

**Descriptive Protocol relating to the sea frontier between Norway and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Varangerfjord, demarcated in 1957,
29 November 1957**

The Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission for the Demarcation of the Sea Frontier between the USSR and Norway hereby declares that, in conformity with the Agreement of 15 February 1957 between the Royal Norwegian Government and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR in the Varangerfjord, it has calculated the geographical and rectangular co-ordinates of the point of intersection of the outer limits of the Norwegian and Soviet territorial waters and of the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kibergnes and has also set up reference marks indicating the location of the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier.

The initial point of the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR in the Varangerfjord is frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), which is also the terminal point of the Norwegian-Soviet frontier demarcated in 1947. The geographical and rectangular co-ordinates of frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy) according to the documents for the demarcation of the State frontier between Norway and the USSR signed at Moscow on 18 December 1947 are as follows:

Latitude = 69° 47' 46.14"
Longitude = 30° 49' 09.85"
x = 7,746,912.1
y = 6,415,943.7

From the frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR runs in a straight line in a north-north-easterly direction to the terminal point of this frontier, which is the point of intersection between the outer limit of the Norwegian territorial waters, situated four nautical miles to the east of and parallel with a straight line between Cape Kibergnes and frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), and the outer limit of the Soviet territorial waters, situated twelve nautical miles from the northern extremity of the unnamed cape on the Soviet coast east of the frontier river Grense Jakobselv (Vorema).

The geographical and rectangular co-ordinates of the terminal point of the sea frontier, having been calculated analytically, are as follows:

Latitude = 69° 58' 50.22"
Longitude = 31° 06' 23.11"
x = 7,767,110.9
y = 6,427,642.7

The bearing angle of the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier from frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy) to the point of intersection of the outer limits of the Norwegian and the Soviet territorial waters in the Varangerfjord (the terminal point of the sea frontier) is 30° 04.7' or 33 g. 4199.

The length of the sea frontier is 12.6 nautical miles.

The co-ordinates of the terminal point of the sea frontier were calculated on the basis of the co-ordinates of frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), as determined in 1947, and of the co-ordinates of Cape Kibergnes and of the unnamed Soviet cape, as determined by the Joint Commission in 1957.

The geographical and rectangular co-ordinates of Cape Kibergnes are as follows:

Latitude = 70° 17' 17.79"
Longitude = 31° 03' 51.00"

x = 7,801,466.0
y = 6,427,119.0

The geographical and rectangular co-ordinates of the unnamed Soviet cape are as follows:

Latitude = 69° 47' 07.25"
Longitude = 30° 59' 29.92"
x = 7,745,479.8
y = 6,422,541.3

In the demarcation of the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier in the Varangerfjord in 1957, the Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission also calculated the co-ordinates of the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kibergnes. The co-ordinates of this point are as follows:

Latitude = 70° 07' 19.98"
Longitude = 31° 30' 27.29"
x = 7,782,476.8
y = 6,443,355.5

The co-ordinates of this point were calculated on the basis of the above-mentioned co-ordinates of Cape Kibergnes and the following co-ordinates of Cape Nemetsky.

Latitude = 69° 57' 18.28"
Longitude = 31° 56' 38.11"
x = 7,763,488.5
y = 6,459,592.0

All the geographical and rectangular co-ordinates calculated by the Joint Commission and referred to in this Descriptive Protocol are given in the 1932 Pulkova System in the sixth six-degree zone having as its axis the meridian thirty-three degrees east of Greenwich. If converted to other systems, these co-ordinates will differ from the figures given here. These co-ordinates were calculated on the same geodetic basis as was used for the 1947 demarcation. The geographical co-ordinates are given in north latitude and in longitude east of Greenwich. The terminal point of the sea frontier and the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kibergnes have been calculated with a margin of error of ten metres. With regard to the calculation of the other points the co-ordinates of which are given in this Protocol, the degree of accuracy corresponds to that of the geodetic network on which the calculation is based.

In order to indicate the location of the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier, reinforced concrete reference marks have been set up in the vicinity of the frontier river Grense Jakobselv (Vorema) in Norwegian territory along the line of the sea frontier.

The reference marks, being constructed of reinforced concrete and having a rectangular face, are 15 metres in height reckoned from the base and seven metres in width. The faces of the reference marks are turned towards the sea and are painted with a special durable white paint. The reference marks are each equipped with a beacon light and are designed so that under good atmospheric conditions they will be visible along the entire length of the sea frontier both day and night.

Further information concerning the reference marks and their situation is given in the attached Protocol relating to the reference marks indicating the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR.

During the hours of darkness, the direction of the sea frontier is indicated by the vertical alignment of the light on the southern (rear) reference mark with the white light of the central sector of the beacon on the northern (front) reference mark.

The beacon light of the front reference mark is equipped with a red and a green light-filtre, each of which has a

ten-degree light-sector. The green light warns ships approaching from the Norwegian side and the red light ships approaching from the Soviet side that they are nearing the frontier. In addition, the beacon light of the front reference mark has two white light-sectors to indicate to ships the area where the reference marks are situated.

Further information concerning the beacon apparatus and its arrangement and the electrical equipment and lighting is given in annex No. 6.

The annexes to this Descriptive Protocol are as follows:

- (1) Norwegian and Soviet charts on the scale 1:100,000 showing the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR.
- (2) Protocol relating to the reference marks, together with a sketch map.
- (3) Sketches of the reference marks.
- (4) Photographs of the reference marks.
- (5) Topographical map on the scale 1:10,000 of the area in which the reference marks are situated.
- (6) Description of the beacon apparatus, with a diagram of the light-sectors of the reference marks on the reverse side.
- (7) Instructions for the servicing and maintenance of the reference marks.

This Descriptive Protocol together with all the annexes thereto shall require the approval of the Royal Norwegian Government and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and shall enter into force on the date on which the notices of such approval are exchanged.

DONE at Moscow on 29 November 1957 in two copies in the Norwegian and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

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Annex No. 7

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE OF THE REFERENCE MARKS

1. The servicing and maintenance of the reference marks shall be ensured by the Norwegian Party, which shall bear all expenses in this connection.

2. An annual control survey of the reference marks shall be carried out jointly by representatives of the appropriate frontier authorities of the two Parties.

The said control survey shall be carried out simultaneously with the joint control survey of the other frontier marks and frontier clearings referred to in article 4 of the Agreement of 29 December 1949 between the Royal Norwegian Government and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the régime of the Norwegian-Soviet frontier and the procedure for the settlement of frontier disputes and incidents.

3. Any damage which may occur to a reference mark shall be repaired by the Norwegian Party in the presence of representatives of the Soviet Party in accordance with the specifications of the reference marks as approved by the Joint Commission.

The expenses in this connection shall be divided equally between the two Parties.

4. Whenever a damaged reference mark is repaired, a report shall be drawn up by the appropriate authorities and shall be in two copies in the Norwegian and the Russian languages.

Signed at Moscow on 29 November 1957.