

No. 4523

NORWAY
and
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Agreement concerning the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR in the Varangerfjord. Signed at Oslo, on 15 February 1957

Descriptive Protocol (with annexes) relating to the sea frontier between Norway and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Varangerfjord, demarcated in 1957. Signed at Moscow, on 29 November 1957

Official texts : Norwegian and Russian.

Registered by Norway on 26 September 1958.

NORVÈGE
et
**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES**

Accord relatif à la frontière maritime entre la Norvège et l'URSS dans le Varangerfjord. Signé à Oslo, le 15 février 1957

Protocole de description (avec annexes) du tracé de la frontière maritime entre la Norvège et l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques dans le Varangerfjord dont la démarcation a été effectuée en 1957. Signé à Moscou, le 29 novembre 1957

Textes officiels norvégien et russe.

Enregistré par la Norvège le 26 septembre 1958.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 4523. AGREEMENT¹ 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. SIGNED AT OSLO, ON 15 FEBRUARY 1957

The Royal Norwegian Government and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desiring to define the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier in the Varangerfjord and thus contribute to the maintenance of good-neighbourly relations between Norway and the Soviet Union, have resolved to conclude this Agreement and have for this purpose appointed the undersigned as their plenipotentiaries, who, having exhibited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions :

Article 1

The sea frontier between Norway and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Varangerfjord shall follow a straight line from frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), which is the terminal point of the frontier drawn in 1947, to the intersection of the outer limits of Norwegian and Soviet territorial waters. The said frontier is indicated on the attached Soviet chart², which is drawn on the scale 1 : 100,000.

Neither of the Contracting Parties shall extend its territorial waters beyond the straight line extending from the intersection referred to in the first paragraph of this article to the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kibergnes. The said straight line is indicated on the aforementioned chart by a dotted line.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties shall establish, on a footing of equality, a Joint Soviet-Norwegian Boundary Commission, which shall calculate the geographical co-ordinates of the point of intersection of the outer limits of the territorial waters and of the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kibergnes, which are referred to in article 1, shall set up reference marks whereby the location

¹ Came into force on 24 April 1957, the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Moscow, in accordance with article 3.

² See insert between pp. 292 and 293 of this volume.

of the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier in the Varangerfjord can be determined, and shall prepare the necessary documents.

The Joint Commission shall begin its work not later than May 1957 and shall endeavour to complete it before the end of the same year.

All expenses incurred in connexion with the said work shall be equally apportioned between the Contracting Parties.

Article 3

This Agreement shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Moscow as soon as possible.

DONE at Oslo on 15 February 1957 in two copies in the Norwegian and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

By authorization
of the Royal Norwegian Government :

Peder HOLT

By authorization
of the Government of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics :

G. I. TUNKIN

DESCRIPTIVE PROTOCOL¹ RELATING TO THE SEA FRONTIER BETWEEN NORWAY AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN THE VARANGERFJORD, DEMARCATED IN 1957. SIGNED AT MOSCOW, ON 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 1957² 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 1947³ are as follows :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Latitude} &= 69^{\circ}47'46.14'' \\ \text{Longitude} &= 30^{\circ}49'09.85'' \\ x &= 7,746,912.1 \\ y &= 6,415,943.7\end{aligned}$$

From 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).

* On the Soviet chart of the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR attached to this Descriptive Protocol, "Kibergnes" is given as "Kapp Kibergneset".

¹ Came into force on 17 March 1958 by an exchange of notes.

² See p. 322 of this volume.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 52.

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Latitude} &= 69^{\circ}58'50.22'' \\ \text{Longitude} &= 31^{\circ}06'23.11'' \\ x &= 7,767,110.9 \\ y &= 6,427,642.7\end{aligned}$$

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 $30^{\circ}04.7'$ 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:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Latitude} &= 70^{\circ}17'17.79'' \\ \text{Longitude} &= 31^{\circ}03'51.00'' \\ x &= 7,801,466.0 \\ y &= 6,427,119.0\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Latitude} &= 69^{\circ}47'07.25'' \\ \text{Longitude} &= 30^{\circ}59'29.92'' \\ x &= 7,745,479.8 \\ y &= 6,422,541.3\end{aligned}$$

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 :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Latitude} &= 70^{\circ}07'19.98'' \\ \text{Longitude} &= 31^{\circ}30'27.29'' \\ x &= 7,782,476.8 \\ y &= 6,443,355.5\end{aligned}$$

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.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Latitude} &= 69^{\circ}57'18.28'' \\ \text{Longitude} &= 31^{\circ}56'38.11'' \\ x &= 7,763,488.5 \\ y &= 6,459,592.0\end{aligned}$$

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-filter, 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.¹

¹ See insert between pp. 292 and 293 of this volume.

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

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.

JOINT SOVIET-NORWEGIAN COMMISSION FOR THE DEMARCATION OF THE SEA FRONTIER BETWEEN THE USSR AND NORWAY

*Chairman of the Norwegian
Delegation :*

Rolf KJÆR
Director

*Members of the Norwegian
Delegation :*

Ole TROVAAG
Department Head

T. STRANGER-JOHANNESSEN
Department Head

Kjell ELIASSEN
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S. T. LOGINOV
Counsellor in the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

*Members of the Soviet
Delegation :*

M. S. STORCHEUS
Captain, First Class

A. M. LOMONOSOV
Captain, Second Class

V. K. PANOV
Captain, Third Class

¹ See insert between pp. 346 and 347 of this volume.

² See insert between pp. 346 and 347 of this volume.

³ See pp. 308 to 313.

⁴ See insert between pp. 346 and 347 of this volume.

⁵ See p. 318 of this volume.

⁶ See p. 344 of this volume.

ANNEX No. 2

PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE REFERENCE MARKS INDICATING THE SEA FRONTIER BETWEEN NORWAY AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN THE VARANGERFJORD

The Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission for the Demarcation of the Sea Frontier between the USSR and Norway hereby declares that on 15 October 1957 it erected two reference marks with beacon lights for the purpose of indicating the location of the said sea frontier.

Each reference mark is constructed of reinforced concrete, has a rectangular face, and stands on a concrete base built on rock. The height of the reference marks is fifteen metres measured from the base, and their width is seven metres. The faces of the reference marks are turned towards the sea and are painted with a special durable white paint.

The reference marks bear bronze plaques with the following legend in the Norwegian and Russian languages :

“Northern reference mark indicating the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR, 1957”.

“Southern reference mark indicating the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR, 1957”.

The reference marks are situated in Norwegian territory on rocky slopes at points ensuring easy visibility from the sea. According to their position, they are referred to in this Protocol as the northern and the southern reference mark, respectively. Further information concerning the shape and measurements of the reference marks is given in the attached sketches and photographs.

The exact position of the reference marks is shown on the sketch map attached to this Protocol and on the topographical map on the scale 1 : 10,000 attached to the Descriptive Protocol relating to the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR in the Varangerfjord, demarcated in 1957.

The northern reference mark is situated on a sea cliff at an altitude of 54.7 metres above mean sea level, and 299.5 metres north-west of King Oscar II's Chapel.

The geographical and rectangular co-ordinates of the centre of the northern reference mark are as follows :

Latitude = 69°47'16.22"
Longitude = 30°48'23.79"
x = 7,746,003.3
y = 6,415,417.3

The top of the northern reference mark is at an altitude of 69.7 metres above mean sea level.

The southern reference mark is situated on the north-eastern slope of the north-western spur of Kirke mountain at an altitude of 80.6 metres above mean sea level, and 462.8 metres south-west of King Oscar II's Chapel.

The geographical and rectangular co-ordinates of the centre of the southern reference mark are as follows :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Latitude} &= 69^{\circ}47'04.94'' \\ \text{Longitude} &= 30^{\circ}48'06.43'' \\ x &= 7,745,660.6 \\ y &= 6,415,218.8\end{aligned}$$

The top of the southern reference mark is at an altitude of 95.6 metres above mean sea level.

The distance between the centres of the northern and southern reference marks is 396 metres.

The distance from the northern reference mark to the point of intersection of the outer limits of Norwegian and Soviet territorial waters is 13.2 nautical miles (24.4 kilometres).

The axis of alignment of the reference marks is further indicated by two bench-marks cemented into the rock. The northern bench-mark bears the Soviet emblem, the hammer and sickle, and is placed 26.8 metres south-south-west of the centre of the northern reference mark exactly on the axis of alignment.

The rectangular co-ordinates of the northern bench-mark are as follows :

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 7,745,980.1 \\ y &= 6,415,403.9\end{aligned}$$

The altitude of the northern bench-mark above mean sea level is 60.8 metres.

The southern bench-mark bears the Norwegian inscription "NGO" and is placed 17.5 metres north-north-east of the centre of the southern reference mark exactly on the axis of alignment.

The rectangular co-ordinates of the southern bench-mark are as follows :

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 7,745,675.7 \\ y &= 6,415,227.6\end{aligned}$$

The altitude of the southern bench-mark above mean sea level is 75.4 metres.

As a means of indicating the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier in the Varangerfjord during the hours of darkness, an electric beacon-light is mounted on each reference mark.

On the northern reference mark the beacon-light is mounted on a platform at the foot of the reference mark, and on the southern reference mark the beacon light is mounted on a platform built on the top of the reference mark. A description of the beacon apparatus is given in annex No. 6 to the Descriptive Protocol relating to the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR.

All the geographical and rectangular co ordinates referred to in this 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. The geographical co-ordinates are given in north latitude and in longitude east of Greenwich. The altitudes of the reference marks and bench-marks are given from the mean level of the Barents Sea.

Owing to the nature of the terrain, the horizontal distance between the reference marks is relatively short. The marks will consequently appear to be in alignment, with

only a slight deviation, on both sides of the sea frontier. The deviation on either side of the said frontier is approximately 110 metres in the middle part and approximately 435 metres at the terminal point of the frontier.

Both Parties are agreed that they will not seize ships belonging to the other Party in the area on both sides of the sea frontier where the reference marks appear to be in alignment.

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

JOINT SOVIET-NORWEGIAN COMMISSION FOR THE DEMARCATION OF THE SEA FRONTIER
BETWEEN THE USSR AND NORWAY

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[See sketch map of the reference marks between pp. 346 and 347 of this volume.]

ANNEX No. 3

SKETCHES OF THE REFERENCE MARKS INDICATING THE SEA FRONTIER BETWEEN NORWAY
AND THE USSR

[See sketches of the reference marks between pp. 346 and 347 of this volume.]

ANNEX No. 4

NORTHERN (FRONT) REFERENCE MARK

Front view

[Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission for the Demarcation of the Sea Frontier between the
USSR and Norway]

[See photograph on p. 308 of this volume.]

NORTHERN (FRONT) REFERENCE MARK

Side view

[Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission for the Demarcation of the Sea Frontier between the USSR and Norway]

[*See photograph on p. 309 of this volume.*]

NORTHERN (FRONT) REFERENCE MARK

Back view

[Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission for the Demarcation of the Sea Frontier between the USSR and Norway]

[*See photograph on p. 310 of this volume.*]

SOUTHERN (REAR) REFERENCE MARK

Front view

[Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission for the Demarcation of the Sea Frontier between the USSR and Norway]

[*See photograph on p. 311 of this volume.*]

SOUTHERN (REAR) REFERENCE MARK

Side view

[Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission for the Demarcation of the Sea Frontier between the USSR and Norway]

[*See photograph on p. 312 of this volume.*]

SOUTHERN (REAR) REFERENCE MARK

Back view

[Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission for the Demarcation of the Sea Frontier between the USSR and Norway]

[*See photograph on p. 313 of this volume.*]

ANNEX No. 5

MAP OF THE AREA IN WHICH THE REFERENCE MARKS INDICATING THE DIRECTION OF THE SEA FRONTIER BETWEEN NORWAY AND THE USSR IN THE VARANGERFJORD ARE SITUATED

[*See map between pp. 346 and 347 of this volume.*]

ANNEX No. 6

DESCRIPTION OF THE BEACON APPARATUS ERECTED ON THE REFERENCE MARKS INDICATING THE NORWEGIAN-SOVIET SEA FRONTIER IN THE VARANGERFJORD

The lantern framing is made of aluminium of a type resistant to corrosion by seawater. The lantern glazing is made of plexiglass (of the type used by the Norwegian Lighthouse Service in 1955).

I. Technical specifications for the lantern framing

1. Height of lantern framing : 3,200 mm.
2. Diameter of lantern framing : 1,840 mm.
3. Height of the centre of the filament above the base : 1,734 mm.
4. Height above the base of the stand on which the electric lamp is mounted : 1,264 mm.
5. Diameter of the lantern glazing : 1,850 mm.
6. Thickness of the lantern glazing : 4.75 mm.

The lantern framing is hermetically welded to the platform, which in turn forms part of the structure of the reference mark.

II. Technical specifications for the electrical equipment

1. A 1,000-watt, 110-volt lighthouse lamp. The period of service of the lamp is approximately 600 hours. The luminous power is 30,000 international candles (Hefner candle).
2. A two-kilovolt-ampere step-down transformer for converting current at 220 volts to 100, 105, 110, 115 and 120 volts.
3. A turbine operated by the warm air from the electric lamp. The velocity of rotation is approximately 7.5 revolutions a minute.

Current at 220 volts is supplied from the lines of the "Veranger Kraftlag", A/L, Vadsö.

III. Specifications for the optical apparatus

1. On the northern (front) reference mark, there are three sections of lens. The central lens has a section of 90°, and the two side lenses each have a section of 45°. The entire area of illumination is equivalent to 180° and is divided into five sectors. The central sector is white with an illumination area of 10° (203° to 213°). The red sector (warning) is situated along the line of direction on the Soviet side of the sea frontier and has an illumination area of 10° (213° to 223°). The green sector (warning) is situated along the line of direction on the Norwegian side of the sea frontier and has an illumination area of 10° (193° to 203°).

The two outer sectors are white and extend from 223° to 298° on the Soviet side and from 118° to 193° on the Norwegian side. The light filters mounted on the front reference mark are made of green and red plexiglass and measure 406 by 166 mm.

2. On the southern (rear) reference mark, there is a similar 90° lens. The area of illumination is from 163° to 253°, and the light is white.

The optical lenses used have a diameter of 500 mm.

On both the northern and the southern reference marks, the character of the light is occulting, the intervals being : light, approximately seven seconds ; darkness, approximately one second.

[See diagram of the light-sectors of the reference marks on p. 318 of this volume.]

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 connexion.

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 1949¹ between the Royal Norwegian Government and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the régime of the Norwegian-Soviet frontier and 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 connexion 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.

JOINT SOVIET-NORWEGIAN COMMISSION FOR THE DEMARCATION OF THE SEA FRONTIER BETWEEN THE USSR AND NORWAY

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¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 83, p. 291.