

Agreement concerning Delimitation of Continental Shelf between Qatar and Iran

Ratification

The Agreement on the boundary line which divides the Continental Shelf between Qatar and Iran was signed on 20 September 1969 in Doha. The following is the text of the Agreement.

"The Imperial Government of Iran and the Government of Qatar desirous of establishing in a just, equitable and precise manner the boundary line between the respective areas of Continental Shelf over which they have sovereign rights in accordance with international law,
Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary line dividing the Continental Shelf lying between the territory of Iran on the one side and that of Qatar on the other side, shall consist of geodetic lines between the following points in the sequence given below:

Point 1 is the Western-most point on the Western-most part of the Northern boundary line of the continental shelf appertaining to Qatar formed by a line of geodetic azimuth 278 degrees 14 minutes 27 seconds West from Point 2 below

Lat. N. Long. E.

Point (2) 27° 00'35" 51 23'00"

Point (3) 26° 56'20" 51 44'05"

Point (4) 26° 33'25" 52 12'10"

Point (5) 26° 06'20" 52 42'30"

Point (6) 25° 31'50" 53 02'05"

Article 2

If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit, 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 Governments,
- (b) Both Governments shall endeavour to reach agreements to the manner in which the operations on both sides of the Boundary line could be coordinated or unitized.

Article 3

The Boundary line referred to in Article (1) herein has been illustrated on the British Admiralty Chart No. 2837 which is attached to this Agreement.

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

Article 4

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the status of the superadjacent 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 Doha, Qatar, as soon as possible.

(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 by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

Done in duplicate the 9th of Rajab 1389 corresponding to the 29th of Shahrabur 1348 corresponding to the 20th of September 1969 in the Persian, Arabic and English languages, all texts being equally authoritative".
Having read the above Agreement and studied it and agreed to it in full, We hereby declare that We accept the Agreement, ratify it and promise to adhere to its regulations.

In witness whereof we issue this document signed by us
Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani
Ruler of Qatar
Doha 7/5/1970
corresponding to 2/3/1390

**Agreement concerning Sovereignty
over the Islands of Farsi and Arabi and
the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between Iran and Saudi Arabia**

The Imperial Government of Iran, represented by H.E. Dr. Manouchehr Eqbal, Chairman and Managing Director of the National Iranian Oil Company, on the one hand and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, represented by H.E. Shaikh Ahmad Zaki Al-Yamani, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, on the other:

Desirous of settling the dispute between them with regard to the right of sovereignty over the islands of Farsi and Arabi: and

Desirous also of determining accurately and equitably in accordance with the principles of international law the boundary separating the areas of seabed concerned over which each of the two parties have sovereignty rights:

Therefore considering the legal principles and the special conditions; and after exchanging documentation, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The two sides reciprocally recognize officially the right of sovereignty of Iran over the island of Farsi and that of Saudi Arabia over the island of Arabi. Each of the islands shall have a belt of territorial water twelve nautical miles broad calculated from the low water line of each island.

In the area where the territorial belts overlap, a boundary line shall be drawn to separate territorial waters of the two islands equidistant at all points from the low water lines of the two islands.

Article 2

The boundary line dividing that portion of the seabed pertaining to Iran from the part pertaining to Saudi Arabia shall be constructed as set out below.

The two sides reciprocally recognize officially each other's sovereignty over those parts of the seabed and subsoil divided by the above line for the purpose of the exploration for and exploitation of the natural resources of that area

Article 3

The boundary line mentioned in Article 2 above shall be constructed as follows:

(a) Except the vicinity of the islands of Farsi and Arabi, the boundary line shall consist of straight lines between the following points, the latitude of each being given:

Point	Lat. North	Long. East
1	27° 10'00"	50° 54'00"
2	27° 18'05"	50° 45'05"
3	27° 26'05"	50° 37'00"
4	27° 56'05"	50° 17'05"
5	28° 08'05"	50° 06'05"
6	28° 17'06"	49° 56'02"

7 28. <21'00" 49 <50'09"
8 28. <24'07" 49 <47'08"
9 28. <24'04" 49 <47'04"
10 28. <27'09" 49 <42'00"
11 28. <34'08" 49 <39'07"
12 28. <37'02" 49 <36'05"
13 28. <40'09" 49 <33'05"
14 28. <41'03" 49 <34'03"

(b) In the vicinity of the islands of Farsi and Arabi a line shall be constructed as set out below:-
From the point at which the line referred to in (a) cuts the edge of the belt of territorial sea round the island of Farsi, the boundary line shall continue along the edge of the belt on the side facing towards Saudi Arabia until it meets the boundary line referred to in Article 1 which divides the territorial seas of the islands of Farsi and Arabi and thence continue eastwards in the direction of the line referred to until it cuts the edge of the belt of territorial sea around the island of Arabi and thence continue along the edge of the belt referred to on the side facing towards Iran until it again cuts the boundary line set out in (a),
The Chart prepared by the Cartographical Institute of the American Army Engineering Corps in 1966 has been used and will apply for calculating the points described above and the boundary line will be drawn on a signed copy of the Chart referred to and annexed to this Agreement.

Article 4

Each of the two parties agrees that within an area 500 metres wide on either side of the line referred to in Article 3 and for the whole length of this line, can that part of the seabed no drilling for oil shall take place either directly or through contractors licensed by either party. This area shall be measured from the boundary line referred to above.

Article 5

This Agreement has been prepared in two copies in the Persian and Arabic languages, each of which shall be equally authoritative. An English translation of the Agreement has also been signed by the two parties and is annexed.

This Agreement will come into effect from the date of exchange of instruments of ratification which shall be carried out at Jeddah as soon as possible.

In the above circumstances the above-mentioned representatives of the two sovereign Governments have been given full powers to sign this Agreement.

Signed in Tehran on 2 Aban, 1347, equivalent to 2 Sha'ban, 1388 and 24 October, 1968

On behalf of the Imperial Government of Iran

Dr. Manouchehr Eqbal
Chairman and Managing Director of the National
Iranian Oil Company

On behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of
Saudi Arabia

Shaikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani
Minister of Oil and Natural Resources of Saudi
Arabia

'Memorandum of Understanding' between Iran and Sharjah

November 1971

Neither Iran nor Sharjah will give up its claim to Abu Musa nor recognize the other's claim. Against this background the following arrangements will be made:

1. Iranian troops will arrive in Abu Musa. They will occupy areas the extent of which has been agreed on the map attached to this memorandum.
2. (a) Within the agreed areas occupied by Iranian troops, Iran will have full jurisdiction and the Iranian flag will fly.
(b) Sharjah will retain full jurisdiction over the remainder of the island. The Sharjah flag will continue to fly over the Sharjah police post on the same basis as the Iranian flag will fly over the Iranian military quarters.
3. Iran and Sharjah recognize the breadth of the island's territorial sea as twelve nautical miles.
4. Exploitation of the petroleum resources of Abu Musa and the sea bed and subsoil beneath its territorial sea will be conducted by Buttes Gas & Oil Company under the existing agreement, which must be acceptable to Iran. Half the governmental oil resources hereafter attributable to the said exploitation shall be paid direct by the Company to Iran and half to Sharjah.
5. The nationals of Iran and Sharjah shall have equal rights to fish in the territorial sea of Abu Musa.
6. A financial assistance agreement will be signed between Iran and Sharjah.

RESOLUTION 598 (1987)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 2750th meeting on 20 July 1987

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 582 (1986)

Deeply concerned that, despite its calls for a cease-fire, the conflict between Iran and Iraq continues unabated, with further heavy loss of human life and material destruction,

Deploring the initiation and continuation of the conflict,

Deploring also the bombing of purely civilian population centers, attacks on neutral shipping or civilian aircraft, the violation of international humanitarian law and other laws of armed conflict, and, in particular, the use of chemical weapons contrary to obligations under the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Deeply concerned that further escalation and widening of the conflict may take place,

Determined to bring to an end all military actions between Iran and Iraq,

Convinced that a comprehensive, just, honourable and durable settlement should be achieved between Iran and Iraq,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in particular the obligation of all member states to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Determining that there exists a breach of the peace as regards the conflict between Iran and Iraq,

Acting under Articles 39 and 40 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Demands that, as a first step towards a negotiated settlement, Iran and Iraq observe an immediate cease-fire, discontinue all military actions on land, at sea and in the air, and withdraw all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to dispatch a team of United Nations Observers to verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and withdrawal and further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the Parties and to submit a report thereon to the Security Council;
3. Urges that prisoners of war be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;
4. Calls upon Iran and Iraq to cooperate with the Secretary-General in implementing this resolution and in mediation efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement, acceptable to both sides, of all outstanding issues in accordance with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations;
5. Calls upon all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict and thus to facilitate the implementation of the present resolution;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to explore, in consultation with Iran and Iraq, the question of entrusting an impartial body with inquiring into responsibility for the conflict and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible;
7. Recognizes the magnitude of the damage inflicted during the conflict and the need for reconstruction efforts, with appropriate international assistance, once the conflict is ended and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to assign a team of experts to study the question of reconstruction and to report to the Security Council;
8. Further requests the Secretary-General to examine in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other states of the region measures to enhance the security and stability of the region;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed on the implementation of this resolution;
10. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to insure compliance with this resolution.