from Jabal al-Tha'r to the point of intersection of latitude 19° north and longitude 52° east, shall be governed by the terms of annex IV to this Treaty.

Article 5

This Treaty shall enter into force following its ratification in accordance with the procedures in effect in each of the contracting countries and the exchange of instruments of ratification by them.

For the Republic of Yemen(Signed)

Abdul-Qader Abdul-Rahman Ba-Jammal

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia(Signed)

Saud Al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Jeddah, 10 Rabi' I A.H. 1421, corresponding to 12 June A.D. 2000

Annex III

Maritime boundary between the Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

1. The line begins at the onshore point along the sea coast "precisely at the sea wall, Ra's al-Mu'wajj Shami, Radif Qarad outlet" at coordinates 16° 24' 14.8" north and 42° 46' 19.7" east.
2. It proceeds in a straight line parallel to the lines of latitude until it reaches the point at coordinates 16° 24' 14.8" north and 42° 09' 00.0" east.
3. It then turns to the south-west as far as the point at coordinates 16° 17' 24.0" north and 41° 47' 00.0" east.
4. From there it proceeds in a straight line parallel to the lines of latitude in a westerly direction to the extremity of the maritime boundary between the two countries.