

International Boundary Study

No. 74 – February 1, 1967

Finland – U.S.S.R. Boundary

(Country Codes: FI-UR)

The Geographer Office of the Geographer Bureau of Intelligence and Research

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY

No. 74

FINLAND - U.S.S.R. BOUNDARY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
l.	Boundary Brief	2
II.	Geographic BackgroundA. PhysicalB. Historical	2
III.	Analysis of Boundary Alignment	5
IV.	Treaties A. Treaty of Peace between Finland and the	5
	Russian Soviet Republic	7
	Republics surveyed in accordance with the Protocol done on April 29, 1940	
	Niskakoski control dam	9
	H. Protocol regarding the maintenance of the frontie mark erected at Muotkavaara (Krokfjellet)I. Agreement concerning the renunciation by	
	the Soviet Union to the use of the territory of Porkkala–Udd	10
٧.	Territorial Waters	11
VI.	Summary	12

The Geographer
Office of Strategic and Functional Research
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

D	4	4
Protocol	14	7

FINLAND – U.S.S.R. BOUNDARY

I. BOUNDARY BRIEF

The Fenno–Soviet boundary extends for approximately 822 miles (1,323 kilometers) from the Gulf of Finland in the south to the Norwegian tripoint at Krokfjell in the north. The entire boundary has been demarcated by mixed boundary commissions.

Approximately 407 miles of the boundary (653 kilometers), in Karelia in the south and Salla in the north-center, result from the treaty of peace ending in the Russo–Finnish War in 1940. An additional 71 miles (114 kilometers) of the border, in the north near Petsamo, were determined by the 1944 armistice agreement between Finland and the U.S.S.R. Both of these sectors were sanctioned by the final treaty of peace in 1947. During the same year, an agreement for the area of the Janiskoski hydro-electric station created an additional 31 miles (50 kilometers) of frontier. The remaining 313 miles (504 kilometers) derive from the treaties and agreements which followed Finland's declaration of independence at the end of World War I.

II. GEOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

A. Physical

The Finnish–U.S.S.R. boundary, situated between latitude 60° and 69° North, traverses one of Europe's least inhabited regions. Harsh climate, poor surface drainage, and thin soil combine to produce an environment generally inhospitable for human settlement. Physiographically, the frontier areas may be sub-divided into four distinct regions which are aligned nearly east–west across the main axis of the boundary:

- (a) in the extreme south, a narrow coastal plain,
- (b) the lake-studded plateau north and northwest of Lake Ladoga,
- (c) an extensive interior hill and mountain sector, and
- (d) the narrow "lowlands" of the Arctic Basin in the vicinity of Lake Inari.

The southern coastal plain is part of the lowlands which surround the Gulf of Finland. West of the border, the region forms the heart of the industrial and agricultural Finland. At the southern end of the frontier the coastal plain merges with the lowlands of Karelia and the northern Baltic shore. The landscape comprises low hills, often with locally steep slopes, and intervening flat, clay basins. While the frontier section is lightly inhabited, two centers of importance exist. Hamina is the major Finnish, urban center while Vyborg (Viipuri) serves the adjoining part of the U.S.S.R. Elsewhere forests and swamps dominate the rural setting with a limited area in agriculture.

Approximately 30 miles from the Gulf of Finland, the lake environment of the Scandinavian upland replaces the coastal plain. The region is a jumble of low, forested ridges and hills alternating with island-filled, elongated lakes. The latter are estimated to occupy about one-quarter of the total surface. As a result, level land for agriculture is scarce and forests dominate the life and the economy of the region. Fortunately, the many lakes and rivers offer an excellent means to transport cut timber to marketing and manufacturing centers. The limited agricultural land is situated primarily along the lake shores and on the relatively thick moraine drift which deck some of the lower hills.

The third frontier region, the interior hill-and-mountain area is an uninhabited wilderness of forest and swamp. Agricultural land comprises approximately 0.5% of the total while forests cover approximately 75% of the surface. The region does not include true mountains in the alpine sense. While the valleys are deeply eroded, the peaks are rounded and generally flattish. The forms reflect the intense glaciation which the area has undergone in the geologic past. Forests, while relatively poor in the south, improve in quality northward. In the Salla region, in particular, valuable spruce trees dominate the vegetative pattern.

The final region, the Arctic "lowland" east of Lake Inari, closely resembles the plateau country to the south. Extensive forests and low flat hills characterize the landscape. However, the relatively sheltered position of the lowland results in a "luxuriant" growth of vegetation in comparison with the remainder of Lapland. However, the density of the forest cover and the quality of the timber are less than in the southern plateau.

The climatic patterns of the frontier also reflect a similar east—west banding. In the south, the boundary zone experiences a relatively moderate climate. Annual temperatures average about 38° F. Cool summers of a 7–8 month duration are typical, with the warmest month, July, experiencing temperatures over 61° F. Winters are cold, as would be anticipated, and February monthly averages are between 16° and 20° F.

A second, or true continental, climatic zone exists north of Lake Ladoga extending poleward to approximately 65° North latitude. Summers are cooler (average 58° F–60° F) and shorter (6–7 months). In addition average winter temperatures are colder (February average 10°–14°). Poleward the warm season shortens and the average annual temperature hovers around 32° F. The increased length of summer daylight compensates in part for the shorter length of the frost-free season, but only limited cultivation of certain hardy plants is still possible. Winter becomes very severe (January average 8° F) and long.

Precipitation along the frontier is generally adequate and is well distributed throughout the year. The normal maximum occurs in the south (approximately 25 inches) and it decreases northward to the tripoint with Norway (19 inches). Much of the precipitation falls as snow and the duration of its cover increases from 155 days in the south to over 210 days in the north.

B. Historical

Finland has historically served as a buffer between the Russian Empire and Sweden, which began to colonize lower Finland about 1300. The movement of Swedes into the area increased slowly over the centuries, and eventually, a loose confederation was formed between Finland and Sweden. At the time of the Reformation, Sweden's venerated King Gustav Vasa introduced an active and expansionist Swedish policy in the Baltic area. Dissatisfied with the boundary between Finland and Russia, he and his successors conducted a series of military campaigns over 25 years to expand Sweden's empire at the expense of Russia. In 1617, by the treaty of Stolbova, Sweden annexed the Karelian districts of Kakisalmi and Inkeri north of Lake Ladoga.

The two decades from 1697 to 1718 marked the zenith of Sweden's northern empires and ended its expansion in the Gulf of Finland area. Russia invaded Swedish territory in 1714 leaving the Finns exhausted and the land devastated. The 1721 Treaty of Nystad returned Kakisalmi and Inkeri to Russia and also ceded the overwhelmingly Finnish area of Viipuri to the Czar. An equally disastrous war which began in 1741 ended with Sweden ceding to Russia territory east of Kymijoki. The last Russo–Swedish conflict (1807–09), which followed Napoleon's truce at Tilsit with the Czar, ended with the Treaty of Hamina (Fredrikshamm) and the cession of Finland to Russia. Alexander I designated Finland a Grand Duchy instead of directly incorporating the territory into the empire. He even retained its Swedish constitution and in 1811 restored the territory of Viipuri to the Grand Duchy.

From 1809 to 1917, the Fenno-Russian border was an internal boundary of Russia and it remained, with the Viipuri exception, static. Finnish nationalism, however, developed within the Duchy. This movement, combined with a concerted attempt to "Russify" the area, led to a growing estrangement between the Finns and the Russians After the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, the Finnish Diet on December 6, 1917, declared the country independent under the constitution of 1772. On January 4, 1918, Russia recognized the state, followed in rapid order by France, Germany, and Sweden.

A mutually-acceptable boundary was negotiated and delimited by the Treaty of Dorpat (1920) whereby Finland abandoned its claim to the area of Russian Karelia in exchange for the cession of the thinly-populated but strategically important Petsamo region. According to the Finns, the territory had been promised by the Czars in the 19th century in order that Finland might have access to the Arctic Ocean.

In the next two decades, Finland and the Soviet Union surveyed and demarcated their common boundary from the Gulf of Finland to the Arctic Ocean. The final protocol for the Treaty of Dorpat boundary was signed in 1938.

The very next year, the U.S.S.R. demanded the signing of a mutual assistance pact, an exchange of certain territories in Karelia and in the north, and a lease for a naval base on the port of Hango. The Finns rejected this "offer" and as a result hostilities broke out on

November 30, 1939. On March 12, 1940, the Finns signed an armistice agreement in Moscow which led to the cession of eastern Karelia, Salla and part of the Rybachi peninsula of the Petsamo region as well as sanctioning a Soviet naval base at Hango. Finland lost the territory inhabited by 10% of its population as well as its major port—Viipuri. The Finns also agreed to construct or extend the Salla railroad from the Soviet frontier near Salmijarvi to the Swedish border near Tornio.

After the German attack on the Soviet Union, Finland found itself between the hammer and the anvil again. War broke out with the U.S.S.R. and Finland regained its pre-1940 boundaries. Soon, the Finnish troops attained natural defensive positions and they ceased to advance except locally along the Murmansk railroad. However, with the defeat of Germany deep in Russia and the general advance of Soviet troops, Finland in 1944 again was forced to sue for peace. The second armistice returned the 1940 frontiers in the south and center and the pre-1917 boundary in the Petsamo area. In 1947, Finland as part of its reparations and payment of German assets ceded at Janiskoski a hydro-electric site to the U.S.S.R., altering the boundary near the Norwegian tripoint.

III. ANALYSIS OF BOUNDARY ALIGNMENT

The Finland–U.S.S.R. boundary has been delimited, for the most part, by straight lines. The border is very complex and rarely are geographic features utilized other than as turning points. In Karelia, for example, rivers and streams serve as the boundary for a mere 25 miles of the 251 miles of boundary. Drainage divides and upland ridges are not followed at all. Northward to the Salla salient, the drainage patterns of hundreds of lakes and streams, the most prominent geographic feature of the landscape, are virtually ignored. The Tenniojoki, however, does form the boundary for slightly more than 12 miles.

North of Salla, the boundary is composed entirely of straight lines, most of which average over 15 miles in length. Near the Norwegian tripoint, the boundary turns almost due west for a distance of about 8.5 miles and then northeast for 2.5 miles to permit the inclusion of the Janiskoski power site in the U.S.S.R. The border then continues northeastward to the terminal point at Krokfjell.

IV. TREATIES

The modern treaties which have created the Fenno–Soviet boundary were negotiated at the end of World War I, the Winter War and World War II. Demarcation commissions worked during the 1920s and 1930s and immediately after the signing of the World War II treaties. Large-scale strip maps are available showing the location of markers for the length of the frontier.

A. <u>Treaty of Peace between Finland and the Russian Soviet Republic</u> signed at Dorpat on October 14, 1920, with ratification exchanged in Helsinki on February 14, 1921. (League of <u>Nations Treaty Series</u> v. 3, pp. 65–79, English)

Article 2 delimits the frontier in a general manner. The effect of the treaty was to confirm the existing boundary between Finland (as a Grand Duchy) and (Imperial) Russia while transferring the Petsamo region to Finland (Article 4). It also provided (Article 5) for the creation of a mixed commission to trace the entire boundary on the ground. The division of territorial waters was also accomplished (Article 3).

A series of treaties followed providing for peace at the frontier (June 1, 1922), floating timber on frontier rivers (October 28, 1922) and the appointment of frontier commissioners (September 24, 1928). None of these affected the alignment of the boundary.

However, in June 1925 demarcation of the Dorpat border began on the Karelian isthmus. Work progressed through the summer fom the Gulf of Finland to Lake Ladoga; field operations were completed by the fall. A demarcation map was prepared for the work:

8 osainen rajakarta valtakunnan rajasta Suomen Tasavallan ja Sosialististen Neuvosto-tasavaltojen Liiton valilla Karjalan Kannaksella, 1:20,000, 1925. (8-sheet boundary map of the state frontier between the Finnish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Karelian Isthmus, prepared by the Mixed Fenno–Russian Boundary Survey Commission.)

The demarcation pillars are numbered from the Gulf of Finland (1) to Lake Ladoga (251). These maps were signed by members of the commission. NOTE: This sector is no longer the effective boundary.

Additional bilateral treaties were negotiated on a variety of subjects e.g., non-aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes (January 21, 1932), conciliation (April 22, 1932), reindeer migration (July 4, 1933), floating timber (October 15, 1933) and boundary watercourses (same date). In 1934, demarcation of the boundary resumed and, on the basis of agreements in 1936 and 1937, the work was completed in 1938. A second series of strip maps was produced:

Kartta Suomen tasavallan ja Sosialististen Neuvostotasavaltojen Liiton valisesta valtakunnanrajasta Laatokasta pohjoiseen Jaamereen, 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 in 62 sheets (Map of the National Frontier between the Finnish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from Lake Ladoga to the Arctic Ocean made on the basis of surveys of the boundary executed in 1934 and also the consultations and agreements of 1936 and 1937—sheet A: legends; Sheet B—index; Sheets 1–54 from Lake Ladoga to Kurva Tunturi, 1:25,000; and Sheets 55–60 from Kurva Tunturi to the Ocean, 1:50,000). The last group incorporated the work done from 1921–3: Kartta Valtakunnanrajasta Petsamossa tehnyt Rajankayntikomision v. 1921, 1:80,000 4 sheets (Map of

the State Frontier in the Petsamo Region by the Mixed Boundary Survey Commission of 1921, March 1, 1923.)

The demarcation pillars, from 251a on the shore of Lake Ladoga to 919 on the Arctic Ocean, are shown on this official series of maps.

On April 28, 1938, the Protocol relating to the boundary from the Gulf of Finland to Vaitolahti on the Arctic Ocean was signed by the two states. Ratifications were exchanged by Notes on December 26 of the same year. The two series of maps cited above constituted an integral part of the protocol. However, no published text of the Protocol has been found.

B. <u>Treaty of Moscow</u> signed March 12, 1940

The treaty ending the Fenno–Russian winter war ceded approximately 16,100 square miles of Finnish territory to the USSR. The territories involved included: 1) Viipuri–Ladoga–Karelia, 2) Salla and 3) the Rybachi peninsula sector of the Petsamo region. The new boundary was shown on the <u>Uusi Valtakunnanraja (voimassa kunnes raja maastossa kaydaan) Pohjana taloudellinen kartta</u> 1:100,000... (New National Boundary ... by the treaty of March 12, 1940 in 21 sections, on five sheets.)

A mixed demarcation Commission was created to mark definitely the new portions of the frontier. Unchanged sectors remained effective according to the 1938 protocol.

The Hango leased area was also delimited by this treaty. The boundary in the south was identical with that created by the Treaty of Nystad, the so-called frontier of Peter the Great.

C. <u>Boundary Protocol</u> signed in Moscow on April 20, 1940. (See Appendix I for text)

The General Protocol on the demarcation of the state boundary between the Republic of Finland and the U.S.S.R. from the Gulf of Finland to the Arctic Ocean delimited the new boundary and prepared for the demarcation work. This survey and monumenting proceeded during the summer of 1940 and was incorporated into the following and final protocol.

D. Protocol describing the Boundary between Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics surveyed in accordance with the Protocol done on April 29, 1940 signed at Imatra (Finland) on November 18, 1940 came into effect by an Exchange of Notes in Moscow on May 19, 1941

(Finland's Forfattningssamlings, Fordragsseries, Overenskommelser med Frammande Makter, N: 0 12, 1941, pp. 59–180 Helsinki 1941.)

The final protocol, with maps, completed the post-Winter War boundary delimitation and demarcation. Finland's present boundary in Karelia and in the Salla region was

established. The new Petsamo frontier lasted only until 1944. The new sectors of the boundary are shown on the map series: <u>Sosialististen Neuvosto Tasavaltojen Liiton ja Suomen Valtakunnan Rajan Kartta 1:20,000</u> in 34 sheets published in 1940 by the Mixed Boundary Commission. Finland and the U.S.S.R. The cited protocol gives a detailed description of the new portions of the frontier in Finnish, Russian, and Swedish languages.

The outbreak of the second war between Finland and the U.S.S.R. led to the Proclamation of December 6, 1941, by the President of the Republic of Finland which returned the prewar boundaries into force. The lost territories were reincorporated into the republic and occupied by Finnish military forces.

E. <u>Armistice with Finland</u> signed at Moscow on September 19, 1944 by Finland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom (for the United Nation at war with Finland)

(United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 45, pages 311 ff.)

Article 6 restored the boundaries of the Treaty of Peace of March 12, 1940 except for the <u>oblast</u> of Petsamo which was returned to the U.S.S.R. in its entirety (Article 7) and the leased territory of Hango which was exchanged for Porkkala (Article 8). The new boundary in the Petsamo region was defined in Annex F to Article 7:

From the boundary post No. 859/90 (Korvatunturi), near the lake Yauri–Yarvi, the line of the State frontier shall be fixed in a northwesterly direction along the former Russian–Finnish boundary by boundary post Nos. 91, 92, and 93 to the boundary Post No. 94, where formerly the frontiers of Russia, Norway, and Finland met.

Thence the line of the frontier shall run in a general northeasterly direction along the former Russian–Norwegian State frontier to Varanger–Fjord (see the attached Russian map [not reproduced], scale 1:500,000).

The line of the frontier, fixed from the boundary post No. 94, will be demarcated on the spot by a Soviet–Finnish Mixed Commission.

The Commission will establish boundary signs, will make a detailed description of this line and will enter it on a map of the scale of 1:25,000...

The Petsamo demarcation was accomplished by the March 14, 1945 Exchange of Notes on the placement of the boundary markers confirming the Protocol of December 14, 1944. On the 132 kilometer long sector 128 pillars were erected. The frontier was placed along the same line as it occupied during the Czarist–Russian era. The final documents were exchanged in Moscow on October 26, 1945.

The armistice agreement also delimited the boundary of the leased territory of Porkklaa while returning the previously leased area of Hango. The limits of the former were precisely described in Annex G to Article 8. A demarcation commission was created with instructions to map the leased territory at a scale of 1:20,000 on land and 1:50,000 at sea.

F. Treaty (with annex and map) on the transfer to the territory of the Soviet Union of part of the state territory of Finland in the region of the Janiskoski hydroelectric power station and the Niskakoski control dam signed at Helsinki on February 3, 1947.

(United Nations <u>Treaty Series</u>, vol. 216, pages 240–4)

The map cited in the heading was at a scale of 1:100,000; the treaty, however, created a mixed commission to map the new frontier at a scale of 1:25,000. These maps were eventually published as Kartta Suomen ja Sosialististen Neuvostotasavaltain Liiton valisesta, Janiskosken vesivoimalaitoksen ja Niskakosken saannostelypadon alueen kohdalla kulkevasta valtakunnanrajasta. Raja kayty v. 1947, 1:25,000, 5 sheets by the Mixed Finnish–Soviet Boundary Commission. The location of pillars A/44 through A/117 as well as the Norwegian tripoint are shown clearly on the map series.

The treaty transferred a small section of Finland, centered on the Pasvik River, to the Soviet Union. The dam and hydroelectric station on the river were to supply power to the mines and refinery at Nikel'.

G. <u>Treaty of Peace with Finland</u> signed in Paris on February 10, 1947 (United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 48, pages 203 ff.)

The definitive treaty ending World War II for Finland states that "The frontiers of Finland, as shown on the map annexed to the present Treaty (Annex I), shall be those which existed on January 1, 1941, except as provided in the following Article."

"In accordance with the Armistice Agreement of September 19, 1944, Finland confirms the return to the Soviet Union of the province of Petsamo (Pechenga) voluntarily ceded to Finland by the Soviet State under the Peace Treaties of October 14, 1920, and March 12, 1940. The frontiers of the province of Petsamo (Pechenga) are shown on the map annexed to the present Treaty (Annex I)."

The cited map, 1:1,000,000, of Russian origin does not include the cession of the previous week (Treaty F above.)

A series of treaties and other bilateral acts followed on friendship (April 6, 1948), settlement of border disputes (June 19, 1948), boundary regime (December 9, 1948). These did not affect the alignment of the boundary.

H. Protocol regarding the maintenance of the frontier mark erected at Muotkavaara (Krokfjellet) at the meeting point of the state frontiers of Norway, Finland, and the Soviet Union signed at Helsinki, on February 7, 1953 by Finland, Norway, and the U.S.S.R.

(United Nations <u>Treaty Series</u>, Vol. 174, pages 143 ff.)

The protocol and the earlier agreements of October 26, 1945, and December 3, 1947, establish and provide for the maintenance of the Fenno–Norwego–Soviet tripoint situated at Krokfjellet.

I. Agreement concerning the renunciation by the Soviet Union to the use of the territory of Porkkala–Udd... signed at Moscow on September 19, 1955 (United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 226, pages 187 ff.)

The U.S.S.R. renounced its 50-year lease on Porkkala and returned the territory to Finnish sovereignty. The action cancelled the provisions of the 1944 armistice and the 1947 treaty of peace.

Protocols in 1954 and 1956 and an agreement in 1959 (UNTS: v346:167 and 209) were negotiated among the three powers of Norway, U.S.S.R. and Finland concerning the level of Lake Inari in connection with the Niskakoski Dam where floodings had been doing serious damage. The alignment of the boundary was not altered.

A new agreement (July 23, 1960) was also signed on the regime of the state frontier incorporating the treaties signed in 1948 which had expired in 1959 and 1960. The conditions of the earlier agreements were maintained.

When Finland ceded the Karelian Isthmus to the U.S.S.R., the important Saimaa Canal was rendered useless; approximately 15 of its 36 kilometers were included in the cession. On September 27, 1962, the two states signed an agreement whereby Finland leased the canal and a narrow right-of-way. At its widest point, the leased territory measures approximately 1900 meters across, although the average width is approximately 30 meters on either side of the canal. Included in the lease is Malyy Vysotskiy island, to be used as a transshipment and storage area by Finland. The island is situated approximately 8 miles southwest of Vyborg (Viipuri) near the outlet into the Gulf of Finland. Although Finland will administer the territory of the canal, it will remain under Soviet sovereignty. Consequently, the Fenno–Soviet boundary has not been changed by the agreement. Any cartographic representation of the Saimaa Canal area should show clearly that it is leased territory.

V. TERRITORIAL WATERS

The Fenno-Soviet treaties have delimited and led to the "demarcation" of a boundary about 30 nautical miles into the Gulf of Finland. From the first, this sector was officially

considered part of the boundary although in the sea. The treaty of 1940 and the protocol which followed delimited the boundary for the 22.4 nautical miles into the sea (See Appendix No. 1, part II). A similar sea boundary was created in the Barents Sea but was negated by the Petsamo cession of 1944.

On June 3, 1966, the President of Finland signed two Statutes in Finland's Series of Agreements with Foreign Countries (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, Sopimussarja Ulkovaltain Kanssa Tehdyt Sopimukset, Nos. 333/66–20, and 334/66–21). The first is an agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union on Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf, and the second an extensive of a previous agreement on Fishing and Sealing Rights of Finnish fishermen in certain USSR Territorial Waters. These agreements were signed in Helsinki on May 20, 1965, and the documents of ratification exchanged in Moscow on May 25, 1966. They came into force in Finland on the date of publication, June 8, 1966.

The Agreement on Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf brings the boundaries of the Gulf of Finland waters into harmony with internal legislation of both countries and with the general international agreements signed at Geneva in 1958. The Agreement determines in detail the territorial boundaries of the two countries northeast and west of the island of Suursaari to the extent that these are not specified in the Peace Treaty of 1940 and confirmed in the Peace Treaty of 1947.

West of the island of Suursaari, the principle is followed that the Territorial Waters of neither country shall extend over the center line of the Gulf of Finland. The Soviet Union, whose Territorial Waters are otherwise 12 nautical miles wide, has reduced her water area in many places. Such areas have become part of the International Waters lying between the 4 nautical mile limit of Finnish Territorial Waters and the Soviet limit, except for a small area in the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland where the sea boundary between Finland and the Soviet Union is lengthened by 7.5 nautical miles southeast of the Haapasaari Islands (Haapasaaret). The new boundaries, as well as the center line of the Gulf of Finland, are shown on the Finnish Navigational Charts, Nos. 901 and 902, scale 1:200,000, published June 1966.

The detailed geographical coordinates through which the boundaries pass are listed in the text of the Agreement. However, it should be noted that these coordinates are on the Soviet system as shown on the Soviet Hydrographic Charts Nos. 400, 403, and 404. This system differs slightly from the Finnish, and users of the Finnish Charts are reminded that they must subtract 0.3 minutes of Latitude and 0.2 minutes of Longitude from each set of coordinates given in the text of the Agreement.

VI. SUMMARY

The Fenno–Soviet boundary is an internationally recognized, demarcated boundary and should be shown in this manner on official U.S. maps. The sea boundary may be symbolized as part of the national border between two states. No disclaimer is necessary.

The cited maps which accomplished the various treaties may be utilized for large-scale compilation of the boundary. In addition the small-scale map which accompanied the 1947 treaty of peace may serve as a source for alignment if the Janiskoski changes are obtained from another accurate map.

Maps in all scales published by the official Finnish mapping agency are carefully prepared and accurate. None has been seen, however, with the extension of the sea boundary other than the 1:200,000 nautical charts cited in Section V. Future editions will doubtlessly include the extension of the boundary.

The Saimaa Canal region remains leased territory and should not be shown under Finnish sovereignty. If the leased territory is represented on official maps, the boundary should not be symbolized as an international boundary. Another line of separation or a specific symbol must be utilized.

There are no known disputes remaining between the Finns and the Soviets on the subject of their common border.

PROTOCOL

Authorized by the Government of the Republic of Finland and by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and by virtue of Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace between the Republic of Finland and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics signed at Moscow on March 12, 1940, the undersigned have agreed to the following:

Ī

The frontier between the Republic of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be as follows:

From a point situated 200 meters northwest of the northern shore of the promontory marked 20.3 in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point situated 200 meters west of the trigonometrical point 39.9.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point situated in the creek separating the village of Kurkela and the village of Koskela 600 meters south of the mill west of the village of Koskela. From this place the frontier proceeds up along the aforementioned creek to the fork of two creeks by the mill, which is west of the village of Reinikkala, leaving the village of Kurkela on the Finnish side and the villages of Koskela and Reinikkala on the U.S.S.R. side.

From the fork of the creeks the frontier runs in a northeasterly direction along the creek to a point situated 300 meters northeast of the bridge on the Reinikkala–Varri road.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point on the old Valima–Ylaurpala road situated 650 meters southeast of the bridge at the fork of the above mentioned old road and the straightened road.

Hence the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point on the road at a place where the creek joins the lake marked 37.8, leaving the village of Laisniemi, the road from Laisniemi to Nappi, the villages of Nappi and Salajarvi on the U.S.S.R. side, and the villages of Nurmela and Vakevala, as well as the road between them, to the Finnish side.

From this place the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to the eastern end of the lake marked 40.3 and thence in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to the northwestern end of Lake Lappjarvi, leaving the villages of Timperila and Vanhatimperi on the U.S.S.R. side, and the village of Vasikkasaari (Myttyla) on the Finnish side.

Hence the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point in the southeastern edge of the village of Uusitimperi situated on the field road 800 meters

southeast of the fork of two creeks in the aforementioned village and leaving the village of Uusitimperi on the Finnish side.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point on River Tervajoki 1200 meters northwest of the fork of the road in the village of Hasala, leaving this village on the U.S.S.R. side.

Hence the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point where the creeks meet southeast of the village of Kaiko and thence in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point in the creek situated 300 meters southeast of the trigonometric point 75.5, leaving the villages of Kaiko and Hiivaniemi on the U.S.S.R. side.

From this point the frontier follows the creek in a southeasterly direction parallel with the railway, leaving the latter on the Finnish side, to a point situated 950 meters southeast of the trigonometric point 75.5.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point on the Viipuri–Lappeenranta highway between the villages of Kartano and Taskula 150 meters southeast of the bridge on this highway, going around the village of Keskisaari on its southeastern and eastern side and leaving this village on the Finnish side and the village of Rajasalmi on the U.S.S.R. side.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in the same direction to the creek, following the same in a northeasterly direction to the first bend of the creek situated 600 meters northeast of the aforementioned bridge and leaving the dwelling house on the road side to the U.S.S.R. side.

Hence the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to the place where the creeks meet, which is 1200 meters northeast of the aforementioned bridge, and thence northward following the northmost creek to a point situated 400 meters north of the aforementioned place where the creeks meet.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point on the Saimaa Canal situated 700 meters west of the canal bridge at Nuijamaa, leaving the entire village of Sorvari on the Finnish side and the group of buildings southwest of Nuijamaa and the field road leading from this group of buildings to the manorhouse on the U.S.S.R. side.

Thence the frontier follows the left bank of the Saimaa Canal to the place where the canal meets Lake Nuijamaanjarvi, leaving the lock on the U.S.S.R. side, and crosses this lake in a straight line to the lighthouse (channel mark) situated 750 meters east of the Nuijamaa bridge, to continue from here in a straight line to a point situated 200 meters southeast of the cape southeast of Vakkila.

From this point the frontier runs almost due north in a straight line over Lake Nuijamaanjarvi to its northern shore and continues in the same direction in an agreed straight line to a point situated in the western end of Lake Suuri Masonjarvi.

From the western end of Lake Masonjarvi (Maionjarvi) the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in an eastern direction to a point situated on the southeastern shore of the unnamed lake between the villages of Hiiri and Askola, leaving the villages of Hiiri and Askola on the Finnish side.

Hence the frontier continues in an agreed straight line to the Askola–Kontu road, 200 meters from the place where it crosses the Temola–Naveri road, leaving the (northern) village of Kontu on the Finnish side.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to the mouth of the creek which runs into Lake Suokumaanjarvi north of the village of Penttila.

Hence the frontier continues in an agreed straight line passing over Lake Suokumaanjarvi in a northern direction to a point in the southwestern end of the nameless lake southwest of the village of Kuurmanpohja, leaving the villages of Salakka and Hiirisalakka on the U.S.S.R. side.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line to a point on the Nartemala–Kiurula road at the southeastern edge of the (southeastern) village of Raikkola, leaving the village of Kuurmanpohja on the U.S.S.R. side and the village of Saloi–Sakko (Salo–Issakka) and both of the Raikkola villages with their lands on the Finnish side.

Hence the frontier continues in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to the mouth of the creek southeast of the mark ("Mz"), west of the Enso railway station.

The frontier follows this creek up to a point where it intersects the Enso-Imatra railway and continues then in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point at the edge of the woods 300 meters west of the Pelkola-Laitila road and 2300 meters from the former point, leaving the mark "Mz" on the Finnish side and the Enso station, the village of Pelkola and the detached house northeast of the village of Pelkola on the U.S.S.R. side.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point situated 1500 meters northwest of Lake Matkalampi.

Hence the frontier continues in a northeasterly direction to a point situated 1100 meters southeast of the southern end of Lake Immalanjarvi (by the village of Jussila), leaving the village of Laitila and the main group of farmhouses at Laitila on the U.S.S.R. side.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point on the Hirslampi–Niskapietila road 200 meters from the northern end of the road triangle near the village of Hirslampi.

From this point the frontier continues in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point by the side of the Purnujarvi estate—village of Purunjarvi (Purnujarvi–Matkalahti) road 1700 meters southeast of the crossroads at the Purnujarvi estate, leaving the village of Hirslampi on the U.S.S.R. side and the Piiparinen farm, the village of Hakanala and the Purnujarvi estate (Purnujarvi) on the Finnish side.

Hence the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point on the western shore of the Karsalampi pond, intersecting Lake Hienjarvi (Hiidenjarvi) and leaving the Suurisaari island on the Finnish side.

The frontier then follows the western and the northern shores of the Karsalampi point to a place where a creek running from this lake begins and follows this creek to a place where it meets another creek 1,300 meters of the shore of the Karsalampi pond.

Hence the frontier continues in a northwesterly direction to a point situated where this creek is joined by another creek 1500 meters northwest of the aforementioned creek fork. From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line to the northern end of the unnamed lake east of the village of Ilmee, leaving the villages of Paavola and Varis and the Suopelto farm on the U.S.S.R. side, and the villages of Tippana, Miettila and Ilmee on the Finnish side.

Hence the frontier follows the creek northeast to a place where this creek meets another creek 1000 meters from the aforementioned point, and further in a straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point 700 meters southeast of the Lamminkyla crossroads, leaving the villages of Kangaskoski and Koitsanlahti on the Finnish side.

Hence the frontier goes in an agreed straight line in a northwesterly direction to a point on Lake Kukkavalampi (Kukkarolahti bay in Lake Simpeleenjarvi) 600 meters southeast of the bridge on the Koitsanlahti–Joukio road passing through the point where the creek runs into the aforementioned lake.

The frontier then goes over this lake due east following the kilometer line to the center of Lake Pitkajarvi where it turns northeast and passes over the lake to the mouth of the creek joining the lake on its northeastern shore.

Hence the frontier follows this creek northeast to a place where it intersects the railway line northwest of the Syvaoro station.

The frontier then runs in an agreed straight line northeast to the southeastern end of the unnamed lake consisting of two sections situated southeast of the village of Tyrjan Salokyla, leaving the road triangle northeast of the Syvaoro station on the U.S.S.R. side and the village of Tyrjan Salokyla on the Finnish side.

Hence the frontier passes over the said lake to its northern end where it turns northeast and runs in an agreed straight line to a point on the Raivio-Suurimaki road 300 meters

northwest of the bridge crossing the creek, which joins Lake Tyrjajarvi southeast of mark 71.0

From this point the frontier continues over Laek Tyrjajarvi, passing 100 meters southeast of the promontory beside the village of Joensuu, 200 meters northwest of the Kotkasaari island, thence along the middle of the sound between the Suursaari island and the cape marked 112.8 reaching, in a northern direction, the edge of the woods on the north shore of the said lake, west of the village of Esko (Koivula).

The frontier then follows the edge of the woods to a point on the village road situated 800 meters southwest of the Esko (Koivula)–Kirjavala and Rasvaniemi–Haukkavaara crossroads, leaving the village of Esko (Koivula) on the U.S.S.R. side.

From this place the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to Lake Yla-Tyrja intersecting the lake to the mouth of the creek in its northeastern end and leaving the village of Haukkavaara on the Finnish side.

Hence the frontier follows the aforementioned creek up to a point 1050 meters west of the geometric point 129.0 and proceeds thence in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point on the western shore of Lake Kurkelanjarvi 600 meters east of the geometric point 127.9.

From this point the frontier continues along Lake Kurkelanjarvi in a northeasterly direction to a point 500 meters south of the mouth of the creek running into this lake on its southwest shore and proceeds then to the mouth of the aforementioned creek following the creek up to a point situated 850–900 meters from its mouth.

Hence the frontier goes in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point on Lake Pyhajarvi in the middle of the channel separating the Karpansaari island from the Kokonlahti bay, leaving the group of buildings west of the Pilkkalampi pond and the villages of Matri and Petajanmaki on the U.S.S.R. side, and the group of dwellings east of Lake Joutsenjarvi on the Finnish side, and passes over the Korpijarvi and Suojarvi lakes so that the northern island in Lake Korpijarvi remains on the Finnish side.

From this point the frontier runs in a straight line to a point in the middle of the channel between the Heisaari island and the Uukuniemi cape, proceeding from this point in a straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point in the middle of the channel between the Marttinansaari and Suitsansaari islands, turns then more to the northeast and continues in a straight line over Lake Pyhajarvi reaching its eastern shore at a point situated 2450 meters southwest of the geometric point 129.0, and proceeds in the same direction in an agreed straight line to a point 200 meters north of the house situated due east of the Hietasaari island and 300 meters east of the shore of Lake Pyhajarvi.

From this point the frontier goes in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a creek running into Lake Vaitjarvi, leaving the village of Narsakkala on the Finnish side.

The frontier then follows the aforementioned creek to where it runs into Lake Vaitjarvi, crosses this lake in a northeasterly direction, turning east on its northeast shore and proceeding in an agreed straight line to a point situated 800 meters southwest of the southern end of Lake Vaitjarvi.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point at the edge of the woods 150 meters northwest of mark 83.0, leaving the houses at Ilvesvaara and the villages of Mantyla and Pahtainen on the Finnish side, and the village of Kauppa and the mark 83.0 on the U.S.S.R. side.

Hence the frontier runs in an agreed straight line eastward to the place where it cuts the Lahdenkyla–Kumuri village road at a point situated 740 meters southeast of mark 84.0.

From this point the frontier goes in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a place where a ditch runs into Lake Kangasjarvi and further along this lake to a point situated 300 meters east of the cape marked 68.0, proceeding from this point over the lake to the mouth of River Kiteenjoki.

Hence the frontier follows this river up to the bend situated 900 meters east of mark 96.0 and proceeds thence due east 500 meters in an agreed straight line, leaving the farmhouses at Lahdenkyla and Hautavaara on the Finnish side and the farms at Kangasjarvi on the U.S.S.R. side.

Hence the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point in the northern edge of the woods 2000 meters northwest of the place where the Kaurila–Kakunkyla village road crosses the Palkajarvi–Vartsila railway, leaving the Pitkaaho farm, the village of Turtiala and the nameless island in the Matkalampi pond on the Finnish side, and the Havukkala, Jaakkima and Junanpaa farms on the U.S.S.R. side.

From this point the frontier continues in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction crossing the Vartsila–Kaurila railway and reaching the Janisjoki river at a point 1700 meters northwest of the Vartsila–Vartsila station and Kakunkyla–Vartsila station crossroads.

The frontier then follows this river up to the place where it meets the Juuvanjoki river and continues thence in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point 260 meters from the waterline on the eastern shore of Lake Saaperinjarvi leaving the Vartsila station and the village of Vartsila with the land belonging thereto on the U.S.S.R. side, and the village of Uusikyla with the land belonging thereto and Lake Saaperinjarvi on the Finnish side.

Hence the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a southeasterly direction crossing two unnamed lakes to a point 300 meters south of the southernmost building of the Kalliola farm, leaving the Kalliola farm on the Finnish side.

From this point the frontier turns northeast and proceeds in an agreed straight line to a point in Lake Korpijarvi 400 meters northwest of the Tsiipakka cape and 300 meters south of the promontory south of the houses at Sarviste, leaving the Vartsila–Kalliola farm–Kukkovaara farm–Saarivaara farms–Tsiipakka farms road, as well as the Kalliola buildings, two of the Saarivaara farms and the Tsiipakka farms on the U.S.S.R. side, and the unnamed farmhouses west and south of Lake Kaustajarvi, and the Kaustajarvi and Saarivaara farms on the Finnish side.

From this point the frontier passes along Lake Korpijarvi, first in a southeasterly and then in a northeasterly direction to the mouth of the creek running into this lake 950 meters northeast of the mark 125.0 and then, having followed this creek 1200 meters, turns northeast proceeding in an agreed straight line to a point on the southwestern shore of Lake Viksinselka situated 1400 meters southeast of the place where the Savinola–Syrjala road comes to the sound, leaving the Linnala farms and the village of Korpiselka on the U.S.S.R. side.

From this point the frontier intersects Lake Viksinelka to a point 200 meters southeast of the south end of the Ostronsaari island, turns north and reaches a small island between the northeastern point of Ostronsaari and the northwestern point of the cape bearing the coordinate mark 3008. Hence the frontier continues in a broken line in the general direction of northeast reaching the western shore of the cape situated 1270 meters from the place where the road to Melaselka comes to this shore.

Hence the frontier continues in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point in the Koitajokia river 300 meters east of where the road crosses this river in the village of Mohko.

From this point the frontier follows the Koitajoki river up to Lake Piijarvi and thence along the eastern part of Lake Konnukka to a point on its northern shore situated 2500 meters south of the Kusuri farm—Louhivaara farm and the Mattila farm—Louhivaara farm crossroads.

The frontier then goes in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point 840 meters southwest of the water-mill south of Ilajan Ruukinpohja, leaving Roanvaara, Lohivaara, Kusuri, Konniuvaara and the southwestern farm of Suuritikkala on the Finnish side, and the Leminaho, Mattila, Huovila and Pientiki farms on the U.S.S.R. side.

From this point the frontier turns due east and proceeds 1300 meters to the edge of the woods east of Ilajan Ruukinpohja where it turns northwest and continues in an agreed straight line to the edge of the woods 1300 meters northwest of the northern farm of Ilajan Ruukinpohja, leaving the village of Ilajan Ruukinpohja on the Finnish side.

From this point the frontier runs in an agreed straight line to the boundary mark No. 577.

From this boundary mark to boundary mark No. 775 the frontier runs as provided by the General Protocol signed at Moscow on April 28, 1938 concerning the survey of the boundary between the Republic of Finland and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the Gulf of Finland to the Vaitolahti ay (Vaida Guba) on the Arctic Ocean, and in the documents attached to this General Protocol.

From the boundary mark No. 775 the frontier continues in an agreed straight line in a northwesterly direction to the eastern end of Lake Kurka (Kuurna) and thence, in an agreed straight line, almost in the same direction to the eastern end of Lake Laakiainen.

Hence the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northwesterly direction passing over Lake Angerjarvi to the west end of the Huutolampi pond and then turning north and proceeding in a straight line to a point on a small unnamed island in Lake Pukarinjarvi between the cape west of the village of Laitela and the Niittysaari island.

From this point the frontier continues in a northwesterly direction along this lake to the western edge of the village of Pukarintalot, leaving that village on the U.S.S.R. side.

Hence the frontier goes in an agreed straight line in a northwesterly direction to the western end of the Kuntilahti bay in Lake Tavajarvi, crossing the Eksymajarvi and Sarajarvi lakes (passing east of the capes projecting into these lakes) and leaving the village of Kelkansaari on the Finnish side.

From the Kuntilahti bay the frontier proceeds in an agreed straight line in a northwesterly direction to the Oulankajoki river, contacting the river at a point situated 3600 meters due northwest of the place where the Kuusinkijoki river runs into the Oulankajoki river, intersecting Lake Juumajarvi and the Kuusinkijoki river.

The frontier then follows the Oulankajoki river up to the mouth of the creek running from the unnamed small lake, continues along this creek, intersects the small lake in a northwesterly direction and continues in an agreed straight line to the northern end of the small nameless lake 500 meters west of the Sokkalampi pond, intersecting Lake Korvasjarvi and the Kalliojoki and Hangasjoki rivers.

From the aforementioned small lake the frontier follows the creek down to the place where it runs into Lake Kartakkojarvi, crosses this lake to its northeastern end and proceeds in an agreed straight line in a northwesterly direction to the point where the creek from the Luopulampi pond joins the creek running from Lake Haltiojarvi.

Hence the frontier follows the said creek up to the place where it turns due east.

From this bend the frontier goes in an agreed straight line in a northwesterly direction to a point in the creek running into Lake Onkamojarvi 1100 meters southeast of the mouth of this creek, intersecting the Kutuoja, Possolioja and Ukonoja creeks.

From this point the frontier follows the creek down to Lake Onkamojarvi, intersects the small island of Siiheojansuusaai and proceeds in a straight line to the small island of Tossensaari. From this small island the frontier continues in a northwesterly direction to a point situated 200 meters south of the northern Vaaralahti cape, turns northeast and comes to the place where an unnamed creek and the Siikaoja creek meet.

Hence the frontier goes in a northwesterly direction to the place where two creeks meet north of the Murtovaara field and continues in an agreed straight line in a northwesterly direction to the place where an unnamed creek runs into the Pekeloja creek 3150 meters southeast of the Hanhikankaan crossroads.

The frontier then runs in a northeasterly direction to a point 3700 meters northeast of the aforementioned crossroads and 2400 meters northeast of the Siijaselka farm, intersecting the Kuolajarvi–Kelloselka road 1100 meters east of this farm.

From this point the frontier continues in an agreed straight line to the place where two creeks meet 1900 meters from the northwest end of Lake Yli–Kiimajarvi.

Hence the frontier runs in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction, intersecting the Tenniojoki river and the Kaarmeoja creek, to a point on the upper Tenniojoki river 2150 meters southwest of the southeast end of Lake Esinajarvi.

The frontier then follows the Tenniojoki river up to a point 3700 meters almost due east of the trigonometric point 625.9 on the Sorsatunturi field.

From this point the frontier goes in an agreed straight line in a northeasterly direction to River Tuntsajoki, contacting this river at a point 3650 meters northwest of the place where the Jaurukkaoja creek and River Sankarijoki meet, intersecting River Sorsajoki.

Thence the frontier runs in a northeasterly direction to the boundary mark No. 857 on the Puitsitunturi fjeld.

From this boundary mark to boundary mark No. A-42 (877) the frontier runs as defined in the aforementioned protocol signed on April 28, 1938 and in the documents attached thereto.

From the boundary mark No. A-42 (877) the frontier continues in an agreed straight line, over a number of lakes, to the shore of the Punainen–lahti bay in the Barents Sea, reaching this bay at a point 1220 meters southeast of the north end of Cape Hirvasniami and 2000 meters northwest of the north end of Cape Punainenniemi.

NOTES:

- 1) In rivers and creeks the frontier runs along the middle of the main channel.
- 2) Those parts of the frontier defined as straight lines shall be revised in connection with the demarcation of the boundary line.
- 3) The boundary line confirmed by this protocol is marked with black color (India ink) on the following enclosed maps:
 - a) The section between the Gulf of Finland and the boundary mark No. 577—on a Russian topographic map drawn in the scale 1:100,000;
 - b) The section between the boundary mark No. 755 and the boundary mark No. 857—on a Finnish economic map drawn in the scale 1:100,000; and
 - c) The section between the boundary mark No. A-42 (877) and the Barents Sea—on a Russian topographic map drawn in the scale 1:100,000.

Ш

1. The common boundary of the Finnish and U.S.S.R. territorial waters in the Gulf of Finland starts from a point on the eastern shore of the Virolahti Bay. The coordinates of this point are as follows:

Northern latitude 60°32'45" eastern longitude 27°47'48". From this point the boundary continues southwest to a point, the coordinates of which are: northern latitude 60°32'00" and eastern longitude 27°46'25".

From the latter point the boundary proceeds west of the Rautalaaluoto island to a point between the Rantio and Papinsaari islands, the coordinates of which are: 60°30'30" northern latitude and 27°46'40"eastern longitude. Thence the boundary turns southwest to a point, the coordinates of which are 60°30'13" northern latitude and 27°46'03" eastern longitude, whence it continues in a straight line to a point, the coordinates of which are 60°29'44" northern latitude and 27°45'51" eastern longitude and which is situated in a 4.9 meter channel.

From this point the boundary goes south to a point in the intersection of the 4.9 meter and the 7.3 meter channels, the coordinates of which are 60°29'15" northern latitude and 27°46'06" eastern longitude.

From this point the boundary, leaving the islands of Palossari, Lammassari and Martinsaari to the east, proceeds southeast to a point in the sound between the Martinsaari and Vanhasaari islands, the coordinates of which are 60°28'19" northern latitude and 27°45'18" eastern longitude, where it turns northwest and continues to a point, the coordinates of which are 60°28'07" northern latitude and 27°44'47" eastern longitude and which is situated between the islands of Santio and Martinsaari.

From the last mentioned point the boundary turns south and reaches a point, the coordinates of which are 60°27'07" northern latitude and 27°44'53" eastern longitude. From this point the boundary turns southwest and proceeds in a straight line to a point, the coordinates of which are 60°26'15" northern latitude and 27°41'35" eastern longitude and which is situated half-way between the Kinnarinsaaret and Kinnarinhelli islands.

Thence the boundary runs to a point, the coordinates of which are 60°26'00" northern latitude and 27°41'10" eastern longitude, where it turns southeast and, leaving the islands of Korkiainen and Huovari on the western side, proceeds to a point, the coordinates of which are 60°23'29" northern latitude and 27°43'30" eastern longitude. At this point the boundary turns southwest and continues in a straight line to the eastern meridian 27°30'00" intersecting it at 60°15'20" northern latitude.

The point at 60°15'20" northern latitude and 27°30'00" eastern longitude is on the former boundary of the Finnish territorial waters.

In order to safeguard free passage of ships north of the Suursaari island (Hogland), the Finnish territorial water boundary between meridians 27°15′20" and 26°45′50" eastern longitude shall not extend south of the parallel 60°12′00" northern latitude, nor shall the territorial water boundary of the Soviet Union in the same area extend north of the broken line passing through the following coordinates:

60°08'30" northern latitude and 27°04'07" eastern longitude 60°08'30" northern latitude and 26°57'25" eastern longitude 60°08'12" northern latitude and 26°54'25" eastern longitude 60°05'00" northern latitude and 26°43'00" eastern longitude

<u>NOTE</u>: the aforementioned boundary lines are marked with red color (India ink) on the enclosed Finnish charts Nos. 14, 15 and 16.

2. The common boundary of the territorial waters of the Republic of Finland and U.S.S.R. starts from the point in the Bay of Varanki in the Barents Sea where the land frontier between Finland and U.S.S.R. ends in the sea and the coordinates of which are 69°40'05" northern latitude and 31°39'20" eastern longitude.

From this starting point the common boundary of the territorial waters runs in a broken line in a general northwesterly direction passing through the following points: 69°40'32" northern latitude and 31°39'21" eastern longitude, 69°40'41" northern latitude and 31°34'30" eastern longitude. Hence the boundary turns northeast leaving the island of Pieni Heinasaari (Malyi Ainov) to the west and, passing through a point at 69°49'00" northern latitude and 31°40'00" eastern longitude, proceeds in a straight line to a point at 69°51'05" northern latitude and 31°41'44" eastern longitude whence it, turning north, continues to a point on

the Finnish territorial water boundary at 69°54'25" northern latitude and 31°40'55" eastern longitude.

<u>NOTE</u>: the aforedescribed boundary line is marked in black color (India ink) on the Finnish chart No. 200 (year 1939).

Ш

The local demarcation of the frontiers confirmed by Chapter I of this protocol shall be performed by a mixed Finnish–Russian border survey committee.

This committee shall establish the boundary marks, prepare a detailed report of the boundary line and mark the same on a map drawn in a scale of at least 1:125,000. [sic]

The committee shall commence its work not later than on April 25, 1940.

The report of the boundary line and the map of this line prepared by the aforementioned committee shall be confirmed by both governments.

<u>NOTE</u>: The provisions of this chapter of the protocol shall not apply to the boundary sections demarcated during 1934–1938. Demarcation documents confirmed by the governments of Finland and U.S.S.R. by an exchange of notes on December 23, 1938 shall remain effective with regard to these sections.

IV

This protocol, which shall be ratified, becomes effective immediately after it has been signed. The exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Moscow as early as possible.

This protocol has been made in four copies of which two in the Finnish and two in the Russian languages, both texts being authentic.

Signed at Moscow on April 29, 1940.

J.K. Paasikivi

V. Molotov

This International Boundary Study is one of a series of specific boundary papers prepared by the Geographer, Office of Strategic and Functional Research, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, in accordance with provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-16.

Government agencies may obtain additional information and copies of the study by calling the Geographer, Room 8744, Department of State, Washington D.C. (Telephone: Code 182, Extension 4508).