

[TRANSLATION - TRADUCTION]¹

In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

A Treaty of Islamic Friendship and Arab Brotherhood

Between

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

And

The Kingdom of Yemen

His Majesty Imam Abdulaziz bin Abdurrahman al-Faisal al-Saud, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the one hand, and His Majesty Imam Yahya bin Muhammad Hamiduddin, King of the Yemen, on the other hand.

Desiring to end the state of war which unfortunately existed between them, their governments and peoples;

Desiring to unite the Islamic Arab nation, improve its standing and maintain its dignity and independence;

In view of the necessity to establish firm treaty relations between them, their governments and countries on a basis of mutual benefits and reciprocal interests;

Desiring to fix the borders between their countries and to establish good-neighborly relations and ties of Islamic friendship between them and to strengthen the foundations of peace and tranquility between their countries and peoples; and

Desiring to act as a united front in the face of unexpected mishaps, and as a solid structure to maintain the security of the Arabian Peninsula:

1. Translation supplied by the Government of Saudi Arabia - Traduction fournie par le Gouvernement de l' Arabie saoudite.

Have resolved to conclude a treaty of Islamic friendship and Arab brotherhood between them, and for that purpose have nominated the following authorized representatives to act on their behalf:

On behalf of His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Royal Highness Prince Khalid bin Abdulaziz, His Majesty's son and the Vice President of the Council of Deputies.

On behalf of His Majesty the King of Yemen, His Excellency Mr. Abdullah bin Ahmad Alwazir.

Their Majesties, the two Kings, have vested their aforementioned representatives with full powers and authority; and their aforementioned representatives, having perused each other's authorization documents and found them in proper order, have, in the name of their Kings, agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1:

The state of war existing between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Yemen shall cease upon signing this Treaty, and there shall forthwith be established between their Majesties the Kings and their countries and peoples a state of perpetual peace, firm friendship and everlasting Islamic Arab brotherhood, inviolable in part or in whole. The Two Honorable Contracting Parties undertake to settle in a spirit of amity and friendship all disputes and disagreements which may arise between them, and to ensure that a spirit of Islamic Arab brotherhood shall dominate their relations in all situations and conditions. They call on God to witness the goodness of their intentions and their true desire for harmony and agreement, both secretly and openly. They pray to the Almighty to grant them and their successors, heirs and governments success in the continuance of this sound endeavor, which is pleasing to the Creator and honorable to their peoples and religion.

Article 2:

Each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties recognizes the full and absolute independence of each of the two Kingdoms and of the other party's sovereignty over it. His Majesty Imam Abdulaziz bin Abdurrahman al-Faisal al-Saud, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, acknowledges to His Majesty Imam Yahya and his lawful successors the full and absolute independence of the Kingdom of Yemen

and his sovereignty over it, and His Majesty Imam Yahya bin Muhammad Hamiduddin, King of Yemen, acknowledges to His Majesty Imam Abdulaziz and his lawful successors the full and absolute independence of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and his sovereignty over it. Each shall renounce any claim over part or parts of the other party's country beyond the borders fixed and defined in the text of this Treaty. His Majesty King Abdulaziz shall renounce by this Treaty any right of protection or occupation, or any other claim in the territories which, according to this Treaty, belong to Yemen and which were formerly in the possession of the Idrisis and other territories. His Majesty Imam Yahya shall similarly renounce by this Treaty any right he claims in the name of Yemeni unity or otherwise, in the territories which according to this Treaty belong to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and which were formerly in the possession of the Idrisis or Al-Aidh, or in Najran and the Yām territory.

Article 3:

The Two Honorable Contracting Parties agree to conduct their relations and communications in such a manner as will secure the interests of both parties and cause no harm to either of them, provided that neither of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties shall concede to the other party less than he concedes to a third party. Neither of the Two Parties shall be bound to concede to the other party more than he receives in return.

Article 4:

The borderline which divides the countries of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties is shown in sufficient detail hereunder. This line is considered a fixed dividing boundary between the territories subject to each of them.

The borderline between the two Kingdoms begins from the dividing point between Mīdī and al Muwassam on the coast of the Red Sea, and (runs) up to the Tihāmah mountains in the east. It then turns northwards until it ends at the north-west boundary between Banī Jumā'ah and all (tribes) that are adjacent to them on the west and north. It then veers eastwards until it ends at a point between the limits of Naqa'ah and Wī'ār, which belong to the Wā'ilah tribe, and the limits of Yām. It then veers until it reaches Maḍīq Marwān and 'Aqabat Rufādah, and then it veers eastwards until it ends, on the east, on the edge of the boundary between those of Hamadān Bin Zayd to Wā'īlī, and others who are outside Yām, and the Yām. Everything to the right side of the aforementioned line, which runs from the point

mentioned on the sea shore up to the end of the borders on all sides of the mountains mentioned, shall belong to the Kingdom of Yemen, and everything to the left of the aforementioned line shall belong to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. On the right side are Midī, Ḥaraḍ, part of al Ḥurrath tribe, al Mayr, aḷ Ḍāhir Mountains, Shadhā, aḷ Ḍay'ah, part of al 'Abādil, all the territories and mountains of Rāzah, Munabbah, with 'Arw Āl Amshaykh, all the territories and mountains of Banī Juma'ah, Saḥār ash Shām, Yabād and its vicinity, the Murayṣighah area of Saḥār ash Shām, the whole of Saḥār, Naq'ah, Wi'ār, the whole of Wā'ilah, and also al Far', with 'Aqabat Nuhūqah, the whole of Hamadān Bin Zayd, which is outside Yām and Wādi'at Ḍahrān. All those mentioned and their territories with their known boundaries, and everything in between the said areas and their vicinities the names of which are not mentioned and which were actually subject to or under the control of the Kingdom of Yemen before the year 1352AH, are on the right side and thus shall be part of the Kingdom of Yemen. On the left side of the aforementioned line are Al Muwassam, Wa'lan, most of Al Ḥurrath, Al Khawbah, Al Jabirī, most of Al 'Abādil, all of Fayfā, Banī Mālik, Banī Ḥurays, Āl Talīd, Qaḥṭān, Ḍahrān Wādi'ah, all of Wādi'at Ḍahrān, together with Maḍīq Marwān, and Aqabat Rufādah, and the area lying beyond them on the east and north of Yām, Najrān, al Ḥaḍan, Zawr Wādi'ah, all the Wāi'lah in Najrān, and all below the 'Aqabat Nahūqah, up to the edges of Najrān and Yām on the east. All these mentioned and their territories with their known boundaries, and everything in between the said areas and their vicinities the names of which are not mentioned and which were actually subject to or under the control of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia before the year 1352AH, are on the left side of the said line and thus shall be part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. All that is mentioned of Yām, Najrān, al Ḥaḍan, Zawr Wādi'ah, and all the Wāi'lah in Najrān, shall be in accordance with His Majesty Imam Yahya's decision to refer the Yām matter to His Majesty King Abdulaziz for judgment, and His Majesty King Abdulaziz arbitral decision that all of Yām shall belong to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and since al Ḥaḍan and Zawr Wādi'ah and the Wāi'lah in Najrān belong to Wā'ilah, and their falling within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is due to what has been mentioned above, such shall not prevent them or their brothers of Wā'ilah from enjoying mutual relations and communication and the usual and customary co-operation. This line then extends from the end of the aforementioned limits between the edges of the Saudi Arabian tribal areas and of those of Hamadān Bin Zayd, and all the Yemeni tribes who are outside Yām. All the borders and the Yemeni territories up to the end of the Yemeni border in all directions shall belong to the Kingdom of Yemen; and all the borders and territories up to the end of their boundaries, in all directions, shall belong to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. All points mentioned in this Article, whether north, south, east or west, are to be considered in accordance with the general trend of the borderline in the directions indicated; which often causes it to veer into the territory of either of the two Kingdoms. Designation and demarcation of said line, the separating out of tribes and the proper fixing of the limits of their territories shall, however, be determined

by a committee of an equal number of persons from both parties, formed in a friendly and brotherly way and without prejudice, in accordance with established tribal customs and practices.

Article 5:

In view of the desire of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties for the continuance of peace, tranquility and serenity, and for the prevention of anything which may disturb the thoughts of the two Kingdoms, they mutually undertake not to construct any fortified building within a distance of five kilometers on either side of the border, in all locations and directions along the borderline.

Article 6:

Each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties undertakes to withdraw its troops immediately from the territory which, by virtue of this Treaty, has become the property of the other party, and to protect the inhabitants and troops from harm.

Article 7:

The Two Honorable Contracting Parties undertake to prevent the people of their respective Kingdoms from committing any harmful or hostile act against the people of the other Kingdom, in any area and route; to prevent raiding between the bedouins on both sides; to return all properties proven by legal investigation to have been seized after the conclusion of this Treaty; to give compensation for damage and, as determined by Shari'ah, for crimes of murder or wounding that have been committed; and to mete out deterring punishment to anyone proved to have committed any hostile act. This Article shall remain in effect until another agreement is drawn between the Two Parties defining the manner of investigating and estimating damage and loss.

Article 8:

The Two Honorable Contracting Parties mutually undertake to refrain from resorting to force to resolve problems between them, and to exert their utmost effort

to settle, through friendly negotiations, any dispute which may arise between them as a result of this Treaty or the interpretation of all or any of its Articles or as a result of any other cause. If the dispute is not resolved in this way, each of the Two Parties shall undertake to resort to arbitration, of which the conditions, the manner of demand, and the conduct are to be explained in an appendix to be attached to this Treaty. This appendix shall have the same force and effectiveness as of this Treaty, and shall be considered an integral part of it.

Article 9:

The Two Honorable Contracting Parties shall undertake to prevent, by all tangible and intangible means at their disposal, the use of their territory as a base and center for any hostile action, attempted action or preparations therefor, against the country of the other party. They also shall undertake to take the following measures immediately upon receipt of a written request from the government of the other party:

- (1) If the person endeavoring to foment insurrection is a subject of the government required to take measures, he, if convicted through legal investigation, shall receive a deterrent punishment which puts an end to his action and prevents the recurrence of similar actions.
- (2) If the person endeavoring to foment insurrection is a subject of the government requesting the taking of measures, he shall be immediately arrested by the government receiving the request and handed over to the requesting government, of which he is a subject. The government required to extradite him shall have no excuse in not implementing such request and shall take all measures to prevent the person in question from fleeing or enabling him to flee. In cases where the person in question is able to flee, the government from whose territory he has fled shall undertake not to allow him to return to its territory, and if he does so, he shall be arrested and delivered to his government.
- (3) If the person endeavoring to foment insurrection is a subject of a third government, the government receiving the request, and on whose territory the person is found, shall, immediately upon receipt of the other government's request, expel him from its country, consider him undesirable and prevent him from returning to it in the future.

Article 10:

The Two Honorable Contracting Parties undertake not to shelter anyone who rebels against his government, whether he is young or old, a government official or not, an individual or a group. Each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties shall take all effective measures, whether administrative, military or otherwise, to prevent those fugitives from entering its country. If any or all manage to cross the borderline and enter into its territory, it shall be obligated to disarm the fugitives, arrest them, and deliver them to the government of the country they are fleeing from. In case of inability to arrest them, it shall use all means to drive them out of the territories to which they defected and back into the territories of the government to which they belong.

Article 11:

The Two Honorable Contracting Parties shall undertake to prevent their emirs, governors and officials from interfering in any way with subjects of the other party, whether in person or by proxy, and shall take all measures to prevent any disturbance or misunderstanding arising from such actions.

Article 12:

Each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties shall acknowledge that the people of all areas accruing to the other party by virtue of this Treaty are subjects of that party.

Each party shall undertake not to accept as its subjects any person or persons who are subjects of the other party except with the consent of that party. The subjects of the Two Parties, when in the country of the other party, shall be treated according to the local law.

Article 13:

Each of the Honorable Contracting Parties shall undertake to declare a full and complete pardon for all crimes and hostile acts which may have been committed by any of the subjects of the other party who are residing in its country (i.e. the country of the party to issue the pardon). It shall also undertake to issue a full,

general and complete amnesty to those of its subjects who have defected or taken refuge or joined with the other party in any way for any money they have taken or crimes they have committed from the time they defected to the other party until their return, no matter what or how grave it was, and not to subject them to any harm, pursuit or harassment because of their defection or taking refuge or for the manner by which they joined the other party. If either party suspects that something occurred in violation of this undertaking, it may consult with the other party to arrange for a meeting of the representatives who signed this Treaty. If it is not possible for either of them to attend, he shall deputize another, who has full authority and knowledge as well as the desire and care for peace making and ensuring the rights of the Two Parties, to attend and investigate the matter and ensure that no injustice or dispute may occur. The decision of both representatives is binding.

Article 14:

Each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties shall undertake to return to its subjects who were granted amnesty, or to their heirs, all their properties, upon returning to their country and adhering to its law. The Two Honorable Contracting Parties shall similarly undertake not to seize any properties or possessions belonging to subjects of the other party, and not to create obstacles with regard to their investment or legal disposal thereof.

Article 15:

Each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties shall undertake not to meddle with a third party, be it an individual, an organization or a government, or enter into an agreement therewith on any matter which may prejudice the interest of the other party, cause harm to its country, lead to problems and difficulties, or pose danger to its benefits, interests and entity.

Article 16:

The Two Honorable Contracting Parties, sharing the bonds of Islamic brotherhood and Arab origin, declare that their nation is one and the same, that they do not mean to pose harm to anyone, that they will do their best to promote the interests of their nation in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility, and that they will

exert their best efforts in all situations for the welfare of their countries and nation, intending no aggression on any nation.

Article 17:

In the event of an external aggression on the country of either of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties, the other party shall be bound to carry out the following undertakings:

- (i) Adopt complete neutrality secretly and openly.
- (ii) Provide possible moral support.
- (iii) Undertake negotiations with the other party to find the best of ways to ensure the security of its country and save it from harm, and to take a stand that can not be interpreted as providing help to the external aggressor.

Article 18:

In the event of insurrection or internal hostilities taking place within the country of one of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties, each of them shall mutually undertake to do as follows:

- (i) Take all necessary effective measures to prevent aggressors or rebels from making use of its territories.
- (ii) Prevent fugitives from taking refuge in its country and hand them over or expel them, as set forth in Articles (9) and (10) above.
- (iii) Prevent his subjects from joining the aggressors or rebels, and refrain from encouraging them or supplying them with provisions.
- (iv) Prevent assistance, food supplies, arms and ammunition from reaching the aggressors or rebels.

Article 19:

The Two Honorable Contracting Parties declare their desire to do everything possible to facilitate postal and telegraphic communications between their two countries and increase communications between them, to facilitate the trading of commodities as well as of agricultural and commercial products between them, and

to undertake detailed negotiations to conclude a customs agreement that protects the economic interests of their countries through unifying the customs duties, or formulating a special system that secures the interests of the Two Parties. Nothing in this Article restricts the freedom of either of the Two Honorable Parties on any matter until the agreement referred to has been concluded.

Article 20:

Each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties declares its willingness to authorize its representatives and delegates abroad, if any, to represent the other party, whenever the other party desires so, in any matter and at any time. It is understood that whenever representatives of both parties are together in one place, they shall collaborate to unify their policy to serve the interests of their two countries, which are regarded as one nation. It is also understood that this Article does not restrict the freedom of either side in any way with regard to any of its rights. Similarly, it cannot be interpreted as restricting the freedom of either of them or compelling it to adopt this course of action.

Article 21:

The contents of the agreement signed on the 5th of *Shaban* 1350AH, shall be considered void on the date of the conclusion of this Treaty.

Article 22:

In the interest of the Two Parties, this Treaty shall be concluded and ratified by Their Majesties the two Kings at the earliest possible time. It shall come into force from the date of the exchange of its ratification instruments, except as regards what has been provided for in Article (1), in relation to ending the state of war immediately upon signature. It shall remain effective for twenty complete lunar years and may be renewed or modified during the six-month period preceding its expiration date. If not renewed or modified by that date, it shall remain in force for six months after one of the Two Contracting Parties notifies the other party of its desire for modification.

Article 23:

This Treaty shall be named 'the Treaty of Taif'. It has been drafted in two copies in the noble Arabic language, each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties having one copy. In witness whereof, each of the authorized representatives has signed it.

Drafted in the City of Jeddah on the 6th of *Safar*, in the year thirteen hundred and fifty three.

Abdullah bin Ahmad al Wazir

Khalid bin Abdulaziz al Saud

**Appendix to the Treaty of Taif
for Border Designation
between the Kingdom of Yemen
and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

Praise be to God and may His peace and blessings be upon His Prophet Muhammad, his kin and companions.

We, Yahya bin Hamiduddin, King of the Kingdom of Yemen, in view of what is stated at the end of Article (4) of the Treaty of Taif which was concluded between me and my brother His Majesty King Abdulaziz bin Abdurrahman Al Faisal Āl Saud, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the 6th of Safar of the year 1353H which provides as follows:

“Designation and demarcation of said line, the separating out of tribes and the proper fixing of the limits of their territories shall, however, be determined by a committee of an equal number of persons from both parties, formed in a friendly and brotherly way and without prejudice, in accordance with established tribal customs and practices.”

It has been agreed to delegate two mutual committees to designate the actual border between the Kingdom of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, one of them to designate the border in Tihāmah and the other to determine the border in the mountains and their vicinities. The Tihāmah Committee appointed by us consisted of Muhammad bin Dhaifullah bin Chināyah, Muhammad bin Qāsim Najmuddin and Abdullah bin Othmān, while the committee appointed by His Majesty to designate the border in Tihāmah consisted of Muhammad Al Sulaimān bin Turki, Abdullah Qādhi and Abdullah bin Aqeel. The Committee appointed by us for the mountains areas consisted of Abdullah Ibn Mannā', Chief of Sihar, Abdullah Al Ghubairi, Ismail bin Haṣan, Governor of Hamdan and Muhammad bin Hasan Al Wad'i, Natherat Sāgain, and the committee appointed by His Majesty to determine the border in the mountains consisted of Abdulwahhāb bin Muhammad Abu Melhah, Abdulaziz bin Abdurrahmān Al Thumairi, Ibrahim bin Zainulabdin, Dulaim Abu La'thah, Husein bin Mustafa and Tal'at Wafa. These committees have, by mutual agreement, determined such border, and the mutual committee which determined the border in the mountains made one report dated 21 Shawwal 1354H and signed by the representatives of both parties in which all border locations in the mountains and their vicinities have been designated one by one, starting from Jabal Ath Thar and ending at Jawr Al Widāfah. The mutual committee that determined the border in Tihāmah, on the other hand, made three reports signed by the representatives of both parties: the first was signed in Ramadhan 1354H starting from Raṣīf al Baḥar Ra's al Mu'awwaj and ending at Al Mulūs; the second was signed on 27 Shawwal 1354H starting from Asfal Mīr (Minbar) 'Alā Aṭrāf al Wādī and ending at Asfal Jabal as Sūdah min Sharq; and the third was signed on 21 Dhul-Qa'dah 1354H starting from Mals as Sūdah and ending on Jiwār Al Widāf. In such reports, all the Tihāmah border locations have been designated one by one. The text of those four reports reads as follows:

In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

**Border Reports between
the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Yemen
(1)**

On the twenty fifth day of the month of Sha'aban 1354H, the two undersigned committees delegated by His Majesty Imam Abdulaziz Āl Saud, the King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and by His Majesty Imam Yahya Hamiduddin, the King of the Kingdom of Yemen, convened in Dhahran in order to determine the border line between the two Kingdoms referred to above, in compliance with the provision of Article (4) of the Treaty of Taif.

The starting point was from the outskirts of the two neighboring countries from the east to the last border on the west - where the Tihāmah Committee work ends.

Accordingly, it was agreed to put the first border marker on the peak of Jabal Ath Thar between Wa'ilah and Yām. As to the wasteland called (Qafrah Şilah) and its vicinities to the east, and because of the dispute over it between Wa'ilah and Yām and as there was no need to put markers thereon, we decided to leave it as it used to be. If a dispute between the two tribes arises over it in the future, it shall be settled in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah as provided for in the Treaty of Taif.

As to the area outside Şilah to the south, it shall belong to Wa'ilah and those related to them; the area outside Şilah to the north shall belong to Yām.

To prepare this Report for the said purpose, the two mentioned committees held several sessions, in the presence of the chiefs of the neighboring tribes. Upon the investigation and approval of the chiefs of the said tribes, without force or coercion, the border was designated and identified by the names of mountains, hills and valleys known by their names which were not subject to change or modification. These names will be mentioned in detail hereinafter. They were also recorded in minutes of different dates and ratified by the two said committees, of which each committee obtained a copy. The two committees delegated persons of integrity from both sides to put stone marks along the border line at each kilometer as a preliminary step towards building the posts at a time agreed upon by their Majesties the two Kings and the appointment of the persons to carry out such task and the related expenses.

Each tribe was given a statement approved by the two committees showing its border with the opposite tribe in order to eliminate any disagreement and prevent any confusion and ambiguity so that everyone becomes aware of the limits of his border, complies with it and does not trespass on his neighbor by grazing or otherwise. Any one who trespasses shall be subject to a deterring punishment by his government.

The border from east to west is as follows:

Beginning of the border line between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Yemen after Qafrah Şilah		
1.	Jabal Ath Thār	Overlooking the plain extending to Ḥisū Khuḡaymī, provided that Yām people have access to the water existing in Ḥisū Khuḡaymī as usual.
2.	Jabal Al Aşyadah	
3.	Ra's Markūz 'Anabān	
4.	Dhirā' Ash Shāri'ah	
5.	Qā' 'Uthaythah	
6.	Ra's Al 'Ablā	
7.	Ra's Al Kawkab	
8.	Ra's Aş Şabr	
9.	Al Fakhdhayn	
10.	Ra's 'Arabah (Gharbah)	
11.	R's 'Aqabat Nuḡūqah	
12.	'Ashārah	
13.	Far' Madarr	
14.	Jabal Ath Thāfirah	
15.	Far' Ad Daghmā'	
16.	Maqbarat Āl Thi'lah	
17.	Maqāshi'	
18.	Rahwat Qarak	
19.	Jabal Murshshahāh	
20.	Qahar Farad	
21.	Shaḡāt (Shihāt) Al Ghumayrah	
22.	Şalfah	
23.	Jabal Al Itim	
24.	Ra's Jabal Haqāḡ	
Here ends the border between Wā'ilah and Yām.		
25.	Ra's al Ḥanakah	These two boundaries are between Wā'ilah and Wādi'ah.
26.	Jabal 'Ār	
27.	Ḥalaqat Al Ḥamād	These two boundaries are between Banī Ḥuthayfah and Banī Jamā'ah and between Wādi'ah.
28.	Al Jadafiyah	
29.	Jabal Wa'wa'	As for aş Şukhayrah, it shall remain as it used to be: what is a private property of Ibn Khayr shall belong to him. The rest shall remain with Ibn Khayr and his successors, as it used to be in the past, and he shall pay one seventh of the yield to Sālem Bin Damnān and his successors.
30.	Ash Shi'bah	Those two boundaries are between Sihār Ash Shām and Wādi'ah
31.	Ḍarāwiyah	
32.	Jabal Farīḡ ar Rākah	These boundaries are between Sihār Ash Shām and Wādi'ah
33.	Jabal 'Aḡad	
34.	Jabal Farīḡ As'ar	
35.	Jabal Farīḡ Al Maḡdath	
36.	Jabal Şabaḡṭal	

37.	Al Muzayri'ah	What flows west is for Sihār Ash Shām and what flows east is for Wādī'ah
38.	Sha'ab Al Qawm	
39.	Ra's Jabal 'Alb	
40.	Ash Sha'thā'	What flows west is for Āl Naṣr of Sihār Ash Shām and what flows east and north is for Wādī'ah (i. e. Ra's bin Ma'lī) provided that Āl Maḥḍ, Sanḥān and Āl Naṣr continue to have right to their properties in the village of Ar Rahwah as they are now and have been.
41.	Madfa' Al Ḥanakah	
42.	Aṣ Ṣabṣab	
43.	Talīd (Nayd) Al Ku'l	
44.	Jabal Āl Maḥḍ (Āl Miḥaḍī)	What is to the north is for Āl Maḥḍ of Wādī'ah and what is to the south is for Āl Naṣr of Sihār Ash Shām
45.	Wādī Ar Rābiḍah fī Al Masna	What flows south is for Āl Naṣr and the other sides are for Āl Maḥḍ of Wādī'ah. Here ends the boundary between Sihār Ash Shām and Wādī'ah.
46.	Khasham Al 'uqlah fī Al Kharq	The southern side is for Āl Naṣr of Sihār Ash Shām and the other sides are for Sanḥān of Qaḥṭan. It is the boundary between Āl Sa'id of Sanḥān and Banī Jamā'ah
Thereafter starts the dividing boundary between Āl Talīd and Banī Jamā'ah and it extends from the east to the south-west.		
47.	Talīd (Nayd) Qashbah	What is to the north and west is for Āl Talīd and what is to the south and east is for Banī Jamā'ah As for the source of Wādī Dafā from Umm Zarad to Qum' Ma'arūb to Ar Raṣīfīs, it shall be commonly shared by Āl Talīd, Āl Habsi and Āl Thābitī. From Wādī Dafā to the north belongs to Āl Thābit and Āl Talīd; west and south-ward shall belong to Ahl Habs and Āl Yahyā of Banī Mālik, and east-ward shall belong to Āl Thābit. As for Jabal Thahrān, it has been agreed between Āl Thābit, Āl Talīd and Āl Al Qahr to be commonly shared as usual.
48.	Wādī Majza' Al qard	
49.	Ra's Al Ḥamārah	
50.	Aqm Al Wākīf	
51.	Ra's Ash Shā'inah (Ash Shāthinah)	
52.	Jabal Al Jaysh	
53.	Sayl Al Jawwah	
54.	Qahar Na'amah	
55.	Jabal Shafā Az Zubayr	
56.	Jabal Al 'Ajramah	
57.	Jabal 'Arb	
58.	Nayd Ash Shiryānī	
59.	Wādī Ar Ruṣayfī	
60.	Qam' Ma'rūb	
61.	Jabal Amqalḥah	What is to the west and south is for Āl Yahyā and Al Habs of Banī Mālik and what is to the east is for Āl Thābit of Banī Jamā'ah.
62.	Nayd Jalāl	What is to the west and south is for Āl Yahyā and what is to the east and north is for Āl Thābit
63.	Nayd As Saḥāya	
64.	Nayd Ar Ruṣṣah	
65.	Jabal Al 'Arīf	The part extending from north to south, from Nayd Ar Ruṣṣah to its shoulder which is the boundary between Āl Yahyā and Ahl Ḥanbah, of which the western side belongs to Āl Yahyā and the eastern side belongs

		to Ahl Ḥanbah. Each tribe was given a document showing its territory on the side of the other tribe.
66.	Jabal As Sullam	What is to the north of it belongs to Āl Yahyá of Banī Mālik, and what is to the south belongs to Ahl Jalhā of Banī Khawlī
67.	Ḥarf Amshaynah	
68.	Nayd Al Makḥṭaf	
69.	Nayd Al Fasīh	
70.	Qullat Umm Siḥāmi	
71.	Jabal Al Mijdār	
72.	Sāqiyat Umm Amughuṭayt	
73.	Wādī Umm Shurayfah	
74.	Naqīl Aṭ Ṭaffah	What is to the west and north belongs to Āl Zaydān and what is to the south and east belongs to Banī Khawlī. As for āl Sabulah, their houses, properties and other possessions in Jabal Shaḥdān shall remain theirs as usual.
75.	Nayd Khurmah	What is to the west and north of it belongs to Āl Zaydān from Āl Yahyá of Banī Mālik and what is to the south and east belongs to Ahl Jalhā of Banī Khawlī.
76.	Ḥiyād Ar Radḥah	
77.	Bi'r Ash Sharh	
78.	Nayd Surmah	
79.	Nayd Al Waqar	What is to the east and south belongs to Āl 'Ayyāsh and what is to the north and west belongs to Āl Sa'id of Banī Mālik. Āl Sa'id shall also continue to have access to Jar'ah water located in Nayd Al Farw (Al Gharw) as usual.
80.	Nayd Al Farw (Al Gharw)	
81.	Nayd Ath Thaw'	
82.	Majnab Al Baḥḥār	What is to the east and south belongs to Āl 'Ayyāsh and what is in the north and west belongs to Āl Khālid and Āl 'Azzah of Banī Mālik.
83.	Al Ḥunkur	
84.	Wādī Al Khirsh	What is to the east and south belongs to Āl Al lahab and Āl Umm Dūshah and what is to the north and west belongs to Āl Khālid and Āl 'Azzah of Banī Mālik.
85.	Qarn Makḥilah	
86.	Nayd Shawkan	
87.	Ghabbas	
88.	Al Kharq	
89.	Tabrī Umm Thamīlah	What is south and veers towards the west belongs to Banī Umm Shaykh and what is north and west belongs to Āl Khālid and Āl 'Azzah of Banī Mālik.
90.	Jawr Al Widāfah	
The boundaries between Banī Mālik and Banī Jamā'ah and Banī Manbah end at this point.		

This is the end of the border which the two undersigned committees have determined. All territories located on the northern side of the border line shall belong to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and all territories located on the southern side of the border line shall belong to the Kingdom of Yemen, with the exception of some border points - veering towards the east or the west according to the direction of the border line, as shown in details parallel to each border.

In evidence to the above, this resolution has been issued and signed by the two committees, and has been drawn up in two copies in the Nobel Arabic language, each committee being in possession of one copy. Written in the city of Dhahran on the twenty first of the month of Shawwāl, the year one thousand three hundred fifty four (21 Shawwāl 1354H).

The two committees for designation of the border between
the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Yemen

The committee representing
the Kingdom of Yemen

Chairman: Muhammad Bin Hasan Al Wadi'i –
Natherat Sāqain

Member: Ismael Bin Hasan – Governor of Hamadan

Member: Abdullah Al Ghubayri

Member: Abdullah Bin Manna' – Chief of Sihar

The committee representing
the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Chairman: Abdulwahhab Muhammad Abu Melhah

Member: Ibrahim Zein Zainulabdin

Member: Abdulaziz Bin Abdurrahman Al Thumairi

Member: Dlaim Abu La'thah

Member: Husein Bin Mustafa

Member: Tal'at Wafa

(2)

Starting from the sea coast to the last border of Bani Marwān tribe next to Al Hurraṭh up to the border of Wa'lān.

No.	Name of Location	Starting Direction	Ending Direction	Names of Tribes belonging to the Government of Saudi Arabia	Names of Tribes belonging to Al Mutawakiliite Government	Distance in meter
1	Raṣīf al Baḥar Tamāman Ra's al Mu'awwaj Shāmī Li Manfadh Radīf Qirād	West	East	Al 'Uraybi Banī Marwān	Zayla' Banī Marwān	1000
2	Ṭaraf ar Rasīb ash Shāmī Min ash Shūrā					1000
3	Fayālī al 'Alam Nimrah 2 Masāfat Alf Mitr					1000
4	Fayālī Al 'Alam Nimrah 2 Muttaṣil Bi ar Rasīb al Qibalī Masāfat 300 Mitr					300
5	Mayman Wāṣil Ilā Qā'idat ad Danqūr	North	South	Al 'Uraybi Banī Marwān	Zayla' Banī Marwān	1000
6	Muttaṣil Yamanan Naḥw ash Sharq Mawqū' Ṭaraf Shajarat ar Radīf					1000
7	Mawqū' Qabl Katīf al Ḥāfiyah Min al Jihah al Gharbiyah					1000
8	Mawqū' Shāmī 'An Radīf al Qirād					1000
9	Mawqū' Fawq Radīf al Qirād					1000
10	Mawqū' Fi al Naqārīd (at Tafārīd) Naḥw Alf Mitr	West	East	Al 'Uraybi Banī Marwān	Zayla' Banī Marwān	1000
11	Mawqū' Fi al Naqārīd (at Tafārīd)					1000
12	Mawqū' Fi al Naqārīd (at Tafārīd) Muqābil Lil faṣlah					1000
13	Mawqū' Fi Qizi Mumtad Min al Faṣlah Masāfat Alf Mitr					1000
14	Mawqū' Fi Qizi Mumtad Min al Faṣlah Masāfat Alf Mitr					1000
15	Mawqū' Fi Balāsīm Mumtad Min al Faṣlah Masāfat Alf Mitr					1000
16	Mawqū' Fi Balāsīm Mumtad Min al Faṣlah Masāfat Alf Mitr					1000
17	Mawqū' Fi Sha'ib um Dhiyābah Masāfat Alf Mitr					1000
18	Mawqū' Fi Sha'ib um Dhiyābah Masāfat Alf Mitr					1000
19	Mawqū' Fi Mash'ān (Mathān) Masāfat Alf Mitr					1000

20	Mawǧū' Fī Mash'ān (Mathān) Ḥadd al Quyūs	West	East	Al Quyūs Banī Marwān	Banī Zayla'	1000
21	Mawǧū' Fī Mash'ān (Mathān) Ḥadd al Quyūs					1000
22	Mawǧū' Fī Mash'ān (Mathān) Ḥadd al Quyūs					1000
23	Itmām Ash Shi'bān (Mathān) Wa Thumma Yanḥanī Qiblah Bayn Zayla' Wa al Quyūs Masāfat 640 Mitr					640
24	Itmām Shi'bān (Mathān) Arǧ al Quyūs	South	North	Al Quyūs Banī Marwān	Al Mighfalī Banī Marwān	1000
25	Itmām Shi'bān (Mathān) Arǧ Ibrāhīm 'Uthmān Minqārā Wa al Ḥamdi					1000
26	Wāqi' 'Alā Khazn Ḥāj Sharqī Muḥammad Ḥamad Madḥash Maghfalī					1000
27	Wāqi' Fī Gharb al Ḥashīrah (al Ḥathīrah) Ḥadd al Quyūs Wa al Maghfalī					1000
28	Wāqi' Fī Khabtat aṭ Ṭinah Qiblī al Ḥashīrah (al Ḥathīrah)					1000
29	Wāqi' Fī Sha'ib al Khirb					1000
30	Wāqi' Fī Khabtat al Khirb					1000
31	Wāqi' Fī zibārat as Sirr					1000
32	Wāqi' Fī Sidādat Khabtat as Sirr					1000
33	Wāqi' Fī Shu'bat Zummār as Sarḥah					1000
34	Wāqi' Fīmā Bayn Umm al Qam' Wa Mafjar az Zummār Bikhaṭṭ Mustaqīm Naḥw ash Sharq	West	East	Banī Ḥummad	Al Maghfalī and Al Ḥaddādī	1000
35	Wāqi' Fīmā Bayn Umm al Qam' Wa al qūbah Bikhaṭṭ Mustaqīm Naḥw ash Sharq					1000
36	Wāqi' Fīmā Bayn 'Adāyat al Marāwīd Waḥudūd al Qawbah Bikhaṭṭ Mustaqīm Naḥw ash Sharq					1000
37	Wāqi' Fīmā Bayn Katf al Marāwīd Wa khuznat 'Asala					1000
38	Wāqi' Fīmā Bayn Mafjar al Ḥawsīyah					1000

39	Wāqi' Fimá Bayn 'Adāyat Al Khawbah al Yumná Naḥw al Qiblahh					1000
40	Wāqi' Fimá Bayn Yamānī Sadād Ad Da'āsiyah (Ad Dagḥāsiyah)	West	East	Banī Ḥammad	Al Maghfālī and Al Ḥaddādī	1000
41	Wāqi' Fimá Bayn Kharṭ al Ḥawsiyah					1000
42	Wāqi' Fimá Bayn Sirḥat al Maghrabī Bayn al Jidārah Wa Banī Mazyad Wa al Khaṭṭ Kamā Huwā					1000
43	Wāqi' Fimá Bayn Ṭarīq Jalbān ilá Ḥaraḍ al Masāfah 160 Mitr					1000
44	Wāqi' Fī as Sirḥah al latī 'Alá Ṭarīq Jalbān ilá Ḥaraḍ	West	East	Ashrāf Wa'lān and al-Quyūs	Al Ashram of Banī Marwān	1000
45	Wāqi' Fī Maqaṣṣ ash Shu'ūb					1000
46	Wāqi' Fī Maqaṣṣ ash Shu'ūb					1000
47	Wāqi' Fī al Maḥfūr Ṭarīq Wa'lān ilá Ḥaraḍ					1000
48	Wāqi' Fī Abū Ṣūl Yamanān Min Bāqīrah					1000
49	Mi'māl Bū Mashnī	West	East	Al Quyūs and Ahl Wa'lān	Al Ashram of Banī Marwān	1000
50	Khalfat al-Mamshā					1000
51	Dandīfah aṣ-Ṣaghīrah					1000
52	Shāmī ad Dandīfah al-Kabīrah					1000
54	Qā'at Jabal ad-Dawḥah					1000
55	Shāmī adh Dhirā' Bi A'lá Ta'shur Wa minhu Masāfah Linnimrah al ūlá Bināḥw 5000 Mitr	South	North	Al Quyūs and Ahl Wa'lān	Hidhāb Al Jibāl	5000
56	Marbaḥ al Ma'āyin Naḥw ash Sharq Masāfat 360 Mitr Aasfal al Jabal Fawq al Wādī	West	East	Ḥassan Faqīh	Hidhāb Jibāl Al Mīr	360
57	Mawqū' Fī Khalfat al Majrūb	South	North	Ḥassan Faqīh	Hidhāb Jibāl Al Mīr	1000
58	Mawqū' Fī Dil'at al Ḥaqāfir					1000
59	Rūs al-Ḥaqāfir and Umm al-Jābir					1000
60	Sharqī al Maṭīnah Fī Aasfal al Jabal Ila Manaḍd, (Manfas) Ḥālīyah Bilād 'Alī Madāl					1000
61	'Ashshat as Sayyid					1000

62	Jabal Azziyadi (Azzibādī)	South	North	al Hakāmiyā	Hidhāb Jibāl	1000
63	Mawqū'ah Ra's al Ta'as Min al Jihah ash Sharqīyah					1000
64	Mihjin Sharq Qaryat Banī al Jarrāh wa Mazāri'him	South	North	al Hakāmiyā	Hidhāb Jibāl	1000
65	Al 'Ashshah Fimā Bayn Wādī Dhibāb Wa wādī al Qamāri					1000
66	Asfal 'Ashshat as Sirayr Shām					1000
67	Dimnat as Sayyid					1000
68	Al Mulūs Shamāl al Mighyālah					1000

Whereas the list detailed in these tables, which are composed of three pages from No. (1) to No. (68), is a representation of the markers placed on the border between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Mutawakelite Kingdom, from the sea coast to al Mighyālah, which is the last border of Banī Marwān, and whereas these markers for the mentioned border are placed by mutual agreement between the two Governments' delegated committees and whose names are stated in this report, after thorough inspection by experienced tribal chiefs subjects of the two Governments; accordingly, all that is north and west of the mentioned border markers belongs to the Saudi Arabian Government. All that is south and east of the mentioned border markers belongs to the Mutawakelite Government.

These documents have been executed in two copies, one copy for each Government. Both copies have been cross-examined, one against the other, and found to be accurate. Hence, this decision has been adopted and signed.

Ramadhan, 1354AH

The Mutawakelite Committee

Member: Muhammad bin Qāsim Najmuddīn

Member: Abdulmuttalib

Chairman: Abdullah bin 'Othmān

The Saudi Arabian Committee

Member: Muhammad Al Suleiman bin Turki

Member: Abdullah Ghādhi

Chairman: Abdullah Al Muhammad Bin Ageel

(3)

List of the markers placed on the border between the Saudi Arabian Government and the Mutawakelite Government, the first of which is from Al Ḥurrath territories

No	Name of Location	Starting Direction	Ending Direction	Distance	Names of Tribes of the Arabian Government	Names of Tribes of the Mutawakelite Government	Remarks
1	Asfal Mīr (Minbar) 'Alayā Aṭrāf al Wādī	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	From which 200m, then it veers from south to north, to Wādī Mahdaj
2	Um Libdah	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
3	Juḥr al 'Abd	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
4	Mafjar Jāḍī' Umm Mimriḥā'	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
5	Al Maṭlāh	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
6	Dāḥir Maḍdaḥ Ma'lá	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
7	Khalfat Maḥram Ṣabāyā	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
8	Mafjar Amhadajj	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
9	Gharb Umm Dahshaylah	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
10	Khalfat Umm Sibāqah	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
11	Mahd Dāḥir Amsawadah	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
12	Bim 'aṭab	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
13	Asfal Jabal Umm 'Aṭb Sharq	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
14	Ra's Miḥawwafah	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
15	Ra's Jabal Umm 'aṭb	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
16	Bāṭin al Kāmiḥ Min al Gharb as Sūdah	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
17	Ra's al Kāmiḥ Amarawī	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
18	Niṣf Qāyim Bashīr	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Banī Marwān	
19	Sharq Nabīrat (Ḍabirat) Amarawī	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
20	Mawḍū' Balḥashīrū	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
21	Abū al Ḥilī	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
22	Mad Mitwi' Qāyim Balḥashīrū	East	West	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	It includes the land of Mashūl
23	Al Mawqīd	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	

24	Mishbāḥ Umm Ranaff	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
25	Jāḍī' Amḥisin	North	West	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	Opposite to Yahyā Masfūh Land
26	Jāḍī' Amih̄sin al A'lá	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
27	Rūs Bū Maḍḍ	East	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
28	Ghārib Khaṭwat Nasrah	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
29	Ghārib Bū Maḍḥī Amma'raḍāḥ	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
30	Qāyim Umm al Baṣal	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
31	'Ashshat Sir Mujadda'ah	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
32	Sharq 'Ishāsh Khufaynah	West	East	300	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
33	Ghārib Ḥaram	North	South	700	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	Beginning of Al Hayjah
34	Bā Amdaghwī	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
35	Sirr Am Mada'ānī (Al Wad'ani)	West	East	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
36	'Ashshat al Mawqid Shamāl al Mishāf	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	
37	'Ashshat al Kharāyij Sharq Mujadda'ah	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Ḥurrath Al 'Aqarib	End of Al Hayjah
38	Arḍ al Fayāḥ	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Malāhīz al 'Aqarib	The Line veers to the west to the road going west of the Land of Zumar and then returns to the north.
39	Khashm Malaj	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath al Hazāhīz	Al Malāhīz al 'Aqarib	

40	Fāṣilah Bayn Dihmī Wa Ḥasan	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath AlHazāhiz	Al Malāhiz al 'Aqarib	
41	Bi Jabal Miḥwal	South	North	1000	Al Ḥurrath AlHazāhiz	Al Malāhiz al 'Aqarib	
42	Ra's Wādī Maḍḍ	South	North	1000	Al Ki'ūb	Al Malāhiz al 'Aqarib	
43	Ghārib Madba'	South	North	400	Al Ki'ūb	Al Malāhiz al 'Aqarib	
44	Ghārib amm Sawāyid (amm Sawādid)	South	North	1000	Al Ki'ūb	Al Malāhiz al 'Aqarib	
45	Mafjar al Waḥshī (al Waḥsh)	South	North	1000	Al Ki'ūb	Al Malāhiz al 'Aqarib	
46	Mahadd al 'Uqum	South	North	1000	Al Ki'ūb	Al Malāhiz al 'Aqarib	
47	Qullat al Khumaysī	South	North	1000	Al Ki'ūb	Al Malāhiz al 'Aqarib	Bending westward to include some of Imam's farms then extends north
48	Ruzmat al 'Ujaybī	South	North	1000	Al Ki'ūb	Banī Sayyāh & Banī Dahlī	
49	Mad/hūs Ra's al Milḥah	South	North	1000	Banī Al Ḥurrath Al Ki'ūb	Banī Sayyāh & Banī Dahlī	
50	Ra's al Marwah	South	North	1000	Banī Al Ḥurrath Al Ki'ūb	Banī Sayyāh & Banī Dahlī	
51	Lajj Umm Wa'r Sharq Jabal Tuwayliq	South	North	1000	Banī Al Ḥurrath Al Ki'ūb	Banī 'Ajībī	
52	Raffat Umm Ḥusaybī Mafjar Sharrānah	South	North	700	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
53	Al Makās Qiblat Wādī Sharrānah	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
54	Sharq Jabal al Mashādīf (al Mashāwif)	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
55	Sharq Shi'b al Luwayḥ	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
56	Gharb al Ḥaskūl	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
57	Ra's al Ḥaskūl	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
58	Ra's al Ḥaṣr al Yamānī	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
59	Ra's al Wādī al Waqī' Bayn al Malḥamatayn	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
60	Muwāḡlāmah (Muwāḡhlāmah)	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
61	Ma'qar aṣ Ṣayd	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
62	Bayn al Mishāfayn	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
63	Al Baḥṣah ad Duraydiyāh (ad Durayḏibiyāh)	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	
64	Asfal Jabal as Sūdah min Sharq	South	North	1000	Banī Sharāhīl	Banī 'Ajībī	

As the markers listed in these tables from No. (1) to No. (64), according to the data, and which begin from al Mighyālah to as Sūdah, represent the dividing border between Al Hurrath who are the subjects of His Majesty King Abdulaziz bin Saud, and Al Hurrath, Banī Dihlā and Banī Şayyāh who are the subjects of His Majesty Imam Yahya, and all that is west and north of the borderline belongs to the Government of His Majesty King Abdulaziz and what is east and south belongs to the Government of Imam Yahya. As for the villages viewed to be facing one another and their farms interlaced and divided by the border line— namely Al Maqbaş and Al Malāhiz in the first place and then between Mabrukah, Al Majham and Mujadda'ah in the second place— these farms shall belong to their respective villages and the *zakats* of each shall be paid to the government to which each village belongs. This applies to the farm of Ibn Ghāshi in the village of Al Ma'in which has been included as part of the territories of 'Abīd Jinādah village which belongs to King Abdulaziz; so, the *zakāt* of such lands shall follow the *zakats* of Al Ma'in. Since these markers were posted according to the judgment of the two committees as well as people of integrity and thus became the dividing border between the two Kingdoms, under the supervision of all concerned parties and after taking all care to become fully aware of the border and after all have become aware of the answer of the tribes' chiefs of the two Governments. Accordingly, this resolution was taken and dependence is on God.

27 Shawwāl 1354H.

The Yemeni Mutawakelit Committee

Member: Muhammad Dayfullah bin Gathayah

Member: Muhammad bin Qāsim Najmuddīn

Chairman: Abdullah bin 'Othmān

The Saudi Arabian Committee

Member: Muhammad Al Suleiman bin Turki

Member: Abdullah Ghādhī

Chairman: Abdullah bin 'Ageel

(4)

No	Name of Location	Starting Direction	Ending Direction	Distance	Names of Tribes of the Saudi Arabian Government	Names of Tribes of the Yemeni Mutawakelite Government
1	Mals as Sūdah	South	North	1000	Al 'Abādil	Waqīsh
2	Kirs Umm Zuraybah	South	North	1000	Al 'Abādil	Waqīsh
3	Mihadd Gharnūqah Khayṭ al Mā'	West	East	1000	Al 'Abādil	Waqīsh
4	Baṭn al Wādī Khayṭ al Mā' Sharq Charnūqah	West	East	1000	Al 'Abādil	Waqīsh
5	Maḍjar (Maḍjar) al Qadarayn	West	East	1000	Al 'Abādil	Waqīsh
6	Hiyād al Mazār	West	East	1000	Al 'Abādil	Waqīsh
7	Mihadd Ma'laq Wa mahd al Ḥayṭ	West	East	1000	Al 'Abādil	Waqīsh
8	Qā'at 'Iṣāmat Khayṭ al Mā'	West	East	1000	Al 'Abādil	Waqīsh
9	Maḥmar Khayṭ al Mā'	West	East	1000	Al 'Abādil	Waqīsh
10	Jahā Fi Khayṭ al Mā'	West	East	1000	Al 'Abādil	Jihāt Shadhā
11	Al Shirah	South	North	1000	Al-Ka'abi	Al Waqrī
12	Khayṭ al Mā' Wādī Ṣirāṭ	South	North	1000	Al-Ka'abi	'Aḡīfī
13	Khayṭ al Mā' Rafīs Maḥsar	South	North	1000	Al-Ka'abi	'Aḡīfī
14	Qaṭ' Khayṭ al Mā' Jabal ash Shawkān Ṭaraf Jamilah	South	North	1000	Al-Ka'abi	'Aḡīfī
15	Wasṭ Zirā (Dhirā') ash Sharqiyāt Wādī Ma'ṭal	West	East	1000	Al-Ka'abi	Al Muḥammad
16	Al Mikyāl	South	North	1000	Banī Muḥammad - Al 'Abādil	Banī Muḥammad - Al 'Abādil
17	Mi'tiq al Wāsīt	South	North	1000	Banī Muḥammad - Al 'Abādil	Banī Muḥammad - Al 'Abādil
18	Mi'tiq as Sirayū 'Alá Khaṭ al Mā'	South	North	1000	Banī Muḥammad - Al 'Abādil	Banī Muḥammad - Al 'Abādil
19	Al Qudhnah	South	North	1000	Banī Muḥammad - Al 'Abādil	Banī Muḥammad - Al 'Abādil
20	Al Qullah	South	North	1000	Banī Muḥammad - Al 'Abādil	Banī Muḥammad - Al 'Abādil
21	As Sadd	South	North	1000	Āl Atīf Ahmad Bin Shawqah	Ālat 'Itaif
22	Wādī al Majāyih	South	North	1000	Āl Atīf Ahmad Bin Shawqah	Ālat 'Itaif

23	Qullat Thawbān 'Alā Qullat al Bawlah	South	North	1000	Āl Atīf Ahmad Bin Shawqah	Ālat 'Itaif
24	Qullat al 'Amriyāt	South	North	1000	Āl Atīf Ahmad Bin Shawqah	Ālat 'Itaif
25	Qullat al Massah (Al Maththah)	South	North	1000	Āl Atīf Ahmad Bin Shawqah	Ālat 'Itaif
26	As Siqāmī	South	North	1000	Āl Atīf Ahmad Bin Shawqah	Ālat 'Itaif
27	Ma'taq ar Radīm	South	North	1000	Āl Atīf Ahmad Bin Shawqah	Ālat 'Itaif
28	Nayd al Miḥarraḡ	South	North	1000	Āl Atīf Ahmad Bin Shawqah	Ālat 'Itaif
29	Chār Ji'ār	W-E-N	W-E-N	1000	Al Lugbī	Ālat 'Itaif
30	Al Qirīḡā as Suflā	W-E-N	W-E-N	1000	Al Lugbī	Ālat 'Itaif
31	Lower Ras Al-Jaw	W-E-N	W-E-N	1000	Al Lugbī	Ālat 'Itaif
32	'Ārim Shaṭṭ as Sawādī	W-E-N	W-E-N	1000	Al Lugbī	Ālat 'Itaif
33	Ḥasr al Mash'ar Khayṭ al Mā'	W-E-N	W-E-N	1000	Al Lugbī	Ālat 'Itaif
34	Ḥasr al Majāzi'	W-E-N	W-E-N	1000	Al Lugbī	Ālat 'Itaif
35	Al Maṣāwir	W-E-N	W-E-N	1000	Al Lugbī	Ālat 'Itaif
36	Sa'y al Qābisīyah	W-E-N	W-E-N	1000	Al Lugbī	Ālat 'Itaif
37	Ḥisr al Miḥarriyāt	W-E-N	W-E-N	1000	Al Lugbī	Ālat 'Itaif
38	Khuṭwat Qulqul	West	East	1000	Qays	Ālat 'Itaif
39	Khuṭwat ad Duḡaylah	West	East	1000	Qays	Ālat 'Itaif
40	Khuṭwat al Jārid	West	East	1000	Qays	Ālat 'Itaif
41	Khuṭwat Nabbah	West	East	1000	Qays	Ālat 'Itaif
42	Qal'at aṣ Ṣafir	West	East	1000	Qays	Ālat 'Itaif
43	Ra's Zirā (Dhirā') Fayfā	West	East	1000	Qays	Ālat 'Itaif
44	Ra's 'Amḡ	West	East	1000	Qays	Ālat 'Itaif
45	Ra's Shi'b Marā'i	South	North	1000	Qays	Ālat 'Itaif
46	Ra's Naqīl Kharbān	South	North	1000	Qays	Ālat 'Itaif
47	Asfal Naqīl Kharbān	South	North	1000	Qays	Az Zuhūr
48	Maftaḡ as Sutrayn	South	North	1000	Qays	Az Zuhūr

49	Zāhir al Qatād	West	East	1000	Qays	Az Zuhūr
50	Zāhir al Jamal	West	East	1000	Qays	Az Zuhūr
51	Asfal ath Thū'ah	West	East	1000	Qays	Az Zuhūr
52	Wādī al Ḥalālah	West	East	1000	Qays	Az Zuhūr
53	Ma'zab Hamadān	West	East	1000	Qays	Qays
54	Khuḥwat Fāliḥ	West	East	1000	Qays	Qays
55	Ṭarīq al Jimāl	West	East	1000	Qays	Qays
56	Al Maṣīdah	West	East	1000	Qays	Qays
57	Al Mahmal	West	East	1000	Qays	Qays
58	Qullat ash Shay'ah	West	East	1000	Qays	Ghamr
59	Qullat al Bāqir	West	East	1000	Qays	Ghamr
60	Habāil az Zāhrah	West	East	1000	Qays	Ghamr
61	Ḥasr al Ḥamrayn	West	East	1000	Qays	Āl Mishyakh
62	Asfal Maḥḍawah	West	East	1000	Qays	Āl Mishyakh
63	Asfal an Niya'ah	West	East	1000	Qays	Āl Mishyakh
64	Al Manfas	West	East	1000	Qays	Āl Mishyakh
65	Ar Rakīs	West	East	1000	Qays	Āl Mishyakh
66	Maftah aṣ Ṣahlāt	West	East	1000	Banī Ḥarīs	Āl Mishyakh
67	Nayd Ṣarū'ah	West	East	1000	Banī Ḥarīs	Āl Mishyakh
68	Maftah al Ḥaydar	West	East	1000	Banī Ḥarīs	Āl Mishyakh
69	Ra's ad Diqayyiqah	West	East	1000	Banī Ḥarīs	Āl Mishyakh
70	Al Jihayrah	West	East	1000	Banī Ḥarīs	Āl Mishyakh
71	Khaḥwat al Quflah	West	East	1000	Banī Ḥarīs	Āl Mishyakh
72	Jiwār al Widāf	West	East	1000	Banī Ḥarīs	Āl Mishyakh

The above described boundaries have been defined and demarcated between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Yemeni Mutawakelite Kingdom among the tribes' boundaries described above from No. (1) to No. (72), commencing from the beginning Al 'Abādil tribe of the Arabian Government, and Al Waqīsh tribe of the Mutawakelite Government, extending towards Al 'Abādil and their adjacent tribes of Qays and Banī Ḥarīs along

with their adjacent tribes of Al Mushaykh, Al Zuhuri and Āl 'Itaif. This was done by the tribal chiefs of the two Governments and people trusted by all parties, under the supervision of the border committees. What is to the west and north belongs to Saudi Arabian Government and what is to the south and east belongs to the Mutawakelite government. As for Ālat 'Itaif of the Mutawakelite Government and Ālat 'Itaif of Ahmad bin Shawqah who are subjects of the Arabian government, and since their lands overlap, the demarcation of the boundaries led to some of the subjects of the Arabian Government to fall within the territories of Mutawakelite Government while they are subjects of the Arabian government. They are: Ahmad bin Shawqah, Yahya bin Shawqah, Yahya bin Ahmad bin Shawqah, Salim Shaiy'a, Jabir Jobran, Jobran Shaiy'a, and also some of the subjects of Mutawakelite Government fell within the territories of the Arabian Kingdom while they are subjects of the Mutawakelite government. They are: Asa'd bin Hasan, Jobran As'ad and Sulaiman As'ad. All of them, along with their farms and *zakats*, shall belong to their respective government. Besides, the lands of Āl Muhammad tribe are also overlapping and the border is defined between them, and accordingly all that is within the territories of the Arabian Kingdom belongs to them and all that is within the territories of Mutawakelite Kingdom is theirs. Each one of them, along with his farms and the *zakats*, shall belong to his government, except for Hasan bin Ahmad who is within the territories of the Arabian Kingdom but belongs to the Mutawakelite government, along with his farms.

After careful consideration and cross-examination, this resolution was adopted with the agreement of the committees, and may God guide the steps of all.

On 21 Dhu al-Qa'dah 1354H.

The Yemeni Mutawakelit Committee

Member: Muhammad Dayfullah bin Gathayah

Member: Muhammad bin Qāsim Najmuddīn

Chairman: Abdullah bin 'Othmān

The Saudi Arabian Committee

Member: Muhammad Al Sulaiman bin Turki

Member: Abdullah Ghādhi

Chairman: Abdullah bin 'Ageel

Upon perusal and careful consideration of the abovementioned Reports, we ratified, accepted and approved them, together and separately with respect to each article and paragraph of them. Likewise, we ratify, conclude, undertake and give a royal truthful promise that we will carry out with the help of God all that is mentioned in them with complete honesty and truthfulness, and will not permit – with God's will – any breach of them in any way, as long as we are capable of doing so. For additional confirmation of the correctness of all that

is mentioned therein, we ordered our stamp to be put on this document and signed it by our hand, and God is the best of witness

On Friday the 3rd of Ramadhan of the year one thousand three hundred fifty six of Hijra (1356H.).

The dependent on God, Amirulmu'mineen Yahya, the son of Amirulmu'mineen Muhammad Yahya, may the grace of God be upon them. Amen.

In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Appendix

(2)

**to the Treaty of Taif
between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
and the Kingdom of Yemen**

As it is established that a mistake was committed by the two committees in designating the top of 'Aqabat Nahūqah as the Eleventh Landmark, and since 'Aqabat Nahūqah belongs to the Mutawakelite Kingdom of Yemen in accordance with the provision of Article (4) of the Treaty of Taif. Hence, the landmark separating the two Kingdoms shall be placed below 'Aqabat Nahūqah. In order to correct the mistake in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, we have drafted this (Appendix) on Friday the second of the holy month of Ramadhan in the year one thousand three hundred fifty six.

Amirulmu'mineen Yahya the son of Amirulmu'mineen Muhammad Yahya, may the grace of God be upon them. Amen.

In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Arbitration Covenant

between

the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Yemen

Whereas Their Majesties King Abdulaziz, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and King Yahya, King of Yemen, have agreed, in accordance with Article Eight of the treaty of peace, friendship and good understanding, known as the "Treaty of Taif", signed on the 6th of Safar 1353H, to refer to arbitration any dispute or disagreement which may arise out of the relations between them, their governments and countries, when all amicable negotiations fail to settle it, the Two Honorable Contracting Parties undertake to resort to arbitration in the manner shown in the following articles:-

Article 1:

Each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties shall undertake to accept referring the issue subject of dispute to arbitration within one month from the date of receipt of the request for arbitration from the other party.

Article 2:

Arbitration shall be undertaken by a panel composed of an equal number of arbitrators, half of whom shall be selected by each of the Two Parties, and an umpire to be selected by mutual agreement between the Two Honorable Contracting Parties. If they do not agree in this respect, each of them shall nominate a person, and if said person is accepted by the other party, he shall become the umpire. If an agreement cannot be reached in this regard, the umpire shall be decided by ballot, on the understanding that the ballot shall only be drawn on persons acceptable to both parties. The person chosen by ballot shall become the head of the arbitration panel, and shall become the umpire in the case. If, however, no agreement can be reached on the persons acceptable to both parties, negotiations shall continue thereafter until an agreement is reached in this regard.

Article 3:

The selection of the arbitration panel and its head shall be completed within one month from the end of the month fixed for the reply of the party whose acceptance of arbitration was requested by the other party. The arbitration panel shall convene at a venue to be agreed upon within a period not exceeding one month after the expiry of the two months provided for at the beginning of this Article. The arbitration panel shall render its award within a period which may not, in any case, exceed one month from the expiry of the period fixed for

the meeting, as set forth above. The award of the arbitration panel shall be rendered by majority vote, and shall be binding on both parties. It shall also become enforceable immediately upon issuance and notification thereof. Each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties may appoint the person or persons it desires to defend its viewpoint before the arbitration panel and produce the necessary arguments and evidence.

Article 4:

Each Party shall pay for the charges of its respective arbitrators. The charges of the chief arbitrator shall be paid in half by the Two Parties, and the same applies to the other costs of arbitration proceedings.

Article 5:

This Covenant shall be considered supplementary to the Treaty of Taif signed on this day, the 6th of Safar, 1353H, and shall remain in force during the effectiveness period of the said Treaty. This has been drafted in two copies in the Arabic language, one for each of the Two Honorable Contracting Parties.

In witness thereof, it was signed on the sixth day of Safar, of the year thirteen hundred and fifty three.

Abdullah bin Ahmad Al Wazir

Khalid bin Abdulaziz Āl Saud