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| Country/entity | Saudi Arabia Yemen |
| Region | Middle East and North Africa |
| Agreement name | Saudi-Yemeni Memorandum of Understanding |
| Date | 26 Feb 1995 |
| Agreement status | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| Interim arrangement | Yes |
| Agreement/conflict level | Interstate/interstate conflict |

Saudi-Yemeni Border Dispute (1934 - 2000)

The Saudi-Yemeni border dispute goes back before the Treaty of Taif signing in 1934 which ceded the provinces of Asir, Najran and Jazan to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after a brief border war. However, the Treaty did not demarcate a large stretch of the 1,300-mile border between the two countries. Moreover, none of the regimes of the Yemeni Republic (North Yemen) following the 1962 revolution recognised the Taif Treaty. In 1973 a joint communique regarding the border was signed but subsequently fell through. Tensions further increased after Saudi Arabia expelled over 1 million Yemeni migrant workers following Yemen's support for Iraq in the 1990-1991 Gulf War. Talks in 1992 on the border and subsequent provisional agreements fell through. In 1994 and 1995 attacks on Saudi border posts occurred during and after the Yemen Civil War, when Saudi Arabia supported the Socialist South. Again, in 1995, a memorandum of understanding was signed in order to resolve the issue peacefully. However, the conflict escalated in May 1998, when a Saudi outpost was attacked on a disputed Island in the Red Sea. Saudi forces retaliated in a pitched battle on a Yemeni contingent on Duwaima Island in July. The conflict ended following the 'International Boundary Treaty' in June 2000 and entered into force a month later. With this treaty Yemen finally formally recognised the Treaty of Taif to resolve the boundary line. In return, Saudi Arabia agreed to relinquish its additional land and maritime territorial claims outside the 1934 boundary line.

Yemeni Wa'ila tribes living on the borders, however, do not acknowledge the Treaty. They accuse Saudi-Arabia of confiscating their lands in the regions of Sallah, Qafra Sallah, Khubbash. In June 2006 the tribes announced they would resort to force to regain the territories if not being taken seriously, and warned the Yemeni government against compromises.

Close
Saudi-Yemeni Border Dispute (1934 - 2000)

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Stage | Implementation/renegotiation |
| Conflict nature | Territory |
| Peace process | Saudi Arabia - Yemen Border process |

Parties Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Special Advisor to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, Ibrahim Bin Abdullah Al Angeri. Government of the Republic of Yemen: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Development, Abdulqader Abdurrahman Bajammal

Third parties -

Description This agreement implements the Treaty of Ta'if signed in 1934. It forms a committee to renew the border marks between the countries. It also calls for non-aggression against each other and establishes a committee to develop economic and cultural relations between the countries. A private sector company agreed to by both parties will demarcate the border.

Agreement document [SA YE_950226_Memorandum of Understanding.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group** No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced
persons** No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation Page 1, Article 2

A joint committee of an equal number of members from the two parties shall be formed within a period not exceeding thirty days. Its task shall be to renew existing and erased markers established in accordance with the border reports annexed to the Treaty, starting from the border point (Rasif al Bahar Tamaman Ra'sal Mu'awwaj Shami Li Manfadh Radif Qirad) between Midi and al Muwassam until the last point previously demarcated at Jabal ath Thar, and to use modern scientific means to install the marks (pillars) thereon. A specialized company, chosen by the Two Parties, shall be contracted to execute the said task under the committee's supervision.

Page 1, Article 3

The current committee formed by the two countries shall continue its work to determine the necessary procedures and steps which lead to the demarcation of the rest of the borders starting from Jabal ath Thar until the end of the borders of the two countries, including agreement on how to seek arbitration in case of disagreement between the two countries.

Page 1, Article 4

A joint committee shall be formed to negotiate the designation of maritime borders in accordance with international law, starting [sic] from the border point o [sic] coast mentioned in Article 2 above.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 2, Article 9
In order to continue maintaining the friendly atmosphere necessary for the success of talks, each party shall be obliged not to carry out any hostile propaganda against the other party.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 2, Article 6
A joint ministerial committee shall be formed to promote economic, commercial and cultural ties between the two countries and to enhance mutual cooperation between them...

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

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|-----------------|----------------------|
| Business | No specific mention. |
| Taxation | No specific mention. |
| Banks | No specific mention. |

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** Page 1, Article 4
A joint committee shall be formed to negotiate the designation of maritime borders in accordance with international law, starting from the border point o [sic] coast mentioned in Article 2 above.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** Page 2, Article 5
A joint high-ranking military committee from both parties shall be formed to ensure that no installations or military movements or others take place on the borders between the two countries.

Page 2, Article 8
Each of the two countries affirms its commitment not to permit the use of its country as a base and center for carrying out aggression against the other staging any political, military or propaganda activities against the other

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
<http://peacemaker.un.org/saudiarabiyemen-memorandum95>
