

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL
CONCERNING THE CONTINUATION OF THE BOUNDARY,
AND CONCERNING TOURISM IN THE TABA AREA

26 February and 7 March 1989

The Governments of Egypt and Israel,

Reaffirming their adherence to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace of 26 March 1979, and their respect for the inviolability and sanctity of the permanent boundary between Egypt and Israel, which is the recognized international boundary between Egypt and the former mandated territory of Palestine,

Recognizing as final and binding upon them the Award of 29 September 1988 of the Arbitral Tribunal established by the Compromis of 10 September 1986,

Having mutually located the recognized international boundary between boundary Pillar 91 and the Gulf of Aqaba,

Have agreed as follows:

1. The permanent boundary between Egypt and Israel, as defined in Article II of the Treaty of Peace, meets the Gulf of Aqaba at the point marked by the two governments on the ground, as recorded in Annex A.
2. On or before noon, March 15, 1989, Israel will withdraw behind the recognized international boundary.

Nabil el-Araby

Fuad Sultan

Ibrahim Yousri

For the Government of Egypt

Reuven Merhav

Robbie Sabel

Itzhak Lior

For the Government of Israel

Witnessed by: *Abraham D. Sofaer, William A. Brown, Frank G. Wiesner*

For the Government of the United States of America

Dated: 26 February 1989

ANNEX A

The surveyors of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel meeting on February 24, 1989, determined that the permanent boundary between Egypt and Israel, as defined in Article II of the Treaty of Peace, follows a straight line between agreed Boundary Pillar 91 and the Gulf of Aqaba. The surveyors of the two countries marked that line on the ground with two markers, one on the northern side of

will be replaced by a more permanent marker and an additional, similar marker will be erected on the same line where the line meets the shore.

ADDENDUM TO ANNEX A

On 7 March 1989 the surveyors of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel augmented the local description of the two permanent markers established on 27 February 1989 pursuant to Annex A of the document signed on 26 February 1989 by recording the distances from these two markers to BP91 and by tying, through surveying measurement, to two agreed points on the hotel and an agreed point on the top of the "Granite Knob".

The above were recorded on the attached description card which, together with this addendum are an integral part of Annex A.

The parties agreed that a measurement of the angle between the prolongation of the line between B.P.90 and B.P.91 and the line connecting B.P.91 and the two above noted markers will be carried out within the framework of the documentation of the entire permanent boundary in the near future to be coordinated between the parties.

A.K.

C.Y.

7 March 1989

AGREED MINUTES CONCERNING TOURISM IN SOUTH SINAI THROUGH CHECKPOINT NUMBER 4

Delegations from Egypt and Israel met during January and February 1989 in order to promote tourism between the two countries on a reciprocal basis and to their mutual benefit. At the end of these meetings the Egyptian delegation advised the Israeli delegation that the competent Egyptian authorities issued appropriate regulations necessary for the implementation of the following regulations and the following agreed arrangements regarding tourists of all nationalities. These regulations are to be communicated to all Egyptian consulates abroad. The Israeli delegation advised the Egyptian delegation that Israel shall provide reciprocal arrangements on a proportional basis upon Egypt's request.

¹ Sketch not included: see unofficial map on p. 333 showing the demarcation of the boundary between BP91 and the shore. We wish to express our gratitude to Prof. Shalom Reichman and Ms. Tamar Soffer of the Geography Department of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem for their kind permission to reproduce this map.

In addition to the use of regular passports, the Egyptian authorities shall recognize Israeli regular passports valid for travel only to Egypt, provided such passports are valid for at least two months as of the date of entry. The Egyptian delegation requested to see and approve a sample in advance of use. Regular collective passports (for group tours and large families) for around 25 persons would be valid for a single entry provided such passports are valid at least two months as of the date of entry.

Visas:

All tourists entering South Sinai will be exempted from tourist visas, and entry and exit stamps will be stamped either on the passport upon the tourist's request or on the regular registration forms upon entry. Such stamps will be valid for a period of 14 days.

Fees:

No fee will be charged for persons traveling less than one kilometer from the checkpoint.

Customs:

There will be only random spot checks of suspicious persons.

Anyone having anything to declare, such declaration will be noted by officials on the exit form.

Currency:

In accordance with agreed Technical Arrangements:² (a) facilities will be provided in the Sonesta Hotel on a 24-hour basis for the exchange of Israeli currency for Egyptian currency and vice versa; and (b) Israeli currency obtained through this procedure will be convertible into U.S dollars by the Bank of Israel.

Vehicles:

Private passenger vehicles and rental cars: Customs authorities will register car license plate number, owner name, and driver name; they will affix a sticker valid for multiple entries for one kilometer for a period of stay of up to 14 days. These rules will also apply to authorized service and supply vehicles attending to the needs of the hotel, authorized hotel shuttles and tour buses carrying passengers from Israel to the hotel and vice versa, and to emergency vehicles, the passage of which will be expedited by both sides.

Vehicles crossing the border shall be covered by appropriate Egyptian insurance valid for up to 14 days, or longer – up to one year – if requested.

² The text of the Technical Arrangements for the Exchange of Israeli Currency into Egyptian Currency in Taba is not included here.

Terminal Hours:

The delegations agreed to extend the working hours of their respective terminals to 0600–2400 hours. They further agreed to re-evaluate the need for and length of such extension after three months.

Food Regulations:

Importation of food for personal consumption will be allowed subject to health and customs requirements.

General:

Appropriate liaison will be established between managers of the Israeli and Egyptian terminals.

The Egyptian authorities will look into the possibility of designating a confined camping area that would be equipped with facilities.

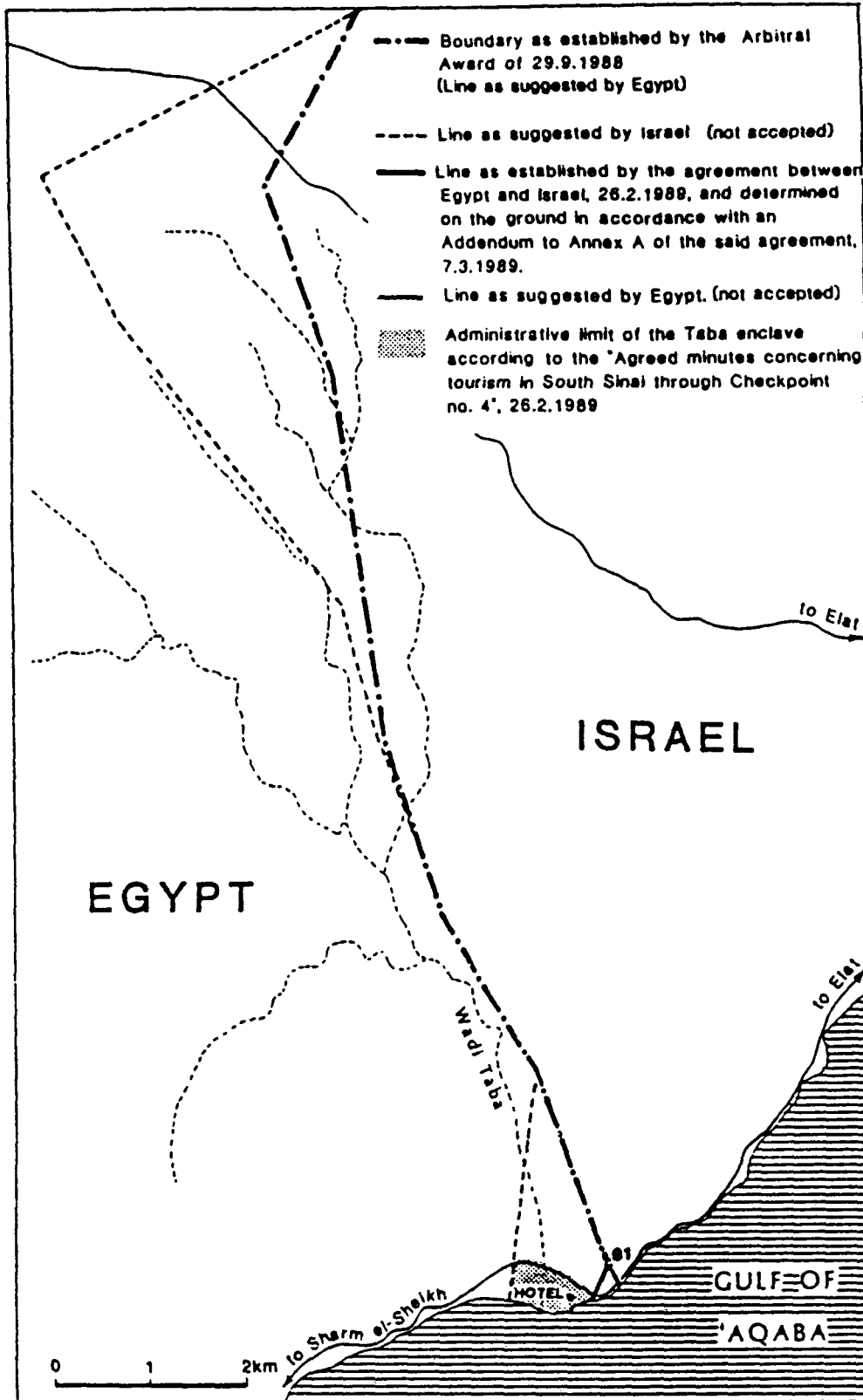
All rules and regulations with respect to tourism agreed to between Egypt and Israel continue to apply unless otherwise stipulated in these matters.

S.M.S.
For the Delegation of Egypt

Reuven Merhav
For the Delegation of Israel

Dated: 26 February 1989

BOUNDARY BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL



Edited by Shalom Reichman; Drawn by Tamar Soffer: Geography Department, The Hebrew University.

Agreement between King Hussein of Jordan and Yasir Arafat, Chairman of the P.L.O.

11 February 1985

(translation)

Proceeding from the spirit of the Fez summit resolutions approved by the Arabs and from UN resolutions on the Palestine question, in accordance with international legitimacy, and proceeding from a joint understanding toward building a distinguished relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO have agreed to march together toward a just, peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue and toward the termination of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in accordance with the following bases and principles:

1. Land in exchange for peace as cited in the UN resolutions, including the Security Council resolutions.
2. The Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The Palestinians should exercise their inalienable right to self-determination when the Jordanians and Palestinians manage to achieve this within the framework of an Arab confederation that is intended to be established between the two states of Jordan and Palestine.
3. Solving the Palestinian refugees problem in accordance with the UN resolutions.
4. Solving all aspects of the Palestine question.
5. Based on this, peace negotiations should be held within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent member-states and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, which is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, within a joint delegation — a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Documents related to the boundary dispute
between Egypt and Israel
(including the Taba area)
and its resolution

[AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL CONCERNING]
INITIAL PROCEDURE FOR RESOLVING BOUNDARY QUESTIONS

25 April 1982

Egypt and Israel agree on the following procedure for resolving the remaining technical questions concerning the international boundary, in conformity with all the relevant provisions of the Treaty of Peace, which they have been unable to resolve through negotiations. Egypt and Israel agree that these questions shall be submitted to an agreed procedure which will achieve a final and complete resolution, in conformity with Article VII of the Treaty of Peace. Pending conclusion of the agreement, each party agrees to move behind the lines indicated by the other. The parties agree to request the Multinational Force and Observers to maintain security in these areas. In the interim period, activities which have been conducted in these areas shall continue. No new construction projects will be initiated in these areas. Meetings will be held between Egypt and Israel to establish the arrangements which will apply in the areas in question, pending a final determination of the boundary demarcation questions. Representatives of the United States Government will participate in the negotiations concerning the procedural arrangements which will lead to the resolution of matters of the demarcation of the International Boundary between Mandated Palestine and Egypt in accordance with the Treaty of Peace, if requested to do so by the parties. The temporary arrangements hereby or subsequently established and the activities conducted pursuant