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 16º 24' 14.8" north and longitude 42º 46' 19.7" east, and it ends at the Jabal al-Tha'r marker at coordinates 44º 21' 58.0" east and 17º 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 19º north and longitude 52º 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 19º north and longitude 52º east and ending precisely at the sea wall, Ra's
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.