

No. 6497

**IRAN
and
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

Agreement concerning the settlement of frontier and financial questions (with Protocols and annexes). Signed at Tehran, on 2 December 1954

Official texts: Persian and Russian.

Registered by Iran on 24 January 1963.

**IRAN
et
UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES**

Accord sur le règlement de questions de frontière et de questions financières (avec Protocoles et annexes). Signé à Téhéran, le 2 décembre 1954

Textes officiels persan et russe.

Enregistré par l'Iran le 24 janvier 1963.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 6497. AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN IRAN AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF FRONTIER AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS. SIGNED AT TEHRAN, ON 2 DECEMBER 1954

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Desirous of developing and strengthening the existing goodneighbourly relations between the two States and,

Wishing to settle frontier questions between Iran and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as also the mutual financial claims relating to the period of the Second World War,

Have decided for this purpose to conclude the present Agreement and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries :

His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran :

His Excellency Ambassador Hamid Saiyah

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

Anatoly Iosifovich Lavrentiev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Iran,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

Article I

The High Contracting Parties, animated by the desire to settle differences as to the line of the State frontier between Iran and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in certain sectors and thus to settle the frontier question as a whole on the basis of observance of the mutual interests of the Parties, have agreed that a new State frontier line shall be established in the Mugan, Deman, Eddy-Evlar and Sarakhs sectors, and also in the Atrek sector from the Senger-Tepe (Sygyr-Tepe) hill to the point where the frontier line meets the Caspian Sea. A description of the line to be taken by the new frontier in the above-mentioned sectors is given in article II of this Agreement.

The High Contracting Parties confirm that the frontier between Iran and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be unchanged throughout its re-

¹ Came into force on 20 May 1955, the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification which took place at Moscow, in accordance with article V.

maining extent, and that the border tract on the right bank of the River Araxes, opposite the former fortress of Abbasabad, and also the village of Hissar with the land adjoining it, shall remain within the boundaries of Iran, while the township of Firyuza and the land surrounding it shall remain within the boundaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Accordingly, the High Contracting Parties declare that all questions relating to the line of the State frontier between Iran and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics throughout its entire extent are now settled and that the Parties have no territorial claims against each other.

Article II

In accordance with article I of this Agreement, the State frontier between Iran and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall run as follows :

A. Transcaucasian (western) sector of the frontier

From the junction of the State frontiers of Iran, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Turkey at the confluence of the Rivers Araxes and Nizhny Kara Su, to a point located in the middle of the channel of the River Araxes, on the north-western outskirts of the Iranian settlement of Tazakend, approximately 5.2 kilometres to the east-south-east of the centre of the Soviet settlement of Ashaga-Karagyuvandli and 3.6 kilometres to the north-north-east of the centre of the Iranian settlement of Kamyshly, the line of the State frontier between Iran and the USSR shall follow the channel of the River Araxes as indicated in the Description of the Frontier between Persia and Russia signed by the Commissioners of the two Powers on 18 January 1829 at Beiramalu, with the exception that the border tract on the right bank of the River Araxes opposite the former fortress of Abbasabad shall remain within the boundaries of Iran, the line of the frontier opposite the above-mentioned fortress following the channel of the River Araxes.

From the above-mentioned point on the River Araxes, the frontier line, turning to the east, shall run along the existing frontier line to a point located approximately 4.5 kilometres to the north-east of the centre of the Iranian settlement of Kamyshly and 4.0 kilometres to the south-east of the southern outskirts of the Soviet settlement of Haji Baba Ali.

From that point the frontier line, leaving the existing frontier line, shall follow a straight line for approximately 4.0 kilometres in an east-south-easterly direction until it reaches a point located approximately 7.0 kilometres to the east-north-east of the centre of the Iranian settlement of Kamyshly, 3.6 kilometres to the south-east of the centre of an unnamed Soviet settlement and 2.0 kilometres to the north-east of the trigonometrical point marked 27.2.

Thereafter, the frontier shall follow a straight line in a south-easterly direction to a point approximately 5.2 kilometres to the south-east of Shagriarski Hill,

1.1 kilometres to the south of the trigonometrical point marked 68.8 and 4.4 kilometres to the north-north-west of the cemetery at the Iranian settlement of Iranian Belyasuvar (Talysh-Mikeyli).

The frontier shall then follow a straight line in a south-easterly direction to a point located on the existing frontier, on the north-eastern outskirts of the Iranian settlement of Iranian Belyasuvar (Talysh-Mikeyli), approximately 1.1 kilometres to the east-north-east of the cemetery at the Iranian settlement of Iranian Belyasuvar (Talysh-Mikeyli) and 5.5 kilometres to the south-east of the trigonometrical point marked 68.8.

Thence, the frontier shall turn to the south and follow the existing frontier to a point in the middle of the River Bolgar Chai (Bolgaru), leaving on the USSR side the settlement of Belyasuvar (Soviet), and on the Iranian side, Iranian Belyasuvar (Talysh-Mikeyli).

(The new frontier line in the Mugan sector from the River Araxes to the River Bolgar Chai is shown on the attached 1:100,000 map—Annex No. 1.)¹

From the point in the middle of the River Bolgar Chai to the Signak Rock, located approximately 1.0 kilometre to the south-west of the summit of Mt. Dzhogeir (Dzhekoira) and 5.5 kilometres to the north-north-west of the centre of the Soviet settlement of Deman, the frontier shall follow the line indicated in the Description of the Frontier between Persia and Russia signed by the Commissioners of the two Powers on 18 January 1829 at Beiramlu.

At the Signak Rock a new frontier line shall begin, running more or less in a straight line to the summit of the height marked 1619.2, located approximately 600 metres to the south-east of Mt. Qaraul Tash and 1.1 kilometres to the north of the centre of the Iranian settlement of Kannybulak.

(The new frontier line in the Deman sector from the Signak Rock to the summit of the height marked 1619.2 is shown on the attached 1:100,000 map—Annex No. 2.)¹

From the summit of the height marked 1619.2 to the Caspian Sea, the frontier shall proceed as indicated in the Description of the Frontier between Persia and Russia signed by the Commissioners of the two Powers on 18 January 1829 at Beiramlu, with the exception that the tract of Soviet territory called Eddy-Evlar goes to Iran, and the frontier in this sector follows the present watercourse of the River Astara-Chay.

(The new frontier line in the Eddy-Evlar sector is shown on the attached 1:100,000 map—Annex No. 3.)¹

B. *Transcaspian (eastern) sector of the frontier*

From the junction of the State frontiers of Iran, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Afghanistan to a point in the middle of the western arm of

¹ See insert in a pocket at the end of this volume.

the River Tedzhen (Hari Rud) approximately 2.7 kilometres to the north-east of Ulibaba mosque and 5.8 kilometres to the north-north-west of the centre of the Soviet settlement of Sarakhs, the frontier between Iran and the USSR shall run along the middle of the deepest channel of the River Tedzhen, in accordance with the description of the frontier set forth in Protocol No. 3 of 19 June 1894 concerning the demarcation of the frontier between Persia and Russia in the sector from Zulfiqar to Khumly-Tepe and as shown on the map attached to that Protocol.

From the above-mentioned point in the River Tedzhen, a new frontier line shall start following the middle of the deepest channel of the River Tedzhen to a point in the middle of the River Tedzhen approximately 3.4 kilometres to the east of the Khomly Kurgan (Khumli-Tepe) and 4.1 kilometres to the north-north-east of the Kessy Kurgan.

From that point the frontier shall turn to the west, running in a straight line for approximately 3.4 kilometres to the top of the Khomly Kurgan. There the new frontier line ends.

(The new frontier line for the Sarakhs sector is shown on the attached 1:100,000 map—Annex No. 4.)¹

From the Khomly Kurgan to frontier mark No. 1, described in the Protocol signed on 30 January 1886 at Ashkhabad defining the frontier between Persia and Russia to the east of the Caspian Sea in the sector from the ruins of Fort Babadurmaz to Gasan Kuli Bay, and located on the Zara-Kev (Zira-Ku) ridge approximately 2.3 kilometres to the south-west of the spring at Babadurmaz, the frontier shall proceed as described in Protocol No. 5 concerning the demarcation of the frontier between Persia and Russia in the sector from Khumly-Tepe to Babadurmaz, signed on 8 November 1894 at Ashkhabad, and as shown on the map attached to that Protocol, leaving the settlement of Khasor-Kala (Hissar) with its adjoining land on the Iranian side.

From the above-mentioned frontier mark No. 1 to frontier mark No. 31, located at the Bir Pass and defined in the Protocol of 30 January 1886, the frontier line shall proceed as described for this sector in the Protocol of 30 January 1886 defining the frontier between Persia and Russia to the east of the Caspian Sea in the sector from the ruins of Fort Babadurmaz to Gasan Kuli Bay, and as shown for this sector on the map attached to that Protocol.

From frontier mark No. 31 at the Bir Pass to frontier mark No. 41 located on the summit of Mount Kenare (Kenera) and defined in the Protocol of 30 January 1886, the frontier line shall proceed as described for the sector from the Bir Pass to Mount Kenare in Protocol No. 6 of 9 November 1894 concerning the demarcation of the frontier between Persia and Russia, and as shown on the map attached to that Protocol, leaving the township of Firyuza and the land adjoining it within the USSR.

¹ See insert in a pocket at the end of this volume.