

No. 14375

**MONGOLIA
and
CHINA**

Border Treaty (with maps, procès-verbal of 17 November 1962, annex and protocol of 30 June 1964). Signed at Beijing on 26 December 1962

*Authentic texts: Mongolian and Chinese.
Registered by Mongolia on 9 October 1975.*

**MONGOLIE
et
CHINE**

Traité de frontière (avec cartes, procès-verbal du 17 novembre 1962, annexe et protocole du 30 juin 1964). Signé à Beijing le 26 décembre 1962

*Textes authentiques : mongol et chinois.
Enregistré par la Mongolie le 9 octobre 1975.*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

BORDER TREATY¹ BETWEEN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic and the President of the People's Republic of China,

Deeply convinced that the formal delimitation of the border between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in accordance with the principles of mutual respect, equality and reciprocal advantage, mutual understanding and reciprocal concessions, through friendly consultations, not only is in the interests of the peoples of both countries, but also fosters the continuous consolidations and development of the traditional and fraternal friendship and co-operation between the two peoples,

Have decided to that end to conclude the present Treaty and have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

For the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic: Yumjagin Tsendenbal, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic;

For the President of the People's Republic of China: Zhou Enlai, Prime Minister of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China;

who, having exchanged their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

Article I. The Contracting Parties have agreed to describe the boundary line between the two countries as follows:

1. At the western end of the Mongolian-Chinese border, from peak 4050 of Mount Tavan Bogd Uul (Huiten Shan) of the Mongolian Altai range, the boundary line follows the ridge line of the main Mongolian Altai range between the Khar Erchis (Erqis) River and the Khovd (Hobd) River, goes through Nairamdlyn Orgil (Youyi Feng) at an elevation of 4355 m, Postigiin Davaa (Bitu Hanasin Daba), Alag Zeliin Uul (Alag Jelin Ul) at an elevation of 3622.4 m, Bituu Khanasyn Davaa (Mandiba Daba), Somin Davaa (Somin Daba), Takhiltyn Davaa (Tahilgin Daba), peak 3386.8, peak Khomyn Davaa (Homin Daba) till 3181.2, Zagastyn Davaa (Jagastin Daba), Ikh Turgenii Davaa (Ih Turgeni Daba), Sumdairgiin Davaa (Sumdairgin Daba), peak 3501.4, Öndör Khaikhan (Ondor Hairhan) peak at an elevation of 3943.2 m, Irmegtein Davaa (Urmogaitin Daba), peak 3326.4, as far as peak 3291.9.

2. From peak 3291.9, the boundary line runs SE along the ridge line of a spur of the Mongolian Altai range with the Khar Erchis (Halarq) River on one side and the Yamaat (Yamat) River on the other, through Khuiten Arshaantyn Uul (Huiten Arxantin Ul) peak at an elevation of 3161.4 m as far as Urt Bulgiin Davaa (Urt Bulgin Daba); then it turns NE, then E, along the ridge line between the Khavtsal Bulgiin Gol (Huiten) River and the Urt Bulgiin Gol (Urt Bulag) up to a point about 0.08 km north of peak 2295.6; it then runs straight towards longitudinal line of 56°42' NE to the

¹ Came into force on 25 March 1963 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Ulan Bator, in accordance with article IV.

Yamaat (Yamat) River; it then runs along the river to the point where a road intersects it, then follows the road on the south bank of the river and comes out again to the Yamaat (Yamat) River to the point where the latter flows into the Urt Bulgiin Gol (Urt Bulag) River, up a mountain ridge towards the southeast to peak 2761.2; then down along the ridge line between the Yamaat (Yamat) River and Shine Salaa Gol (Xinjin Gou) River roughly southeast through peak 2225.5, up to the junction of Shine Salaa Gol (Xinjin Gou) River and the Yolt (Yolt) River, from there, it runs along the Yolt (Yolt) River up to the junction of the Yolt (Yolt) and Baga Türgenii (Ih Turgen) Rivers, then follows the ridge line between the Baga Türgenii (Ih Turgen) and the Ikh Türgen (Baga Turgen) Rivers roughly east, through peak 3029.5 up to peak 3215.1; it then follows the divide between the Khurimt (Jun Sala) River on one side, and the Yolt (Yolt) River, on the other roughly northeast up to Övchüün Uul (Obqun Ul), elevation of 3574.6 m. It then follows a mountain ridge towards ESE, through peak 3086.8, across the Shar Khamaryn Gol (Batlaxa) River to a point 0.4 km south of the junction of that river and a tributary without a name which flows into it from the west before continuing up the mountain ridge in a northeasterly direction to Mongolian Altai peak 3056.8. It then turns east and follows the ridge line of the main Mongolian Altai range, with the Khurimt (Jun Sala) River on one side and the Sagsai (Sagsai) River on the other, passes through Ikh Davaa (Hurimt Daba), turns SE and runs to a point on the mountain ridge about 0.7 km west of peak 3039.9; from there, it follows the mountain ridge in a southwesterly direction, passes through peak 2936.0, turns SSE, runs about 1.5 km, crosses the Burketuyasi Khar (Hesleg Ya) River and runs roughly southeast along the mountain ridge up to peak 2998.2.

3. From peak 2998.2, the boundary line follows the ridge line of the main Mongolian Altai range, with the Khar Erchis (Erqis) River on one side and the Sagsai (Sagsai) River on the other, passes through Türgen Nuurn Davaa (Xaujin Suela Daba), peak 3743.1, Türgen Davaa (Turgen Daba), peak 3626.4, Khairt Davaa (Mondai Qia Daba) at an elevation of 2875.2 m, peaks 3879.4 and 3594.8 as far as Khairt Davaa (Hairt-Daba) pass without name. It then runs about 1.6 km SE along the ridge line, continues SW along the mountain ridge of a spur of the Mongolian Altai up to peak 3194.7 then down that ridge till it reaches the west bank of a small lake. It then proceeds along the west bank of the lake, crosses a river and goes up the mountain ridge towards the south as far as peak 3206.8 (peak 3206.0) then it follows the mountain ridge towards the south as far as a pass without name at an elevation of 3199.0 m; it then runs along the ridge line of the main Mongolian Altai range between the Khar Erchis (Erqis) River and de Buyant Gol (Buyant Gol) River, through Elstiin Davaa (Elstin Daba), Chigertei Davaa (Qigirtei Daba), Arshaant Davaa (Arxant Daba), Gants Modny Davaa (Jalegejagaqi Daba) and peak 3272.8 to the top of Dushin Uul (Duxin Ul) peak, elevation 3869.7 m.

4. From the top of Dushin Uul (Duxin Ul), elevation 3869.7 m, the boundary line follows the divide between the Chindel (Qinggel) River and the Bulgan (Bulgan) River, goes through the Bulgan Davaa (Dal Daba), Khar Nuurn Davaa (Muzi Daba), peak 3622.0, Türgen Davaa (Turgen Daba), Berkh Tsakhiurt Davaa (Kumudasu Daba), Elstiin Davaa (Elstin Daba), peak 3185.9, Ikh Jargalangiin Davaa (Kiargen Obo), Mount Asgat Khar Uul (Asgat Har Ul), elevation 3308.2 m, Mount Nütsgen Uul (Nuqugen Ul), elevation 3423.2 m, peak 3326.0, peak 3264.9 and peak 3221 to Khalzan Davaa (Haljan Daba), elevation 3042.8 m.

5. From Khalzan Davaa (Haljan Daba), elevation 3042.8 m, the line goes straight along to peak 3127.4, then continues straight to Mount Gazarchii Shovgor (Gajarq), elevation 2712.7 m; then it proceeds straight to the top of Mount Erentsen

(Erenqen) up to a point on the Khargait (Bumbat) River then along the river to a point where the river intersects Tsagaan Chuluutyn Gol (Kokyesai) gully, up the gully to a point where the road crosses it and along the road southeast to a fork in the road where it takes the western prong until it comes to another fork, where it takes the eastern prong until it reaches a third junction. There it takes the eastern prong south up to a fourth road junction. Here it takes the western prong as far as the junction of three roads, then proceeds straight along roughly 1.6 km to the southwest to peak 1727.0; it continues straight on to peak 1496.4, then follows a road to the southwest until the junction of two roads. It goes on along the eastern prong in a south-westerly direction up to a point about 1.1 km NNE of the top of Mount Khüisen Khar Tolgoi (Bulaktbai), elevation 1458.6 m (top of Mount Bulaktbai, elevation 1460.4 m), then SSW to the top of Mount Khüisen Khar Tolgoi (Bulaktbai) and straight on WSW to Ikh Shar Bulag (Ih Xar Bulag) spring; it follows the spring to a point about 1.15 km WSW of the top of Mount Khüisen Khar Tolgoi (Bulaktbai), then turns roughly southeast to a point about 0.2 km northeast of Sukhait (Suhait) spring (a spring without a name about 2.1 km WSW of peak 1399.8). From there, it runs straight southeast, crosses the Bulgan (Bulgan) River and comes to Mount Siikh Ulaan Tolgoi (Ulan Ulin Tolgoi), elevation 1187.8 m, Ulaan Uulyн Tolgoi (Sih-Ulan-Tolgoi), elevation 1192.0 m.

6. From Mount Siikh Ulaan Tolgoi, elevation 1187.8 m (Ulaan Uulyн Tolgoi, elevation 1192.0 m), the boundary line follows the ridge line SSE to peak 1670.0 (a hillock northwest of Gurvan Khüükhed (Gurban Huhed)), then goes on straight to Nokhoi Dolookhyn Ulaan Tolgoi (Nohoi Dolohin Ulan Tolgoi) at 1302.6 m (1294.0m), continues straight to Dundyn Ovoo (Dumuba Obo) and then to Shaakhaityн Us (Dumbastao) spring, passes through peak 1187.0 (1194.0) and on to a point Süül Khar (Sul Har) about 0.2 km east of peak 1304.0; from there, it runs on straight to Tömöriin Khar (Tomorin Har), elevation 1520.2 m (Tömöriin Khar Uul (Tomorin Har Ul), elevation 1527.0 m).

7. From Tömöriin Khar Uul, elevation 1520.2 m (Tomorin Har, elevation 1527.0 m), the boundary line runs straight southeast, reaches a fork in the road and takes the southeasterly direction to a point 2.5 km north of peak 1682.3 (1690.0); it continues directly south to peak 1682.3 (1690.0), then straight on to peak 2046.7 (2043.0), then peak 2540.2 (2543.0), then 2.6 km further ENE, across Khujirtyn (Hujirt) gully to the junction of two roads. It runs ESE, across Nariin Khargaityn Gol (Xiaosongshu Gou), then follows the same road ESE until it crosses an unnamed tributary east of Nariin Khargaityn Gol (Xiaosongshu Gou). It runs along that tributary for about 0.2 km to an unnamed spring, then turns directly southeast to another unnamed spring about 0.9 km WNW of peak 2614.0 Araat Ulaan Uul (Arat-Ulan-Ula). It continues straight SSW to peak 3229.0 (a rocky peak about 2.5 km northeast of Dünkhger (Dunghger) or Altan Ovoo (Altan Obo), i.e., elevation 3287.2 m), then goes straight on to Altan Ovoo (Altan Obo), elevation 3287.2 m (Dünkhger (Dunghger) or Altan Ovoo (Altan Obo), elevation 3290.0 m).

8. From Altan Ovoo (Altan Obo), elevation 3287.2 m (Dünkhger (Dunghger) or Altan Ovoo (Altan Obo), at 3290.0 m), the boundary line runs southeast along a mountain ridge for about 2.1 km to peak 3252.0 (unnamed peak), then roughly east through peak 3035.9 (3025.0), peak 3095.8 (3102.0), 2708.0 (2717.0), 2912.2 (2921.0) and peak 2200.1 (Tugalchiin Khar (Tugalqin Har), elevation 2184.0 m) to a point about 1 km east of Takhir Bulag (Takirbastau) spring. It then turns northeast, reaching peak 1185 (western end of Ulaan Khushuu (Ulan-Hushu)), located at the northwestern tip of Mount Baga Khavtag (Baga Habtag), then runs roughly southeast, through Süül

Khar (Sul Har) of Mount Baga Khavtag Uul (Baga Habtag) to peak 1919.0 (Nanjin Khar (Nanjin Har), elevation 1931.9 m). From that point, it runs north, then ESE to peak 2020.1 (Khökh Aargiin Shovgor (Hoh Argin Xobgor), elevation 2029.2 m), straight on to peak 1787.0 (Üngeltsegiin Bondgor (Ungelqegin Bondgor), elevation 1773.8 m), then on to peak 1655.8 (1643.0), continuing to peak 1765.0 (1770.0) and to peak 1835.8 and straight along to a point on a road about 0.35 km northeast of Ulaan Baishingiin Us (Ulan Baixinggin Us) spring. It goes on straight to a rise about 3.9 km northwest of peak 2429.9 (2429.0) and then winds east through peaks 2918.5 and 2597.8 to a rise (rise 2338.7) about 6.4 km ESE of peak 2597.8.

9. From that rise (2338.7), the boundary line runs roughly east, passing through peak 1554.3 of Mount Khökh Öndör (Hoh Ondor), peak 1426.4, peak 1741.6, peak 2151.0, peak 2081.7 and a rise (2036.0) about 2.5 km ESE of peak 2081.7 to Khökh Öndör Uul (Hoh Ondor Ul), elevation 2553.7 m. It continues roughly southeast, through peaks 2219.3, 2430.0 (2430.3) of Mount Takhiin Shar Nuruu (Xar), Mount Sandüijav (Sanduijab), elevation 2531.7 m, and Takhiig Üzüür Davaa (Tahin Ujur Daba) to Gökh Uul (Goh Ul), elevation 2392.0 m. It continues southeast to peak 2063.8 of Mount Kheree Nuruu (Here), then on roughly southeast to the top of the mountain 0.3 km WSW of peak 1417.6 (Makhir Khüren (Mahir Hureng), elevation 1417.6 m), continuing northeast along the mountain ridge to peak 1417.6, straight across Goviin Khonin Usny Bulag (Laoyemiao) spring, on to peak 882.8 Borgiot Tolgoi (Borgiot-Tolgoi), elevation 882.8 m and further towards the southeast through peaks 991.4 (992.0) and 1007.8 Zagiin Khüren Tolgoi (Jagin Hureng Tolgoi), elevation 1007.0 m, up to peak 1034.0 Khavtsgaityn Khavtslyn Öndör (Habqgaitin Habqalin Ondor), elevation 1036 m. It then winds SE along Mount Sukhait (Suhait) to a point about 1.9 km southeast of peak 923 (about 6.8 km southeast of Khavtsgaityn Khavtslyn Öndör (Habqgaitin Habqalin Ondor, elevation 1034 m). Then it turns ENE as far as peak 1344.0 (about 4.3 km southeast of peak 1422.1), goes on for about 2 km southeast and turns SSW, passing through peak 1009.0 Sondgoi Ulaan (Sondgoi Ulan or Sondgoi-Ulan) to a point on dry gully about 5.2 km WSW of peak 804.3 (813.0). Next it turns ESE and runs to a point about 8.6 km southeast of peak 809.0 (about 4.3 km SSE of peak 845). From there, it goes straight along to Elst Sairyn Ar Ulaan Tolgoi (Elst Sairin Ar Ulan Tolgoi), elevation 651.8 m (658.0), continues in a straight line to peak 760.7 (762.0), straight across peak 800.3 (792.0) and on to peak 706.2 (710.0). It goes on straight to Shar Ukhaagiin Züün Khar Tolgoi (Xar Uhagin Jun Har Tolgoi), elevation 745.4 m (749.4), and on to Nariin Tooroin Bulag (Dalain Bulag), continuing to Dalan Tülee Tag (Dalang Tule Tag), elevation 1034.6 m (peak 1044) and straight on to Talyn Meltesiin Öndör Ovoo (Talin Meltesin Ondor Obo), elevation 1456.6 m (1456.0 m), to Khalkhyn Baruun Ömnö Ovoo (Halhin Barun Omon Obo), elevation 1654.5 m (1654.0 m).

10. From Khalkhyn Baruun Ömnö Ovoo (Halhin Barun Omon Obo), elevation 1654.5 m (1654.0 m), the boundary line runs straight to peak 1285.2 and on to a point between Naran Sevstein Bulag (Naran Sebstein Bulag) and the guard house of a Mongolian border post. Then it goes on straight to Naran Sevstein Öndör Ovoo (Naran Sebstein Ondor Obo), elevation 1380.6 m, and on to Shalyn Uul (Xalin Ul) (peak 1121.3), straight across peaks 1215.8 and 1141.3 to Dognogor Ovoo (Dognogor Obo), elevation 1217.9 m. It follows straight along to Gurvan Üneged Uulyn Ovoo (Dogxin Gurban Ondor Obo), elevation 1225.4 m, and continues on to Adag Boomyn Khudag (Hureng Bomin Hudag), then along a road towards the north for about 0.7 km to the junction of the road with a little path. From there, it goes on

straight to peak 1000.5 and on to Tsagaan Uul (Qagan Ul), elevation 1030.0 m, continuing to Ulaan Tsonjiin Öndörlög (Ulan Qonjin Ondorlog) (peak 1067.8) and straight on to Tsagaan Tolgoin Ovoo (Talin Gun), elevation 1122.6 m.

11. From Tsagaan Tolgoin Ovoo (Talin Gun), elevation 1122.6 m, the boundary line runs straight as far as Elst Khötliin Ovoo (Manitin Xil), elevation 1243.2 m, proceeds to Alag Uul (Alag Ul), elevation 1337 m, goes straight as far as Alag Tsonj (Alag Qonj), which is about 1.5 km NNE of peak 1273.1, to Saij (Saij) about 1.6 km ESE of peak 1344.0. Then it goes on straight to Ikh Khongorjiin Uul (Ih Honggorjin Ul), elevation 1372 m, and continues on to Khökh Morityn Uul (Hoh Moritin Ul), elevation 1395 m, and further on to Shar Tolgoin Ovoo (Xar Tolgoin Obo), elevation 1204 m, to Zaatsyn Khar Ovoo (Doro Ul), elevation 1117.0 m, continuing on to Amny Burgasny Ovoo (Amni Burgasny Obo), elevation 1057.9 m, and then straight on to Onchiin Ovoo (Haihuigun), elevation 1061 m.

12. From Onchiin Ovoo (Haihuigun), elevation 1061 m, the boundary line runs straight to a point about 2.4 km north of Khüren Bosgyn Ovoo (Hureng Bosgin Obo), elevation 880 m, continues in a straight line to peak 858.3 and goes on to a point on a dry gully about 3 km WSW of peak 855.0, then continues straight to peak 793.0 (a mountain peak about 0.7 km southwest of peak 803.3) and goes on to Züsiin Günüi Ovoo (Jus Gurban Obo), elevation 1010.7 m.

13. From Züsiin Günüi Ovoo (Jus Gurban Obo), elevation 1010.7 m, the boundary line goes straight on to Alag Ulaany Ovoo (Alag Ulani Obo), then continues roughly northeast and goes straight across Khurts Khar Deliin Övör Ulaan Tolgoin Ovoo (Hurq Har Delin Obor Ulan Tolgoin Obo, or Hurts-Har-Delin-Uwur-Ulan-Tolgoin-Obo) about 0.3 km northeast of Khar Deliin Ovoo (Har Delin Obo), Olstoin Ovoo (Olstoin Obo), Aman Tooroin Ovoo (Aman Toroin Obo), Khar Deliin Ovoo (Har Delin Obo), elevation 993.2 m, Tsagaan Bukhyn Ovoo (Qagan Buhin Obo), Khüren Tsavyn Ovoo (Hureng Qabin Obo), Zagiin Zakhyn Ovoo (Bor Huxu), elevation 948.0, Khar Tolgoin Ovoo, elevation 944.4 m (Hilin Har Tolgoi, elevation 942.9 m), Siinengiin Ovoo (Sinenggin Obo), elevation 958.2 m, Naranbulgiin Ovoo (Qagan Obo Ul), Ganjuur Günüi Khudag (Ganjur Guni Hudag), Khudgiin Tsagaan Khushuuny Ovoo (Xilin Qagan Huxu Obo), elevation 862.8 m, and Ulaan Teegiin Ovoo (Nurin Gun Ulan Tegin Obo), elevation 906 m, to Modon Ovoony Ovo, elevation 995.4 m (Modon Obo, elevation 995.1 m).

14. From Modon Ovoony Ovo, elevation 995.4 m (Modon Obo, elevation 995.1 m), the boundary line passes two wells at Bor Kkushuu (Bor Huxu) about 7.8 km SSW of Khuts Uul (Huts-Ula), elevation 1071 m, and runs straight to peak 1006.0 (a mountain peak about 2.4 km SSW of Khuts Uul (Huts-Ula), elevation 1071.1 m). The line proceeds on to Zeerd Azargany Shine Tsagaan Ovoony Ovoo (Jiqin Gurban Qagan Obo), and onwards to Tao Gau Gurvan Zeerd Khai (Tao Gau Gurban Jerd Hai) (peak 1095.2) and then on to Khökh Khushuu (Hoh Uxu), about 2.6 km southeast of peak 1072.7. It then continues straight southeast for about 2 km and on to peak 1163.1 (a rise about 1.6 km southeast of peak 1165.8). It continues straight on to a point about 0.6 km SSW of Dovjoony Us (Dobjoni Hoyer Hudag), continues to Shatankhai (Xatanghai) about 2.8 km ENE of Dovjoony Us (Dobjoni Hoyer Hudag), goes on about 1.4 km to the east and then turns northeast and meets Khötöl Khudgiin Ovoo (Hotol Hudgin Obo or Hutul-Hudgin-Obo) which is about 1.7 km southwest of peak 1233.8. From that point, it runs straight on to Bor Khushuuny Ovoo (Xin Usni Hureng Obo), elevation 1196.6 m, passes through Ar Gashuuny Khudag (Ar Gaxuni Hudag) to Maikhan Khökh (Maihan Hoh) (peak

1158.9). It continues straight to a point between two wells at Khoyor Khudag (Hoyor Hudag), veers roughly to the east up to Tümen Ölzii Ovoo (Tumen Olji Obo), elevation 1151.3 m, and continues right up to Erdene Ovoo (Erden Obo), elevation 1234.0 m.

15. From Erdene Ovoo (Erden Obo), elevation 1234.0 m, the boundary line goes straight up to a rise about 7.3 km east of the aforesaid ovoo, then up to a rise about 1.1 km northwest of peak 1448 (Sulangiin Takhilgat Ovoo (Sulanggin Tahilgat Obo or Sulangin-Tahilgat-Obo), elevation 1423.1 m), goes on to peak 1448 (Sulangiin Takhilgat Ovoo (Sulanggin Tahilgat Obo or Sulangin-Tahilgat-Obo)), continues on northeast to Ikh Tsagaan Nuruu (Ih Qagan Nuru, a peak about 2.95 km southeast of peak 1403.0). It then comes straight to a small mountain peak about 2 km WSW of Gүshe (Guxe) (peak 1334.2), goes on to an ovoo Chuluun Ovoo (Qulun Obo), elevation 1341.8 m southwest of Gүshe (Guxe), continues straight to Gүshe (Guxe) (peak 1334.2) then past Ar Dersnii Khudag (Ar Dersni Hudag) to a point about 1.35 km WNW of Ulaan Tolgoin Khudag (Ulan Tolgoin Hudag), goes on for another 1.85 km to Algiin Kherch (Algin Herq), which is about 1.1 km NNE of Ulaan Tolgoin Khudag (Ulan Tolgoin Hudag), then continues straight on to Khar Tolgoi (Har Tolgoi), which is about 1.4 km NNE of peak 1213.2 and runs on straight to Tsagaan Nuurnyn Dörvöljin Khüren (Qagan Nurin Dorboljin Hureng) which is about 2.6 km northeast of peak 1213.2. It then goes on to Tsagaan Nuurnyn Ovoo (Bumbatin Obo) about 2.1 km southeast of peak 1202.

16. From Tsagaan Nuurnyn Ovoo (Bumbatin Obo), the boundary line goes straight across Tsagaan Nuur (Bumbatin Toirom) to Dund Shandyn Ovoo (Dund Duxe Obo), elevation 1196.1 m, then on to Gurvan Bayan Ovoo Uul (Gurban Bayan Obo), elevation 1240.6 m (peak 1249.0), then straight on past Nart Ovoo (Nart) to Shar Ovoo (Xar Obo), elevation 1328.4 m, Tsar Uulyн Takhilgat Ovoo (Qar Ulin Tahilgat Obo), elevation 1337.2 m. From that point, it continues straight to Nүtsген Ukhaа (Nuqgen Uha) about 1.9 km SSW of peak 1221.3, then on to a small path about 0.8 km northeast of Zeergent (Jergent Hux) about 3.8 km ESE of peak 1139.0, and on to a place Tsagaan Ovoo (Qagan Obo or Tsagan-Obo), elevation 1094.4 m, about 0.6 km WSW of peak 1085.0. It then runs on to Agit Khar Ovoo, elevation 1163.5 m (Agit Obo, elevation 1161.8 m), then to a point about 0.6 km west of peak 1042.0 (about 3 km SSE of peak 986.6) whence it continues straight to a point about 2.1 km ESE of peak 1072.8 up to Khadatyn Ovoo (Hadatin Obo), about 2.8 km northeast of peak 1072.8, then on straight to Khadat Bulgiin Baruun Khoit Ovoo (Hadatin Bulgin Barun Hoit Obo) about 4.1 km southeast of peak 1065.8. It continues directly northeast for about 3.2 km to an unnamed ovoo (about 3.3 km SSE of peak 1084.3), then on to Talyn Erdenetsogt Ovoo (Talin Erdenqogt Obo), elevation 1158.4 m.

17. From Talyn Erdenetsogt Ovoo (Talin Erdenqogt Obo), elevation 1158.4 m, the line veers roughly northeast, past an unnamed ovoo Modongiin Shar Toirmiin Baruun Khoit Talyn Ovoo (Modongin Xar Toirmiin Barun Hoit Talin Obo) about 1.8 km northeast of peak 1207.0 to Arshaantyn Ovoo (Arxantin Obo), elevation 985.0 m, an unnamed ovoo about 3.8 km southeast of peak 1036.3, whence it continues straight on to Maikhan Ukhaаgiin Ovoo (Ulan Ondor), then straight on to a point about 2.5 km WNW of peak 978.7 (the point about 3.6 km ENE of peak 982.3). From that point, it continues ENE, then northeast to peak 967.7, then straight on peak 954.4. From there, it turns roughly NNW, then northwest, to Bilүütiin Khudgiin Ömnö Deliin Ovoo (Buyan Bor), elevation 1109.9 m, then slightly northwest to a point about 3.2 km ESE of peak 1089.2. It then continues along the eastern shoulder of a road northwest to a point 1.4 km northwest of Rashaant Khudag

(Hobrin Hudag), then leaves the road and continues straight on, through peak 1114.1, to a point about 2.5 km ESE of Gashuun Khudag (Gashun-Hudag). It then turns roughly NNE, past peak 1084.0 Khashaat Khudag (Haxat Hudag or Hashat-Hudag) and Khar Deliin Khudag (Har Delin Hudag) to Ulaantsav (Ulanqab), peak 1012.7, then goes on along the eastern shoulder of a road roughly NNE to Bayan Tolgoi (Bayan Tolgoi) peak 1093.2, where it leaves the road, turns roughly ENE to a point about 2 km northeast of Maanitiin Ukhaa (Manitin Uha), which is about 4.2 km southeast of peak 1141.1. From that point, it continues roughly ESE to Khambyn Khar Del (Hambin Har Del), elevation 1067.6 m (1068 m), then on roughly northeast to Khoontgor (Hontgor), elevation 1022.6 m.

18. From Khoontgor (Hontgor), elevation 1022.6 m, the boundary line runs roughly southeast, through Odon Chuluu Ovoo (Odon Qulu Obo Ul), elevation 1185.7 m, Shirgala (Xirgala) (peak 1319.7) to Shargal Shovgor (Xargal Xobgor), elevation 1316.0 m. Continuing roughly east, then ESE, it runs through a point about 5.2 km southwest of peak 1324.4 Archiin (Arqin or Archin), elevation 1324.6 m, to peak 1218.4 (peak 1221.0) and comes straight to peak 1314.8 (peak 1315). It then runs roughly ESE to Bayan Khushuu (Bayan Huxu) about 4 km WNW of Jargalant Ukhaa Ovoo (Jargalant Uha Obo), elevation 1296.6 m.

19. From Bayan Khushuu (Bayan Huxu), which is about 4 km WNW of Jargalant Ukhaa Ovoo (Jargalant Uha Obo), elevation 1296.6 m, the boundary line runs roughly northeast, over Ulaan Ovoo (Ulan Obo), elevation 1119.0 m (peak 1222.0) to Ar Modongiin Ulaan Ovoo (Mogoit Obo), then straight on to peak 1388.0 (an unnamed ovoo about 1.1 km southwest of peak 1412.0), then on to a point about 0.4 km southeast of peak 1411.0 (peak 1412.0), then straight along to Berkh Nuruuny Olon Ovoo, elevation 1436.1 m (Olon Obo, elevation 1437.0 m). From that point, it curves to the northeast, passes through 1440.7, to Öndör Maanitiin Ovoo (Ondor Manit), elevation 1500.1 m, then straight on to peak 1381.0 (about 2.4 km southwest of peak 1412.1). It continues straight along to Khangil Bulag (Hanggilag Bulag) and on a little farther to Zereglee (Jeregle), elevation 1488.0 m (peak 1484.4), then goes on to Bүdүүн Tolgoi (Budun Tolgoi), elevation 1548.0 m (a peak west of peak 1544.2), then turns east to peak 1544.2 and goes on to 1525.0 (an unnamed ovoo about 7 km WNW of Achaagiin (Aqa), elevation 1576.6 m) and comes straight to Khögniin Bor Tolgoi (Hognin Tolgoi), elevation 1476.9 m. From that point, it continues its course straight to a point about 0.3 km south of Khögniin Bulag (Hugin-Bulag), then as far as Ulaan Ovoo (Ulan Obo), elevation 1539.0 m (Shaazant (Shazant), elevation 1544 m), and proceeds straight on to Lamtyн Dөsh (Lamtin Dox), elevation 1572.2 m (1574.0 m).

20. From Lamtyн Dөsh (Lamtin Dox), elevation 1572.2 m (1574.0 m) the boundary line runs straight NNE for a distance of about 5 km, comes to a place about 5.5 km SSE of Ukhaa Tolgoi (Barun-Simhi), elevation 1538.6 m, then proceeds straight NNE to a point about 2.5 km ENE of Ukhaa Tolgoi (Barun-Simhi), elevation 1538.6 m, then directly on to Talyn Ukhaa Ovoo (Talin Uha Obo), elevation 1469.0 m (situated about 1.3 km NNE of Siimkhii (Simhi), elevation 1524.4 m). The line then proceeds straight on to Yagaan Tolgoi (Yagan Tolgoi), elevation 1567.1 m, then continues along till it reaches a small mountain top about 1.7 km SSE of Senjitiin Öndör (Senjitin Har Ondor), elevation 1599.5 m, then continues southeast to peak 1461.0 (a mountain top situated about 1.3 km SSE of Bayan Örgөө (Bayan-Urgun), elevation 1507.0 m), then runs on without deviating to peak 1442.0 (a small mountain top about 2.5 km southwest of peak 1460.1). It then proceeds roughly east to peak 1510.5 and continues on straight to Taijiin Ovoo (Taijin Obo), elevation

1433.0 m (a small mountain top about 4.1 km SSE of peak 1600.1). The boundary then continues its course in a straight line to Züün Bayan Mend, elevation 1335.7 m (Udgan Del, elevation 1336.0 m), then runs straight on to Baruun Kholboo Ulaan, elevation 1289.5 m (Holbo Tolgoi, elevation 1290 m), after which it continues along Baruun Mognon, elevation 1462.2 m (Barun Managur, elevation 1464.0 m), then veers northeast as far as peak 1291.9 (peak 1292.4). From that point, it proceeds straight on to Dүmben (Suih Qagam, elevation 1280.2 m), turns slightly northeast, then ENE and goes through a place situated about 1 km SSW of peak 1189.8. From that point, it winds to the east as far as Mount Lachinbandad (Lamhain Obo, elevation 1232 m).

21. From Mount Lachinbandad (Lamhain Obo), elevation 1232 m, the boundary line runs ENE, then winds to the northeast, goes through three unnamed peaks to Shar Өндөр (Xar Ondor) (peak 980.1) goes on to the northeast to Bichigt Tolgoi (Biqigt Tolgoi), elevation 928.3 m, then continues straight on east for about 1.6 km, then roughly NNW for about 6.8 km, then winds up to a point about 3 km east of Uushgiin Ulaan (Ushijin-Ulan), elevation 910.2 m, and continues roughly NNE to a point about 2 km ESE of peak 763.8. From that point, it continues straight on to peak 790.3 and on to Talyn Mankhan (Ulan Orbong) and on to a place situated about 1 km southwest of Gantsyn Shүү (Ganqin Xu) pond. It goes straight through the centre of Gantsyn Shүү (Ganqin Xu) pond to a point about 1.1 km northeast of the pond, then runs straight on the west bank of a small unnamed lake situated about 4.8 km WSW of peak 884.7. It continues straight on east, through the lake and ENE to a place situated about 1.5 km northwest of Baruun Shar Ukhaa (Bayan Modni Qagan Tolgoi) and then winds NNW, then northeast, as far as Dund Ukhaa (Dund Uha). It continues along the mountain ridge ESE to Züün Borolj (Hamgatin Budun), elevation 978.4 m, then runs straight through the northern edge of a lake situated about 5.6 km west of Ikh Khadat (Ih Hadat) (peak 952.9) as far as a point situated south of desert Davaajav (Dawajav), then continues straight on to Ikh Khadat (Ih Hadat) (peak 952.9), and continues its course straight along to a point north of desert Gün Mankhan (Gun Manghan) and south of guardhouse of the Mongolian border post (Ikh Ail). The line then proceeds straight to a peak situated about 4.4 km southeast of Khөvdön Tolgoi (Huwduin-Tolgoi) (peak 906.8), then turns roughly NNE, goes through Baga Nүkht (Baga Nuht) (a peak situated about 2 km southeast of peak 894.4), then through Ikh Nүkht (Ih Nuht) (a peak situated about 1.7 km southeast of peak 881.6) and peak 869.6 until it reaches Dulga Dovog (Dulaga Dobog) (peak 886.3), whence it proceeds straight on to peak 938.

22. From peak 938, the boundary line winds ENE to peak 942.2, continues along a mountain ridge roughly southeast, goes through Oni Khötöl (Oni Hotol) (peak 961.8) and comes to Urt Guuny Ekh (Urt Guni Eh) (peak 986.6). From there, it winds along the mountain ridge northeast, goes through peak 963.9 as far as Sharnig (Xarnig) (peak 1004), then curves northeast, through peak 934.0 and a mountain top 0.9 km southeast of peak 967.2 to a small mountain top about 0.8 km ESE of Khuld Uul (Huld-Ula), elevation 1112.0 m. From there, it curves ENE, goes across a mountain ridge situated about 2.3 km ESE of peak 1017.5, then continues roughly ESE and comes to peak 927.4. It then runs roughly straight on to Toson Tolgoi (Xar Engger), elevation 932 m, and on to Eremt (Eremt) (peak 845.5), then northeast, curving ESE through peak 945.6 to Dung Tsagaan (Dung Qagan) — a mountain top situated about 1.5 km WSW of peak 1014.0 — then taking a turn roughly east to an unnamed mountain top situated about 0.9 km WSW of peak 1034.5. It then goes on along a mountain ridge northwest to peak 969.8, then turns roughly northeast, through peak

1047.9, to Namjil Uul (Xapa Ul), elevation 1096.3 m, turns ENE, then southeast until it comes to peak 1123.0, whence it turns SSE along a mountain ridge as far as a mountain top situated about 1.3 km north of peak 1114.2. From that point, it continues its course NE to peak 1030.7, continues its course roughly southeast to peak 1089.0, then curves along a mountain ridge, through peak 1142.7 and peak 1185.4, until it reaches the place where the Buyan (Togai) River embraces one of its tributaries from the south.

23. From the place where the Buyan (Togai) River is met by one of its tributaries flowing up from the south, the boundary line goes straight to peak 1111.2, continues on to peak 1082.6, then continues for about 3.1 km eastward until it comes to an unnamed mountain top. From there, it follows the mountain ridge roughly southeast, then ENE to peak 1309.5, then it runs roughly ENE and crosses the Guut (Gut) River as far as peak 1319.6, then, following the watershed with the Guut (Gut) River on one side and the Galdastai (Narin) River on the other, it runs roughly southeast, through Ukhaatyn Ovoo (Uhatin Obo) (peak 1400.1) to a mountain top situated about 1.9 km northeast of peak 1470.8 (Öndör Oroin Ovoo (Ondor Oroin Obo), elevation 1470 m). From that point, it follows the watershed with the Örgön (Urgun) River on one side and the Galdastai (Narin) River on the other as well as the Baruun Salaa of the Büriin River (Dorobduger Burin Taban Sala), through Madon Zamyn Tsagaan Davaany Ovoo (Haljan Oroin Obo), elevation 1377 m, and Bayan Kheer Uul (Haljan Oroin), elevation 1492.4 m, to the top of Mount Soyolz Uul (Bogd), elevation 1503.0 m.

24. From the top of Mount Soyolz Uul (Bogd), elevation 1503.0 m, the boundary line goes NNE along a mountain ridge to the junction of the two roads, then follows the northern prong as far as another junction. From there, it runs along the eastern prong and comes to a point situated about 2.4 km northwest of peak 1309.6. It then leaves the road to follow in a northwesterly direction the course of an unnamed river to the point where it meets Züün Salaa (Hoyordugar Burin Taban Sala) of the Büriin River. From that point, the line dips along the river to the place where it intersects a road, then winds northwards along the road to the place Khorchin Olom (Horqin Olom or Horchin-Olom) where the road crosses the Nömrög (Nomrog) River. It then continues for about 0.3 km straight WNW, covers about 1.4 km straight northwest as far as Nömrögiin Ovoo (Nomrogin Obo) about 2 km southwest of peak 1242. From that point, it proceeds straight to peak 1232.9 and on to peak 1280.4 before it comes to peak 1228.6.

25. From peak 1228.6, the boundary line runs NNW to an unnamed river, then along the river to a point situated about 1.3 km northeast of peak 1249.6, then leaves the river and proceeds roughly northwest, crossing the Nariin (Narin) River at a point about 1.7 km northeast of peak 1213.7. It then winds NNE to Amralt Uul (Amralt Ul), continues straight on to Mount Nagat Uul (Nagat), then goes on straight as far as Khadat Uul (Hadat Ul), then on to the Khujirt (Hujirt) River situated about 1.4 km northeast of peak 1174.8, after which it follows the river until it flows into the Nömrög (Nomrog) River, then continues along the Nömrög (Nomrog) River until it meets the Khalkhyn Gol (Halh) River, goes along the Khalkhyn Gol (Halh) River and comes to a point 3.1 km NNW of peak 877.8. At that point, it leaves the river and turns roughly NNE to Kharaat Uulyn Ovoo (Harat Ulin Obo) — a mountain top situated about 3.35 km southeast of Baruun Öndör (Barun Ondor), elevation 1013.5 m. It then proceeds NNW to a small mountain top about 0.6 km east of peak 988.9, then straight on to Ers Uulyn Ovoo (Ers Ulin Obo), which

is about 1.2 km northeast of peak 899.7, then continues straight on to Khuld Uul (Darhan Ul), elevation 973.0 m, then straight on to Nomon Khan Bүrd Ovoo (Nomon Han Burd Obo), about 4.5 km ENE of peak 761.2. It then continues straight to an ovoo Shiliin Khudgiin Ovoo (Xilin Hudgin Obo or Shilin-Hudgin-Obo) 0.1 km southeast of Shiliin Khudag (Xilin Hudag), passes through peak 706.2 and runs as far as the Khalkhyn Gol (Halh) River. It runs down along the Khalkhyn Gol (Halh) River to the point of confluence with the Sharilj (Xarilj) River. From that point of confluence, it follows the Sharilj (Xarilj) River to a point about 0.2 km west of peak 589.0 on the north bank, then leaves the river and crosses the Orshuun (Orsun) River as far as Ulaan Gangyn Ovoo (Muhar Obo), elevation 591.2 m, on the west bank of that river. From that point, it proceeds straight on southwest to the bank of lake Buir (Buir) about 2.65 km west of peak 585.9, then crosses lake Buir (Buir) to the opposite bank about 0.95 km northeast of peak 585.9. It then runs straight on southwest for a distance of 1.2 km to a point situated about 0.5 km WNW of peak 585.9 and proceeds straight on until it comes to Shiliin Ovoony Khonkhor (Xilin Oboni Honghor) which is about 3.9 km ESE of peak 602.0.

26. From Shiliin Ovoony Khonkhor (Xilin Oboni Honghor), about 3.9 km ESE of peak 602.0, the boundary line extends straight northwest to a point Modon Kashaatyn Modon Temdeg (Modon Haxatin Modon Temdeg or Modon Hashatin Modon Temdeg) about 2 km NNE of peak 616.2, then runs straight on to Ar Bulgiin Modon Temdeg (Ar Dulin Modon Temdeg), elevation 598.4 m, and continues WNW, then WSW up to a point situated about 2.9 km southeast of marker No. 633.6. From that point, it runs straight along to a point about 2.4 km SSE of peak 571.5, through a point between two wells at Ar Bulgiin Khoyor Khudag (Hul Ders Hudag), continues straight to peak 634.0, then continues on to peak 622.6. It continues to run straight to Yeenchnii Ovoo (Yenqin), elevation 627.0 m, then to Khashaat Ovoo (Haxat Obo) (peak 698.2). It runs on straight to the Kherlen Gol (Herleng) River about 2.4 km northeast of peak 667.3, goes up along the river to a point about 1.15 km southwest of Khorkhoityn Bulag (Horhoitin Bulag), then leaves the river and goes straight on to Өндгөнтин Tokhoi (Horhoitin Obo), elevation 641.8 m. It then continues straight on to Бүркхеерин Ovoo (Burher Ul), elevation 764.7 m, and goes on to Zараагийн Ovoo (Jara Ul), elevation 827.8 m, and further to Khavgaityn Ovoo (Harulin Obo), elevation 862.9 m, then straight to Shavart Bulgiin Ovoo (Xabart Obo), elevation 810.8 m. It runs on straight through peak 721.5, Mount Chonot Uul (Ihnarst), elevation 864.2 m, and peak 775.0 to Shirchinii Crigol (Xirin Obo), elevation 764.3 m. From that point, it runs straight to peak 645.5 Tarvagan Dakhyn Ovoo (Tarbagan Dahin Obo), elevation 645.0 m, northeast of Targan Tsagaan Nuur (Targan Nur), which is the terminal at the eastern end of the Mongolian-Chinese border.

The boundary line between the two countries described in this article is indicated on the maps in Mongolian and Chinese on the scale 1:1,000,000 annexed to this Treaty.¹

Article II. The Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. In all segments where rivers form the boundary, the median of the channel of the mainstream shall constitute the border; in the event of a change in the bed of the main stream of a boundary river, the previous boundary line shall be maintained unless the Parties decide otherwise.

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

The waters of the boundary rivers shall be used jointly by the Parties and the modalities for their use shall be established at a later stage by the competent authorities of both Parties by means of consultations.

2. The islets and sand dunes situated in the boundary rivers near the Mongolian bank shall belong to Mongolia, and those near the Chinese bank shall belong to China. The Parties shall decide after consultation to which Party the islets and sand dunes situated on the median of the channel of the main stream shall belong. In accordance with the same principle, they shall decide to which Party the islets and sand dunes which will form after the land survey shall belong.

3. All wells and springs which straddle the boundary line between the two countries shall belong to both Parties, which shall manage and use them jointly. The modalities for their management and use shall be established at a later stage by the competent authorities of both Parties by means of consultations.

4. All roads which form part of the border shall belong to both Parties, which shall manage and use them jointly. The modalities for their management and use shall be established at a later stage by the competent authorities of the Parties by means of consultations.

Article III. The Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. As soon as this Treaty enters into force, there shall be established a joint Mongolian-Chinese Boundary Commission with the task of carrying out the land survey and the demarcations of the border along its full length in accordance with the stipulation in article I of this Treaty and of preparing a draft protocol on the boundary between the two countries and drawing boundary maps on which the configuration of the boundary line and the locations of the boundary posts will be shown in detail.

2. The protocol and boundary maps referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall, upon signature by the representatives of the Governments of the two Parties to signal their entry into force, become annexes to this Treaty, and the boundary maps to be drawn by the Boundary Commission shall replace the maps annexed to this Treaty.

3. After the protocol and boundary maps mentioned above have been signed, the mandate of the Joint Mongolian-Chinese Boundary Commission shall immediately be terminated.

Article IV. This Treaty shall be ratified by the two Parties and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Ulan Bator as soon as possible.

This Treaty shall come into force on the day the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

All documents relating to the border between the two countries and any annexed maps in existence prior to the conclusion of this Treaty shall become null and void the day this Treaty enters into force, except for the procès-verbal signed on 17 November 1962 by the Delegation of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

DONE at Beijing on 26 December 1962, in two copies in the Mongolian and Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

[YUMJAGIN TSEDENBAL]

[ZHOU ENLAI]

Plenipotentiary

Plenipotentiary

of the the Mongolian People's Republic

of the People's Republic of China

PROCÈS-VERBAL OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE DELEGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE DELEGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO SETTLE THE PROBLEM OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The first conference between the delegation of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China to settle the problem of the boundary between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China was held from 12 October to 17 November 1962 at Ulan Bator, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The participants in the conference were:

For the Mongolian People's Republic: Sandaghin Sosorbaram, head of the delegation of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic; Bazaryn Tseden-Ish, Damdinnaraghin Bata, Dendevin Tserendorj and Banzaryn Sodovsourean, members of the delegation;

For the People's Republic of China: Ji Pengfei, head of the delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China; Zhou Qiuye and Zheng Ti, members of the delegation.

The advisers and secretaries of the two delegations also participated in the conference.

At this conference, the Parties held discussions on the subject of the boundary lines proposed by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China, respectively. In a spirit of proletarian internationalism and desirous of developing and strengthening still further the fraternal and indestructible friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries and in accordance with the principles of mutual respect, equality and reciprocal advantages, mutual understanding and reciprocal concessions, they held consultations in a friendly atmosphere and have agreed as follows:

I

The Parties have agreed on the demarcation on the maps of the boundary between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China with regard to all the contiguous areas of the two countries. The boundary between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China demarcated by the Parties is shown on the maps on the scale of 1:1,000,000 in the Mongolian and Chinese languages which are annexed to this procès-verbal together with explanatory notes. The aforesaid maps and explanatory notes form part of this procès-verbal.

The two Parties will draft more detailed explanations at Beijing concerning the configuration of the entire boundary line between the two countries by referring to the maps of the two Parties on the scale greater than 1:1,000,000 and the demarcation of the boundary will be based on those explanations in the Border Treaty to be signed by the Governments of the two countries.

II

At the request of the Mongolian Party, the Chinese Party agrees that the northwestern part of the area of Mount Bogd (called Soyolz Uul by the Mongolian Party) and a zone situated west of Gün Mankhan (called region of the Davaajav Desert by the Mongolian Party) should be attributed to the Mongolian People's Republic. And at the request of the Chinese Party, the Mongolian Party agrees that a zone situated north of Sharilj (Xarij) River should be attributed to the People's Republic of China.

III

The Parties have agreed, in conformity with the agreement reached at this Conference, to draw up the Border Treaty between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic

of China. The two delegations have proposed that the Border Treaty should be signed at Beijing by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Prime Minister of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China. The task of drafting the Border Treaty shall be carried out at Beijing, capital of the People's Republic of China, by the delegations of the Governments of the two countries and the date shall be fixed by means of consultations between the two Parties through diplomatic channels.

IV

The Parties have agreed that after signature and ratification of the Border Treaty by the two Parties, a Joint Commission should immediately be established with the task of making a survey of the land and of demarcating the entire boundary, drawing up the boundary protocol and the boundary maps on which the configuration of the entire boundary line and the locations of the boundary posts will be shown in detail. Once that work is completed, the protocol and detailed maps of the boundary prepared by the Joint Commission will be signed by the representatives of the two Governments and will become annexes to the Border Treaty.

The members of the Joint Commission, their number and the date for the commencement of their work will be established by means of consultations between the heads of delegation of the two Parties through diplomatic channels.

V

This procès-verbal will serve as a basis for the drafting of the border treaty between the two countries and will become an annex to the Border Treaty concluded between the two Governments once the Treaty enters into force.

This procès-verbal shall take effect from the day it is signed.

DONE at Ulan Bator, on 17 November 1962, in two copies in the Mongolian and Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

[SANDAGHIN SOSORBARAM]

Head of the Delegation of the Government
of the Mongolian People's Republic

[JI PENGFEI]

Head of the Delegation of the Government
of the People's Republic of China

ANNEX

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

In these explanatory notes, the segments of the border demarcated according to the boundary line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties are described on the basis of the maps on a scale of 1:1,000,000 of the proposed boundary line submitted by the Government of the People's Republic of China on 11 June 1962 and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on 18 July 1958, respectively. The segments of the border demarcated according to the boundary line proposed by the Chinese Party are described on the basis of the map of the proposed boundary line submitted by the Chinese Government; and the segments of the border demarcated according to the line proposed by the Mongolian Party are described on the basis of the map of the proposed line submitted by the Mongolian Government. The place names which do not appear on the aforesaid maps are shown with reference to the map on the scale of 1:200,000 of the Chinese Party and the map on the scale of 1:100,000 of the Mongolian Party.

The segments of the Sino-Mongolian border demarcated by agreement between the Parties are as follows:

1. At the western end of the Sino-Mongolian border, from peak 4050 on Mount Huiten Shan (called Tavan Bogd Uul by the Mongolian Party) of the Altai range (called Mongol Altai range by the Mongolian Party), the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties up to a point of the mountain ridge about 3 km northwest of Urt Bulgiin Davaa (Urt Bulgin Daba). (For the segment between Somin Davaa (Somin Daba or Somin-Daba) and Takhilgyn Davaa (Tahilgin Daba) the Parties have agreed that the watershed should serve as the boundary.)

2. From the point on the mountain ridge situated about 3 km northwest of Urt Bulgiin Davaa (Urt Bulgin Daba), the border follows the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to Urt Bulgiin Davaa (Urt Bulgin Daba), then proceeds roughly northeast along the ridge line separating the Khüiten (Huiten) River (cf. the Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000; Khavtsal Bulgiin Gol on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and the Urt Bulag (Urt Bulag) gully, then turns east as far as the northern slope of peak 2295 (peak 2295.6) on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

From there it proceeds northeast along the edge of a forest which appears on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000 and down the mountain to the Yamaat (Yamat) River, then continues towards the lower part of that river to a point where a road crosses it, then follows the road (which belongs to both Parties and is used jointly by them) situated on the south bank and comes out at the Yamaat (Yamat) River. Then it follows the Yamaat (Yamat) River up to the point where the river cuts across Urt Bulag (Urt Bulag) gully, then runs roughly southeast up the mountain ridge to peak 2761.2 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), continues the length of the ridge line, with the Yamaat (Yamat) on one side and the Xinjin Gou River on the other, Shine Salaa (Xinjin Gou) River (on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), dipping approximately southeast up to the confluence of Xinjin Gou and the Yolt (Yolt) River, then down the Yolt (Yolt) River to the point where the Yolt (Yolt) meets Ikh Türgen (Ih Turgen) River (cf. the Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000; Baga Türgen River on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000). From that point it follows the line proposed by the Chinese Party up to peak 3029.

3. From peak 3029, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties up to a point on the mountain ridge about 1 km west of peak 3039.9 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

4. From that point, the boundary goes along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party up to peak 2998.2 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

5. From peak 2998.2, the boundary runs the length of the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to Khalzan Davaa (Haljan Daba), elevation 3042 m.

6. From Khalzan Davaa (Haljan Daba), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to a point on the Khargait (Hargait) River, then runs up along the Khargait (Hargait) River to the point where the latter meets the Tsagaan Chulut Gol (Tsagan-Chulut-Gol) River (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), then proceeds towards the upper part of the river to a point where it is crossed by a road and follows that road southeast to a crossroads, where it takes the west to another crossroads, where it turns east to a third crossroads, where it runs along the eastern prong towards the south till it comes to another junction, where it takes the western prong to the junction of three roads. From that point, it proceeds straight on for about 1.6 km southwest to peak 1727.0 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), then continues straight to peak 1496.4 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and along a road going southwest till it comes to a crossroads. Taking the eastern prong, and continuing southwest, it comes to a point about 1.1 km NNE of peak 1458.6 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000). From there, it turns SSW first as far as peak 1458.6

and then straight on to Ikh Shar (Ih Xar Bulag) spring and from there, following the Ikh Shar (Ih Xar Bulag) gully, to a point about 1.15 km WSW of peak 1458.6. It runs on following the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to the Siikh Ulaan Tolgoi (Sih-Ulan-Tolgoi), elevation 1187.8 m (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000). (The waterways, roads, and springs in this segment of the border belong to both Parties and are used jointly by them.)

7. From Siikh Ulaan Tolgoi (Sih-Ulan-Tolgoi), the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties and runs to Tömöriin Khar (Tomorin Har), elevation 1520 m, Tömöriin Khar Uul (Tomorin Har Ul or Tumurin-Har-Ula), elevation 1520.2 m on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

8. From Tömöriin Khar (Tomorin Har), the boundary runs straight southeast to a crossroads, then follows the road going southeast to a point about 2.5 km north of peak 1682.3 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and goes on straight south to peak 1682.3, then continues straight on to peak 2046.7 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) before running straight into peak 2540 (peak 2540.2 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000). It then proceeds ENE about 2.6 km and cuts across Khujirt (Hujirt) gully, coming out at a crossroads, then taking the road ESE, crossing Nariin Khargaityn Gol (Xiaosongshu Gou) on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000 and continues along that road ESE to a point where the road crosses an unnamed tributary east Nariin Khargaityn Gol (Xiaosongshu Gou). It goes up along the tributary roughly south about 0.2 km to an unnamed spring, then directly southeast to another unnamed spring situated about 2.85 km WSW of peak 2409.8 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), then straight on SSW to a rocky peak about 2.5 km northeast of Altan Ovoo (Altan Obo), elevation 3287 m (Dünkhger (Dunghger), elevation 3287.2 m on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and proceeds straight on to Altan Ovoo (Altan Obo). (The roads, waterways and springs situated in this segment of the border belong to both Parties and are used jointly by them.)

9. From Altan Ovoo (Altan Obo), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Mongolian Party as far as Khökh Argiin Shovgor (Hoh Argin Xobgor), elevation 2029.2 m (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), then runs straight on to peak 1773.8 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and on to peak 1655.8 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale 1:100,000). From there, it continues straight on to 1765.0 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), then proceeds on to peak 1835.8 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and crosses a road about 0.35 km northeast of Bichigt Us (Baixinggig Us) spring and climbs straight up to a height about 3.9 km northwest of peak 2429 (peak 2429.9 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100 000), from which it goes on as far as peak 2429 and continues following the line proposed by the Mongolian Party up to a mountain top about 3 km northwest of peak 2918.5 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

10. From the mountain top about 3 km northwest of peak 2918.5, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties up to Gokh Uul (Goh Ul) which is peak 2392.0 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

11. From Gokh Uul (Goh Ul), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to a mountain top situated 0.3 km WSW of Makhir Khüren (Mahir Hureng), elevation 1417.6 m (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), then runs on ENE along a mountain ridge to Makhir Khüren (Mahir Hureng) and continues straight on to Govi Khonin Us Bulag (Gobi-Honin-Uzni-Bulag) (the spring belongs to both Parties and is used jointly by them). From there, it proceeds straight along to peak 882, Borgiot Tolgoi (Borgiot-Tolgoi, elevation 882.8 m on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and continues following the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to a point about 4.5 km ESE of that peak.

12. From the point about 4.5 km ESE of peak 882, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties as far as Talyn Meltsiin Öndör Ovoo (Talin Meltesin Ondor Obo), which is peak 1456 on the Mongolian map.

13. From Talyn Meltsiin Öndör Ovoo (Talın Meltesin Ondur Obo), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to Khalkhyn Baruun Ömnö Ovoo (Halhin Barun Omon Obo), elevation 1654 m, then straight on to peak 1285.2 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and continues on to a point situated between Naran Sevestein Bulag (Naran Sebstein Bulag) spring and the guard-house of a border post of the Mongolian Party. From there, it runs on to Naran Sevestein Öndör Ovoo (Naran Sebstein Ondor Obo), which is peak 1380.6 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000, then continues straight to peak 1121 (peak 1121.3 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and then comes directly to Dognogor Ovoo (Dognogor Obo), which is peak 1217 on the Mongolian map, passing through peak 1215.8 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and peak 1141.3 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000). From that point, it goes straight on to Gurvan Üneged Ulaan Ovoo (Dogxin Gurban Ondor Obo), elevation 1225 m on the Mongolian map, then proceeds straight to Adag Boomyn Khudag (Adag-Bomin-Hudag) (this well belongs to both Parties and is used jointly by them), then along a road about 0.7 km north until it reaches a crossroads. Then it goes straight on to peak 1000.5 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), then on as far as Tsagaan Uul (Qagan Ul), elevation 1030 m, then straight on to Ulaan Tsonj (Ulan Qonjin) which is peak 1067.8 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

14. From Ulaan Tsonj (Ulan Qonjin), the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties as far as Alag Uul (Alag Ul), elevation 1337 m.

15. From Alag Uul (Alag Ul), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Chinese Party till it reaches Khökh Morityn Uul (Hoh Moritin Ul), elevation 1395 m.

16. From Khökh Morityn Uul (Hoh Moritin Ul), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Mongolian Party as far as Onchiin Ovoo (Haihuigun) on the Mongolian map, elevation 1061 m.

17. From Onchiin Ovoo (Haihuigun), the boundary goes south along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to a point about 2.4 km north of Khüren Bosgyn Ovoo (Hureng Bosgin Obo), elevation 880 m, then straight on to peak 858.3 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and then proceeds directly on until it comes to a dry gully situated about 3 km WSW of peak 855.0 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000). From there it continues in a straight line southeast to a mountain top about 0.7 km southwest of peak 803.3 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and goes on, following the line proposed by the Mongolian Party, as far as a point about 1 km northeast of peak 803.3.

18. From the point about 1 km northeast of peak 803.3, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to Khudgiin Tsagaan Khushuuny Ovoo (Xilin Qagan Huxu Obo), elevation 862.8 m on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

19. From Khudgiin Tsagaan Khushuuny Ovoo (Xilin Qagan Huxu Obo), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Mongolian Party as far as Ulaan Teegiin Ovoo (Nurin Gun Ulan Tegin Obo) on the Mongolian map, elevation 906 m.

20. From Ulaan Teegiin Ovoo (Nurin Gun Ulan Tegin Obo), the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties as far as Modon Ovoo (Modon Obo).

21. From Modon Ovoo (Modon Obo), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Mongolian Party up to two wells at Bor Khushuu (Bor Huxu) (the wells belong to the two Parties and are used jointly by them), then goes on straight for about 5.5 km NNE to a mountain top about 2.5 km SSW of Khuts Uul (Huts-Ula), elevation 1071 m, then follows the line proposed by the Chinese Party up to Khökh Khushuu (Hoh Huxu), which is about 2.9 km southeast of peak 1072.7 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000. From that point, it runs on straight about 2 km southeast to a point about 3.9 km southwest of peak 1064.4 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and continues along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party as far as Shatankhai (Xatanghai), which is about 1 km east of Dovjoony Us (Dowjoni-Us) well on the Mongolian map on the sale of 1:100,000.

22. From Shatankhai (Xatanghai), the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties as far as Erdene Ovoo (Erden Obo) which is peak 1234.0 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

23. From Erdene Ovoo (Erden Obo), the boundary proceeds straight east to a height about 7.3 km east of that ovoo, then on ESE to a height about 1.1 km northwest of Sulangiin Takhilt Ovoo (Sulanggin Ul), on the Mongolian map, elevation 1423 m. It then runs straight southeast to Sulangiin Takhilt Ovoo (Sulanggin Ul), then it proceeds straight northeast to Ikh Tsagaan Nuruu (Ih Qagan Nuru) (cf. the Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000), about 2.95 km southeast of peak 1403.0 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000 and continues its course straight to the top of the eastern slope of a mountain situated about 0.75 km northwest of Chuluun Ovoo (Qulun Obo) which is peak 1341.8 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000. From there, it runs on to Chuluun Ovoo (Qulun Obo), then straight on to Gūshe (Guxe) (peak 1334.2 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) (cf. the Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000), then proceeds straight to a point about 1.35 km WNW of Ulaan Tolgoin Khudag (Ulan Tolgoin Hudag), past Ar Dersnii Khudag (Ar Dersni Hudag) (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) (the well belongs to both Parties and is used jointly by them). It then continues straight along for about 1.85 km ENE as far as Algiin Khorch (Algin Herq) (cf. the Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000), which is about 1.1 km NNE of Ulaan Tolgoin Khudag (Ulan Tolgoin Hudag) then straight ENE to Khar Tolgoi (Har Tolgoi) on the Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000 (on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000 Khar Tolgoi (Har Tolgoi) is about 1.4 km NNE of peak 1213.2). It then continues straight to Tsagaan Nuuryn Dörvöljin Khüren (Qagan Nurin Dorboljin Hureng) on the Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000 (on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000 about 2.6 km NE of peak 1213.2). The line then turns east to Tsagaan Nuuryn Ovoo (Tsagan-Nurin Obo) (on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000, it lies about 2.1 km southeast of peak 1202) and continues along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party as far as the northeastern edge of the Tsagaan Nuuryn (Tsagan-Nurin) depression.

24. From the northeastern edge of the Tsagaan Nuur (Tsagan-Nurin), the boundary runs along the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties up to Tsar Uulyn Takhilgat Ovoo (Xar Obo), elevation 1328.4 m on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

25. From Tsar Uulyn Takhilgat Ovoo (Xar Obo), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Chinese Party until it comes to a point where a small road, emerging at Arvan Khoyor Ovoo (Arban-Hoyor-Obo), in the Mongolian territory, runs southeast to China and crosses the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties.

26. From that road junction, the boundary proceeds along the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to a point about 5 km ENE of peak 1030.9 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

27. From that point, the boundary proceeds along the line proposed by the Chinese Party until it comes to a point about 3.3 km SSE of peak 1084.3 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

28. From that point about 3.3 km SSE of peak 1084.3, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties up to a point situated about 2.2 km ENE of peak 1090.9 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

29. From that point about 2.2 km ENE of peak 1090.9, the boundary proceeds along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party up to a point about 7.9 km southeast of Atsyn Uul (Arxant Ul), elevation 1179 m.

30. From the point about 7.9 km southeast of Atsyn Uul (Arxant Ul), the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties up to peak 1156.3 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

31. From peak 1156.3, the boundary proceeds along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party up to point situated about 1.6 km east of Zakhyn Us (Jahan Us) well.

32. From the point about 1.6 km east of Zakhyn Us (Jahan Us) well, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties until it comes to Süül Tolgoi (Sul Tolgoi), which is about 8.7 km WNW of peak 1122.5 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

33. Süül Tolgoi (Sul Tolgoi), the boundary proceeds along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party up to peak 1285 (which is about 3.2 km WNW of peak 1319.7 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

34. From peak 1285, the boundary runs along the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to a point about 2.8 km SSW of peak 1254.1 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

35. From that point, the boundary runs along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to a point about 1.5 km SSW of peak 1233.7 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

36. From the point about 1.5 km SSW of peak 1233.7, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties up to peak 1218.4 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

37. From peak 1218.4, the boundary continues in a straight line to peak 1314.8 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), passes through peak 1286.8 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and continues along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to the junction of a small road and the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties.

38. From that junction, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties up to Bayan Khushuu (Bayan Huxu), which is situated about 5 km west of Jargalant Ukhaa Ovoo (Uha Obo) on the Mongolian map.

39. From Bayan Khushuu (Bayan Huxu), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Chinese Party to peak 1436.

40. From peak 1436, the boundary proceeds along the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties up to Öndör Maanityn Ovoo (Ondor Manit), peak 1500.1 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

41. From Öndör Maanit (Ondor Manit), the boundary runs on along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party until peak 1544 (peak 1544.2 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

42. From peak 1544, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to a point about 5.5 km southwest of Baga Uul (Baga Ul).

43. From the point about 5.5 km southwest of Baga Uul (Baga Ul), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to peak 1544.4 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

44. From peak 1544.4, the boundary runs on along the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties till it reaches Lamtyn Dösh (Lamtin Dox), elevation 1573 m.

45. From Lamtyn Dösh (Lamtin Dox), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Chinese Party up to peak 1567 (Yagaan Tolgoi (Yagan Tolgoi), elevation 1567.1 m on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

46. From peak 1567, the boundary continues along the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to Lachinbandad Uul (Lamhain Obo) on the Mongolian map, elevation 1232 m.

47. From Lachinbandad Uul (Lamhain Obo), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Chinese Party until it comes to Bichigt Tolgoi (Biqigt Tolgoi) (which is peak 928.3 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), elevation 928 m. It then proceeds straight east for a distance of about 1.6 km and then continues along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party up to a point about 3 km east of peak 910.2 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

48. From the point about 3 km east of peak 910.2, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties up to a point about 2 km ESE of peak 763.8 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

49. From the point about 2 km ESE of peak 763.8, the boundary proceeds along the line proposed by the Chinese Party up to a point situated about 1 km southwest of Gantsyl Shüü (Ganqin Xu) pond, then continues straight, cutting through the middle of Gantsyl Shüü (Ganqin Xu) pond to a point about 1.1 km northeast of the pond, then continues along the line proposed by the Chinese Party, to a point situated about 1.5 km northwest of Baruun Shar Uul (Bayan Modni Qagan Tolgoi) on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

50. From the point about 1.5 km northwest of Bayan Modny Tsagaan Tolgoi (Bayan Modni Qagan Tolgoi), the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties as far as a peak (Dund Ukhaa (Dund Uha)) on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) about 5 km WNW of peak 978 (peak 978.4 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

51. From that peak, the boundary proceeds the length of the line proposed by the Mongolian Party up to peak 978.

52. From peak 978, the boundary runs straight ESE, through the north bank of a lake situated west of peak 952 (peak 952.9 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) to a point south of a desert (called by the Mongolian Party the Davaajav Desert). From there, it runs straight east to peak 952.

53. From peak 952, the boundary proceeds in a straight line up to a point north of the Gün Mankhan (Gun Manghan) Desert and the south of the guardhouse of the Ikh Ailyn (Ih-Ail) border post of the Mongolian Party, then continues straight up to an unnamed mountain top about 4.4 km southeast of peak 906 (peak 906.8 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000). Then it runs along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to Baga Nükht (Baga Nuht) (cf. Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000) which is situated at a point about 5.15 km ENE of peak 906.

54. From Baga Nükht (Baga Nuht), the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to Oni Khötöl (Oni Hotol), peak 961.8 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

55. From Oni Khötöl (Oni Hotol), the boundary proceeds along the line proposed by the Mongolian Party to a point about 2.4 km WSW of peak 1004.

56. From the point about 2.4 km WSW of peak 1004, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to Toson Tolgoi (Toson-Tolgoi), elevation 932 m (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

57. From Toson Tolgoi (Toson-Tolgoi), the boundary follows the line proposed by the Chinese Party and comes to peak 845.5 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

58. From peak 845.5, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties and comes to a point about 4.3 km WSW of Khar Tolgoi (Jodowin-Uha), elevation 904.1 m on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000.

59. From the point about 4.3 km WSW of point 904.1 m, the boundary line follows the line proposed by the Mongolian Party up to an unnamed mountain top about 1.5 km WSW of peak 1014.0 shown on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000 or Dun Tsagaan (Dung Qagan, as indicated on the Chinese map).

60. From Dun Tsagaan (Dung Qagan), the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties and comes to the junction of the Togai River (Buyan River on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) about 3.6 km ESE of Tsagaan Tolgoi (Tsagan-Tolgoi), elevation 1117.9 m (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), with one of its tributaries.

61. From that river junction, the boundary proceeds straight along to peak 1112.2 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and continues along to peak 1082.6 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), then runs on east for about 3.1 km to an unnamed mountain top from which it continues along the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to peak 1319.6 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000, situated about 2.6 km ENE of peak 1309 (peak 1309.5 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

The boundary then goes along the divide with the main channel of the Galdastai (Narin) River on the Mongolian map and the Dörövdügeer Buriin Tavan Tal Gol (Dorobduger Burin Taban Sala) (cf. Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000; Baruun Salaa (Dorobduger Burin Taban Sala) of the Buriin (Burin) River on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000 on one side, and the Guut (Gut) River (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and Örgön (Urgun) on the other, reaching the summit of Mount Soyolz Uul (Bogd), elevation 1503 m, after passing through peak 1400.1 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), Khalzan Oroin Ovoo (Haljan Oroin Obo), elevation 1377 m (cf. the Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000; Modon Zamyn Tsagaan Davaany Ovoo (Modon-Zamin-Tsagan-Dabani-Obo) on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) and Khalzan Oroi (Haljan Oroi), elevation 1492 m (cf. the Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000; Bayan Kheer Uul (Bayan-Her-Ula) on the Mongolian map). From that point, it runs on along the mountain ridge NNE to a junction of two roads, then takes one prong north to another junction of two roads, runs along the eastern prong to a point about 2.4 km northwest of peak 1309.6 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000). At that point, it leaves the road, turns northwest down an unnamed waterway and comes to the junction of that unnamed waterway with the Koyordugaar Buriin Tavan Salaa (cf. the Chinese map on the scale of 1:200,000; the Züün Salaa (Hoyordugar Burin Taban Sala) River on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), then runs on towards the lower part of the river to a point where a wide road crosses the river, then follows that road roughly north to the point where it crosses the Nömrög Gol (Nomrog) River, i.e., the Khorchin Olom (Horqin Olom or Horchin-Olom) River on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000, and continues straight on northwest to Nömörgiin Ovoo (Nomorgin Obo), an unnamed ovoo about 2 km southwest of peak 1242 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000. From there, it proceeds straight on WNW for about 1.1 km to a point situated on the line proposed by the Mongolian Party (the roads and waterways in this segment of the border belong to both Parties and are used jointly by them).

62. From the above-mentioned point, the boundary runs directly WNW to peak 1232.9 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000), then continues the length of the line proposed by the Chinese Party to peak 1228.6 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

63. From peak 1228.6, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to the middle of the Khalkhyn Gol (Halh) River. (The Parties have agreed that the middle and lower channels of the Khujirt (Hujirt) River, the lower channel of the Nömrög (Nomrog) River and a section of the Khalkhyn Gol (Halh) or Khalkh (Halh) River should constitute the boundary.) The middle of the Khalkh (Halh) River is about 3.5 km southwest of peak 609.9 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000).

64. From the middle of the Khalkhyn Gol (Halh) River about 3.5 km southwest of peak 609.9, the boundary goes down along the Khalkhyn Gol (Halh) River to the point where the Khalkh (Halh) and Sharilj (Xarilj) Rivers divide and then runs towards the lower part of the Sharilj (Xarilj) River to the middle of that river, situated west of peak 589.0 (cf. the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000) on the bank of that river.

65. From the middle of the Sharilj (Xarilj) River west of peak 589.0, the boundary follows the line proposed in identical terms by the two Parties to Tarvagan Dakhyn (Tarbagan Dahin), which is peak 645.0 on the Mongolian map on the scale of 1:100,000, the terminal point of the eastern end of the Sino-Mongolian border, which is situated northeast of lake Targan Tsagaan Nuur (on the Mongolian map) or lake Targan Nur.

PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CONCERNING THE BORDER BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China,

Considering that the joint Mongolian-Chinese Boundary Commission, in implementation of the Border Treaty signed on 26 December 1962 between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China, in accordance with the principles of the consultation held on a basis of equality and friendly cooperation, have carried out the demarcation of the boundary line between the two countries in good and due form, and convinced that this will help to consolidate the traditional friendship between the two peoples,

Have, in virtue of the stipulations in article III of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty, concluded this protocol.

PART I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1. The boundary line between Mongolia and China has already been defined by the Joint Mongolian-Chinese Boundary Commission in accordance with the stipulations in article I of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty. The length of the boundary line defined by the Parties is 4672.7153 km, beginning, at the western extremity, from peak 4104.0 (4050) of Mount Tavan Bogd Uul (Huiten Shan) of the Mongol Altai (Altai) range up to, at the eastern extremity, peak 646.7 (645.5) which is situated in the centre of Tarvagan Dakhyn Ovoo (Tarvagan Dahin Obo), elevation 646.7 m (645.0 m).

In view of the fact that certain segments of the boundary indicated on the maps used by the two Parties when they concluded the Border Treaty do not correspond exactly to the actual situation on the ground, the Joint Mongolian-Chinese Boundary Commission, in the course of its work, after consultations based on the actual situation on the ground and in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocal advantages, has defined the boundary line of these segments of the border thus effecting certain modifications in the configuration of the boundary as demarcated in article I of the Border Treaty.

On the basis of the results of the land survey, the Parties, in part II of this protocol, have provided a more detailed and precise description than that contained in article I of the Border Treaty of the boundary between the two countries, which has been inscribed on the maps of the boundary (boundary atlas) between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China annexed to this protocol. Henceforth, the stipulations in this protocol and the aforesaid maps shall prevail with respect to the actual configuration of the boundary between the two countries.

Article 2. All along the Mongolian-Chinese border, the two Parties have erected 639 boundary markers numbering from 1 to 639 and running from west to east. The sites of these boundary markers were selected on the basis of the following principles:

1. Important turns, passes (Davaas (Daba)) and crests or other points through which the boundary line passes;
2. Places where the boundary line joins or leaves the main roads, rivers or lakes;
3. Places where the boundary line crosses railroads, main roads, rivers or lakes;
4. Places adjacent to triangulation points and the main wells and springs which straddle the boundary line.

Article 3. At each site plotted, depending on the topography, a boundary post was erected consisting of a single marker, double marker with the same number or triple marker

with the same number. The posts bearing a single marker were erected on the boundary line, but some were erected in the territory of one of the Parties and specific explanations for those posts appear in part II of this protocol. Posts consisting of double or triple markers were erected depending on the actual features of the terrains either on the boundary line or in the territory of one of the Parties, and specific explanations of those posts also appear in part II of this protocol. The principles determining the positioning of boundary posts with either a single marker or double or triple markers are as follows:

1. On plotted sites on firm ground, posts consisting of a single marker were erected;
2. On plotted sites adjacent to triangulation points, wells and springs which straddle the boundary line, posts consisting of a single marker were erected;
3. On plotted sites in sections where the boundary line joins or leaves roads and where roads constitute the boundary, boundary posts consisting of single markers at the midpoint of roads or double markers with the same number on both sides of the road were erected;
4. On plotted sites where the boundary line joins or leaves rivers, boundary posts consisting of single markers or double markers bearing the same number on both banks of the river were erected;
5. On plotted sites where the boundary line crosses roads, rivers or lakes, boundary posts consisting of single markers or double markers with the same number were erected on both banks of rivers;
6. On plotted sites in sections where rivers constitute the boundary, boundary posts consisting of double markers bearing the same number were erected on both banks;
7. On plotted sites where the boundary line crosses railroads, boundary posts consisting of double markers bearing the same number were erected on both sides of railroad junctions of the two countries;
8. On plotted sites in sections where the boundary line runs along a river to the confluence of two rivers and then leaves that junction, boundary posts consisting of a single marker or triple markers with the same number were erected;
9. On plotted sites in sections where the boundary line runs along a river up to a road which crosses the river and then continues along the road or where it runs along a road up to a river and then continues along the river, boundary posts consisting of double or triple markers bearing the same number were erected on both sides of the road or river.

Article 4. There are two categories of boundary posts: cairns and concrete posts. The cairns are quadrangular mounds of stones surmounted by a concrete post and measuring, on each side, 1.5 m across the base, 1 m across the top and 1 m in height; the concrete marker rises 0.3 m above the mound. The posts are in reinforced concrete 0.2 m wide, 0.15 m thick and 2 m high, with 0.8 m in the ground and 1.2 m on the ground. At some places, the posts are made up of concrete markers mounted on concrete pedestals. The concrete posts erected on both sides of the railroad junctions of the two countries are set on concrete pedestals and are 0.6 m wide, 0.4 m thick and 3.8 m high including the base, with 2 m above the ground.

On the concrete posts and concrete markers on the Chinese side, the word "China" is carved in Chinese and, on the Mongolian side, the initials of the "Mongolian People's Republic" are carved in Mongolian. At the base, the sequence number of the post and the year it was erected are carved. On the boundary posts consisting of double or triple markers, under the sequence number, the Roman numerals I, II or I, II, III are carved as additional numbers. Moreover, on those boundary posts consisting of double or triple markers bearing the same number and situated in the territory of one of the Parties, the name of the country, the sequence number of the post and the year it was erected are carved only on the side facing that country. In the case of concrete posts erected on both sides of the railroad junctions of the two countries, an emblem of the People's Republic of China is incised on the side facing China and an emblem of the Mongolian People's Republic is incised on the side facing Mongolia.

The models and specifications of the different types of boundary posts mentioned above are in conformity with the draughts of models and specifications of the boundary posts and with the sketches showing the boundary posts included in the maps of the boundary between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China (boundary atlas) annexed to this protocol.

Article 5. Of the boundary posts bearing 639 numbers, all along the Mongolian-Chinese border, 603 consist of a single marker, 33 of double markers bearing the same number and 3 of triple markers bearing the same number. A total of 678 concrete posts and cairns including 106 cairns and 572 concrete posts were erected all along the border.

The precise positions of the boundary posts mentioned above are defined in detail in part II of this protocol and marker on the maps of the boundary between Mongolia and China annexed thereto. However, on those maps, the locations of the posts erected adjacent to triangulation points, wells and springs which straddle the boundary line are all marked on the boundary line, which is 0.2 m from the actual locations of those triangulation points, wells and springs.

Article 6. When the topographical survey was done, both Parties used maps of the areas extending a distance of 5 km on either side of the boundary line. In the two segments of the Mongolian-Chinese border running from the western end to marker No. 9 and from marker No. 19 to marker No. 35, respectively, both Parties simply erected boundary posts on those sites without verifying their location on the ground or correcting the maps along the boundary line. In all other segments of the border, both Parties, when the land survey was made, investigated the situation on the ground and verified the lie of the land, topographical objects and important place names in a 2 km area on both sides of the boundary line. On the basis of the results of the investigation and verification as well as other relevant documents, the two Parties mapped the boundary on the scale of 1:100,000 covering an area of 5 km on either side of the boundary line.

Article 7. 1. Where the elevations of certain specific points described in article I of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty differ from those obtained when they were measured again, they are shown between parentheses after the new elevation data used in this protocol.

2. In this protocol, the length of the boundary line and the distance between any two points are all level distances measured in meters if they are measured on the ground and in kilometers if they are measured on the boundary maps annexed to this protocol.

Furthermore, the magnetic azimuths are measured on the ground and the true azimuths are measured on the aforesaid maps. There are some discrepancies between certain distances measured on the ground and certain true azimuths calculated on the basis of the magnetic azimuths measured on the ground, on the one hand, and the corresponding distances and true azimuths measured on the aforesaid maps. Nevertheless, all the data used in this protocol are within the margin of error established by the third meeting of the Joint Mongolian-Chinese Boundary Commission.

3. The 16 directions used in part II of this protocol should be understood to mean the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| (1) North | 0° approximately |
| (2) North-northeast | 0° approximately - 30° approximately |
| (3) Northeast | 30° approximately - 60° approximately |
| (4) East-northeast | 60° approximately - 90° approximately |
| (5) East | 90° approximately |
| (6) East-southeast | 90° approximately - 120° approximately |
| (7) Southeast | 120° approximately - 150° approximately |
| (8) South-southeast | 150° approximately - 180° approximately |
| (9) South | 180° approximately |

(10) South-southwest	180° approximately - 210° approximately
(11) Southwest	210° approximately - 240° approximately
(12) West-southwest	240° approximately - 270° approximately
(13) West	270° approximately
(14) West-northwest	270° approximately - 300° approximately
(15) Northwest	300° approximately - 330° approximately
(16) North-northwest	330° approximately - 360° approximately

PART II. COURSE OF THE BOUNDARY LINE AND POSITIONS OF THE
BOUNDARY MARKERS

Article 8. The segment of the boundary line defined in article 1, paragraph 1, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 219.49 kilometers long. Along this segment, markers Nos. 1 to 8 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From elevation 4104.0 (4050) meters on Mount Tavan Bogd (Huiten Shan) of the Mongol Altai Range at the western end of the Sino-Mongolian boundary line, the line runs along the watershed of this main range, with Bayan Salaa (Bayan-Sala-Gol) River, Postigiin (Postigin-Gol) River, Khoromd (Horomdog-Gol) River, Khar Salaagiin (Har-Salagin-Gol) River and Khomyn (Homin-Gol) River of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on one side, and Khalas (Halas) River, Büdiü Khanas (Bidü Hanas) River, Sum (Sum) River and Khom (Hom) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on the other. The boundary line runs first approximately SSE, passing through the 4374.0 (4355.0)-meter Nairamdlyn (Youyi Feng) Peak, a 4370.0-meter peak, a 4285.0-meter peak, a 3922.0-meter peak, a 3990.0-meter peak, a 3755.0-meter peak, a 3641.0-meter peak, a 3484.2-meter peak, a 3361.0-meter peak, Postigiin (Büdiü Khanas) (Budiu Anasin Daba) and a 3402.0-meter to a 3569.0-meter peak. It then proceeds roughly SW, passing through the 3624.0 (3622.4)-meter Alag Zeliin (Alag Jelin Ul) mountain, a 3417.0-meter peak, Bitüü Khanas (Mandiba Daba) Pass and a 3319.5-meter peak to a 3365.0-meter peak. It then continues roughly SE, passing peaks of 3458.6 meters and 3332.0 meters, Somyn (Somin Daba) Pass, a 3364.0-meter peak, a 3263.0-meter peak, a 3349.0-meter peak, Takhilt (Tahilgin Dava), a 3309.0-meter peak, a 3221.0-meter peak, a 3278.0-meter peak, a 3397.0 (3386.8)-meter peak, a 3205.0-meter peak, and a 3321.0-meter peak to marker No. 1. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 101.25 kilometers.

Marker No. 1 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 2760.1-meter Khomyn (Homin-Daba) Pass on the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range. In the direction 16°05' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 30 meters from this marker is a cairn on the boundary line. In the direction of 311°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.49 kilometers is a 3205.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(2) From marker No. 1 the boundary line runs along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Elegtiin (Elegtin Gol) River of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on one side and Khom (Hom) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on the other. It runs first roughly SW, passing through a 3284.0-meter peak and Khylyn Embes (Iledjein Daba) Pass to a 3201.0-meter peak, then proceeds SE and turns SW to a 3312.6-meter peak. From there the boundary line leaves the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range and runs on the south side of the ridge roughly SW, passing through a saddle and reaching a 3157.0-meter peak along the ridge. It then departs from the ridge and follows the SE slope, passing through a point 0.37 kilometer NW of a small lake in the territory of Mongolia to a 3181.0 (3181.2)-meter rise. It then proceeds roughly SE for a distance of 0.90 kilometer to the SW shore of a small lake in the territory of Mongolia. It then runs roughly SSE to marker No. 2. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 19.64 kilometers.

Marker No. 2 is a solitary cairn, situated on a huge outcrop at an elevation of 2360.4 meters on the north bank of a watercourse running into Kalai Lik (Kalai Lik He) River in the territory of China. In the direction of 177°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from

this marker is a 2742.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $95^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.22 kilometers is a 3021.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(3) From the marker No. 2 the boundary line runs mainly SSE, crossing a small river to a point on a ridge 0.20 kilometer east of a 2742.0-meter peak, thence ESE to the south shore of a small lake in the territory of Mongolia. It then extends SE for a distance of 1.00 kilometer and turns NE to a point 0.47 kilometer south of a 3201.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. It then proceeds along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range roughly SE to marker No. 3. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.28 kilometers.

Marker No. 3 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 2538.3-meter Zagastyn (Gagastin Daba) Pass. In the direction of $333^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 17 meters from this marker is a cairn on the boundary line marked with a cross. In the direction of $127^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.86 kilometers is a 3188.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(4) From marker No. 3 the boundary line runs roughly ESE along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range with Kalai Lik (Kalai Lik He) River and Türgen (Turgen He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and Zagast (Zagast Nur) Lake, Urt (Urt-Nur) Lake and Ikhe Türgenii (Ih-Turgeni-Gol) River of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on the other, passing through a 3188.0-meter peak, a 3098.0-meter peak, and a 3022.0-meter peak to a 3156.0-meter peak. The boundary line then leaves the watershed of that main range and proceeds along the ridge mainly NE to marker No. 4. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.04 kilometers.

Marker No. 4 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 2741.6-meter Ikh Türgenii (Ih Turgeni Daba) Pass on the north shore of a lake in the territory of China. In the direction of $244^{\circ}09'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.56 kilometers from this marker is a 3156.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of $321^{\circ}38'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.91 kilometers is a 3218.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From marker No. 4 the boundary line runs upwards and east, along the ridge to a peak, then proceeds along the ridge SSE to a peak on the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, and then continues along the watershed of that main range, with Sumdairag (Sumdairag He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and Ikh Türgenii (Ikh-Turgeni-Gol) River, Baga Türgenii (Baga-Turgeni-Gol) River, and Sumdairagiin (Sumdairagin-Gol) River of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on the other. It runs mainly SE, passing through a 3029.0-meter peak, a 3008.0-meter peak, a 3016.6-meter peak, a 3048.0-meter peak, a 3377.0-meter peak, and a 3289.0-meter peak to marker No. 5. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 30.56 kilometers.

Marker No. 5 is a solitary cairn, situated on Sumdairagiin (Sumdairagin Daba) Pass. In the direction of $324^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.59 kilometers from this marker is a 3063.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $62^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.92 kilometers is a 3132.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From marker No. 5 the boundary line runs along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Sumdairag (Sumdairag He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and Sumdairagiin (Sumdairagin-Gol) River and Idgoëgiin Baruun Salaa (Idgoyogin Barun Sala) River of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on the other. It runs mainly SE, passing through a 3134.0-meter peak, a 3503.0 (3501.4)-meter peak, a 3469.0-meter peak, and a 3776.0-meter peak to a 3588.0-meter peak. It then leaves the watershed of that main range and proceeds along the ridge first east and then SE to the top of the 3914.0 (3943.2)-meter Mount Öndör Khairkhan (Ondor Hairhan). From there it runs first SSE and then SSW down the ridge, passing through a point 0.54 kilometer west of a 2964.2-meter rise and cutting across Baruun Salaa (Barun Sala Gol) River to marker No. 6. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 27.37 kilometers.

Marker No. 6 is a solitary cairn, situated on the SW side of Baruun Salaa (Barun Sala Gol) River at an elevation of 2767.6 meters. In the direction of $211^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 0.88 kilometer from this marker is the peak of the 3358.0-meter Mount Shovgor Khar (Krobi Xobgor) on the boundary line. In the direction of $295^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.04 kilometers is a 3555.5-meter peak in the territory of China.

(7) From marker No. 6 the boundary line runs first roughly SW along a mountain slope to the peak of 3358.0-meter Mount Shovgor Khar (Krobi Xobgor), and then goes down along the slope SSW, passing through a small lake to marker No. 7. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.75 kilometers.

Marker No. 7 is a solitary cairn, situated at a point with an elevation of 2878.7 meters on the south shore of a small lake lying SW at the foot of Mount Shovgor Khar (Krobi Xobgor). In the direction of $306^{\circ}27'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.38 kilometers from this marker is a 3539.8-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $231^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.21 kilometers is a 3379.9-meter peak in the territory of China.

(8) From marker No. 7 the boundary line runs roughly SSW, passes a small river, and then goes up a mountain to a peak on the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range 0.5 kilometer ESE of a 3278.0-meter peak. It then runs along the watershed of that main range, with Urmegtei (Urmegtei He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and a tributary of the Khovd (Hobd) river system, which flows into Irmegtein (Irmegtein Nur) Lake, and Irmegtein (Irmegtein Gol) River on the other. It then runs roughly SSE, passing through the 3226.0-meter Mount Mandal Khairkhan (Mandal Hairhan) and a 3178.0-meter peak to marker No. 8. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.65 kilometers.

Marker No. 8 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 2973.0-meter Irmegtei (Urmegaitin Daba) Pass. In the direction of $31^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 60 meters from this marker is a cairn on the boundary line. In the direction of $278^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.06 kilometers is the 3149.0-meter peak of Mount Yalanbet Tau (Yalanbyet Tau).

(9) From marker No. 8 the line runs along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range with Urmegtei (Urmegtei He) River, Kirk Bai Dala (Kirk Bai Dala He) River and a tributary of Khar Erchis (Erqis) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and Irmegtein (Irmegtein Gol) River and its tributary of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on the other. It goes first SSW to a 3186.0-meter peak, then mainly SE, passing through Meemtiin (Mentin Daba) Pass, a 3188.0-meter peak and a 3332.0 (3326.4)-meter peak to a 3205.0-meter peak. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.95 kilometers.

Article 9. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 2, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 104.082 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 9 to 25 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From a 3205.0-meter peak the boundary line runs mainly SE along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Khar Erchis (Erqis) River on one side and Ikhe Chuluut (Ih Qulut Gol) River and the Balekei (Balekei Bulag) spring at the Yamaat (Yamat) river system on the other. It continues through a 3302.0 (3291.9)-meter peak, a 3215.0-meter peak, a 3159.0-meter peak, Mount Khüiten Rashaantyn (Huiten Raxantin Ul) at an elevation of 3176.0 (3161.4) meters and a 3028.0-meter peak to marker No. 9. This segment of boundary line is 16.35 kilometers long.

Marker No. 9 is a solitary cairn, situated on Urt Bulagiin (Urt Bulagin Daba) Pass at an elevation of 3068.9 meters. In the direction of $242^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 47 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China.

(2) From marker No. 9 the boundary line first runs roughly NE along the watershed, with Urt Bulag (Urt Bulag He) River on one side and Khavtsal Bulag (Hawtsal-Bulag-Gol) River on the other, to Mount Shar Khamar (Xar Hamar Ul) at an elevation of 2884.0 meters,

and then turns ESE, passing Mount Ulaan (Kijin Tau) at an elevation of 2548.0 meters, and reaching a point 160 meters NW of a 2298.0 (2295.6)-meter peak. The boundary line then leaves the watershed and runs straight into a forest ENE to marker No. 10. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 10 is a solitary cairn, situated in a forest at an elevation of 2280.0 meters, 80 meters due north of a 2298.0 (2295.6)-meter peak.

(3) From marker No. 10 the boundary line emerges from the forest and extends straight NE (56°42' true azimuth). It then descends the slope, passing through post No. (I) of double marker No. 11 to a point where it makes a turn in the middle of the Yamaat (Yamat) river channel between the two posts of the double marker. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.92 kilometer.

Marker No. 11 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either bank of Yamaat (Yamat) River.

Post No. (I) is situated on the boundary line on the SW bank of Yamaat (Yamat) River, 15.6 meters from where the boundary line changes direction in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 300°09' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 59.1 meters from this post is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the NE bank of Yamaat (Yamat) River, 13.5 meters from where the boundary line changes direction in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 92°31' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 245 meters is a lone tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is 52°30' and the distance 29.1 meters.

(4) From the turning-point of the boundary line in the mid-channel of Yamaat (Yamat) River between the two posts of double marker No. 11, the boundary line follows the river along the centre of the channel until it reaches a turning-point in mid-channel surrounded by the three posts of triple marker No. 12, where a road cuts across Yamaat (Yamat) River. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.83 kilometers.

Marker No. 12 consists of three concrete posts bearing the same number, situated on the two banks of Yamaat (Yamat) River where a road crosses the river.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of China, on the south bank of Yamaat (Yamat) River, on the west side of the road, and 17 meters from the boundary line's turning-point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 110°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 670 meters from this post is a wooden house in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the north bank of Yamaat (Yamat) River, on the west side of the road, and 48 meters from the boundary line's turning-point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 339°11' magnetic azimuth at a distance of 267 meters from this post is a lone tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (III) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the south bank of Yamaat (Yamat) River, on the east side of the road, and 16 meters from the boundary line's turning-point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 17°32' magnetic azimuth at a distance of 77 meters is a solitary rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is 330°20' and the distance 57.8 meters. From post No. (I) to post No. (III) the magnetic azimuth is 79°09' and the distance 9.1 meters. From post No. (II) to post No. (III) the magnetic azimuth is 141°35' and the distance 62.5 meters.

(5) From its turning-point in the middle of the river channel surrounded by the three posts of marker No. 12 where a road crosses the river, the boundary line continues 11 meters to the centre of the road between posts No. (I) and No. (III), and then proceeds 378 meters further

along a small road on the south bank of Yamaat (Yamat) River roughly SE. Then it runs 200 meters straight ENE (69.2° true azimuth) to a point between posts No. (I) and No. (II) of triple marker No. 13. Proceeding 15 meters further it comes to a point in the middle of the river channel surrounded by the three posts of marker No. 13. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.604 kilometer.

Marker No. 13 consists of three concrete posts, situated on the two banks of Yamaat (Yamat) River 271 meters from the junction of Yamaat (Yamat) River and Urt Bulagiin (Urt Bulag He) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of China, on the south bank of Yamaat (Yamat) River and 15.9 meters from the boundary line's turning-point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 281°37' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 480 meters from this post lies post No. (III) of triple marker No. 12.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, on the south bank of Yamaat (Yamat) River and 17 meters from the boundary line's turning-point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 331°02' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 132 meters from this post lies a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (III) is in the territory of Mongolia, on the north bank of Yamaat (Yamat) River and 28 meters from the boundary line's turning-point in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of 140°41' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 188 meters from this post is a wooden house in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is 322°53' and the distance 9.7 meters.

From post No. (I) to post No. (III) the magnetic azimuth is 63°37' and the distance 40.2 meters. From post No. (II) to post No. (III) the magnetic azimuth is 77°38' and the distance 44.2 meters.

(6) From the mid-point of the Yamaat (Yamat) river channel and in the middle of the three posts of marker No. 13, the boundary line follows the river mid-stream to the centre of the area of confluence of this river and Urt Bulag (Urt Bulag He) River. Then it runs straight SSE (157°13' magnetic azimuth) for 15.5 meters until it reaches marker No. 14. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.286 kilometer.

Marker No. 14 is a solitary concrete post, situated 15.5 meters SE of the centre of the junction of Yamaat (Yamat) River and Urt Bulag (Urt Bulag He) River. In the direction of 232°13' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 138 meters from this post is a wooden house in the territory of China. In the direction of 301°48' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 181 meters from this post is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From marker No. 14 the boundary line follows a ridge mainly SSE until it reaches marker No. 15. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 15 is a solitary cairn, situated on Mount Araa Tövöö (Aral Tobo) at an elevation of 2296.3 meters. In the direction of 306°41' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.90 kilometers from this post is post No. (I) of triple marker No. 12. In the direction of 305°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.32 kilometers from this post is a 2298.0-meter rise in the territory of China.

(8) From marker No. 15 the boundary line follows the ridge roughly SE to the rocky peak of Mount Araa Tövöö (Aral Tobo) at an elevation of 2781.0 (2761.2) meters, and then proceeds mainly SE along a watershed, with Shine Salaa (Xinjin Gou) on one side and Songinyn (Sonjinin-Gol) River and Elt (Yolt) River on the other. It then passes across a 2433.0-meter peak to marker No. 16. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.63 kilometers.

Marker No. 16 is a solitary cairn, situated on a ridge at an elevation of 2220.0 (2225.5) meters NW of the point where Elt (Yolt) River joins Shine Salaa (Xinjin Gou). In the direction of

magnetic azimuth $336^{\circ}19'$ and at a distance of 500 meters from this marker is a solitary rock in Chinese territory. In the direction of $182^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.28 kilometers from this post is a 2241.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 16 the boundary line descends SE along the ridge to the centre of confluence of the watercourses of Shine Salaa (Xinjin Gou) and Elt (Yolt) River lying between the two posts of marker No. 17. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.57 kilometers.

Marker No. 17 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number and situated on the two banks at the point where Elt (Yolt) River joins Shine Salaa (Xinjin Gou) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated 2 meters west of a huge rock on the NE bank of the point of confluence and 18.5 meters from the centre of confluence. In the direction of $280^{\circ}53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 42.5 meters from this post is a cairn on the boundary line.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, situated on the east side of a road on the SW bank of the confluence, 61 meters from the centre of confluence. In the direction of $247^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 28 meters from this post is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $245^{\circ}31'$, and the distance 79.5 meters.

(10) From the centre of confluence of the watercourses of Elt (Yolt) River and Shine Salaa (Xinjin Gou) River and between the two posts of marker No. 17, the boundary line follows the Elt (Yolt) River, passes through the east side of a small island in the territory of China, and reaches the centre of confluence of Elt (Yolt) River and Baga Türgenii (Baga-Turgeni-Gol) River between the two posts of marker No. 18. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.93 kilometers.

Marker No. 18 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number and situated on the two banks of the point of confluence of Elt (Yolt) River and Baga Türgenii (Baga-Turgeni-Gol) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the east bank of Elt (Yolt) River, on the north bank of Baga Türgenii (Ih Turgen) River and 42 meters from the centre of confluence. In the direction of $135^{\circ}16'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 237 meters from this post is marker No. 19.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, situated on the west bank of Elt (Yolt) River, 31 meters from the centre of confluence. In the direction of $260^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 19.8 meters from this post is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $261^{\circ}09'$ and the distance 73 meters.

(11) From the centre of confluence of Elt (Yolt) River and Baga Türgenii (Baga-Turgeni-Gol) River between the two posts of marker No. 18 the boundary line continues to run mainly SE along a small ridge to marker No. 19. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.33 kilometer.

Marker No. 19 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 290 meters SE of the point of confluence of Elt (Yolt) River and Baga Türgenii (Baga-Turgeni-Gol) River. In the direction of $332^{\circ}25'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 70 meters from this post in the territory of Mongolia is the junction of two roads. In the direction of $315^{\circ}16'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 237 meters is post No. (I) of double marker No. 18.

(12) From marker No. 19 the boundary line follows the watershed between the Baga Türgenii (Baga-Turgeni-Gol) River, Zere (Zoreg-Gol) River and Tald (Tald Gol) River, on one side, and Shio Türgen (Xiau Turgen He) River, Ake Salaa (Ake Sala Gou), and Tard (Tard Gol) River on the other side. It starts first roughly east, passing through 3046.0 (3029.5)-meter

peak to a 3194.2 (3215.1)-meter peak. Then it turns roughly NE, passing through a 3289.0-meter peak to the peak of Övchüün (Obgun Ul) Mount at an elevation of 3575.0 (3574.6) meters. Then it follows the ridge first SE and then east, passing through a 3126.0 (3086.8)-meter peak to a 2867.0-meter peak. Then it turns ESE to marker No. 20. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 37.92 kilometers.

Marker No. 20 is a solitary cairn, situated on a mountain slope west of Shar Khamaryn (Batlaxa He) River at an elevation of 2416.8 meters. In the direction of $92^{\circ}09'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 941 meters from this post is marker No. 21. In the direction of $158^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.34 kilometers from this post is a 2646.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(13) From marker No. 20, the boundary line runs straight ESE (96.7° true azimuth) down the slope, passing through Shar Khamaryn (Batlaxa He) River to marker No. 21. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.94 kilometer.

Marker No. 21 is a solitary cairn, situated 37.2 meters from the east bank of Shar Khamaryn (Batlaxa He) River at an elevation of 2302.2 meters. In the direction of $0^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 93 meters is a solitary tomb in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $171^{\circ}13'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.06 kilometers from this post is a 2646.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(14) From marker No. 21 the boundary line extends straight up the slope ESE (103.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 22. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.82 kilometer.

Marker No. 22 is a solitary cairn, situated on a slope east of Shar Khamaryn (Batlaxa He) River at an elevation of 2512.3 meters. A rocky peak stands 113 meters NE of this post. In the direction of $277^{\circ}41'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.78 kilometers is marker No. 23. In the direction of $183^{\circ}01'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.82 kilometers is a 2646.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(15) From marker No. 22 the boundary line follows the ridge roughly NE to Mount Baga Davaat (Baga Davat) (elevation 3067.0 (3056.8) meters) on the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range. It then runs east along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Baga Davaatyn (Baga-Dabatin-Gol) River on one side and Sentas (Sentas He) River on the other, to marker No. 23. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.75 kilometers.

Marker No. 23 is a solitary cairn, situated on Khurimt Baga Davaatyn (Hurimtin Daba) Pass at an elevation of 2736.6 meters. In the direction of $124^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 129 meters from this post is a dark rock in the territory of China. In the direction of $325^{\circ}27'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 944 meters is a dark rock in the territory of Mongolia.

(16) From marker No. 23 the boundary line runs roughly SE along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Sentas (Sentas He) River, a tributary of Dongcha (Dongcha He) River, on one side and Baga Davaatyn (Baga-Dabatin-Gol) River and Mukhar Davaatyn (Muhar-Dabatin-Gol) River of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on the other. It passes a 2897.2-meter rise to a point on the ridge SW of a 3030.0 (3039.9)-meter peak. Then it leaves the watershed of this main range and continues along a ridge generally SSW to a 2946.0 (2936.0)-meter peak. It then descends the ridge SSE to marker No. 24. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.66 kilometers.

Marker No. 24 is a solitary cairn, situated on the north bank of Ikhe Davaatyn (Kijilke Ya He) River, 76 meters from the middle of the river channel, and at an elevation of 2445.1 meters. In the direction of $248^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 970 meters from this marker is a cairn on a 2746.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $141^{\circ}05'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.81 kilometers on the boundary line is the peak of Mount Nütsge-nii Tsagaan Khad (Nuqgeni Qagan Had) at an elevation of 2793.2 meters.

(17) From marker No. 24 the boundary line runs straight SSE (165.2° true azimuth), passing through Ikhe Davaatyn (Kijilke Ya He) River to marker No. 25. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.342 kilometer.

Marker No. 25 is a solitary cairn, situated on a small ridge at an elevation of 2470.3 meters, south of Ikhe Davaatyn (Kijilke Ya He) River and 266 meters from the centre line of the river channel. In the direction of 264°33' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 940 meters from this marker is a cairn on a 2746.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 133°44' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.48 kilometers is the peak of Mount Nütsgenii Tsagaan Khad (Nuggeni Qagan Had) on the boundary line at an elevation of 2793.2 meters.

(18) From marker No. 25 the boundary line runs first roughly SSE and then turns SSW to Eezgii Chuluu (Ejgi Qulu). It then runs almost SE along the ridge, passing through the 2793.2-meter peak of Mount Nütsgenii Tsagaan Khad (Nuggeni Qagan Had) to a 2976 (2998.2)-meter peak on the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.40 kilometers.

Article 10. The segment of the boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 3, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 146.08 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 26 to 32 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From the 2976.0 (2998.2)-meter peak the boundary line runs along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Berkutuaz (Berkutuaj He) River and Kairgen Chek (Kairgyen Qyek) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side, and Asgat Bulgin (Asgat-Bulgin-Gol) River and Türgenii Salaa (Turgeni-Sala) River of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on the other. It first proceeds SSE to a 3436.0-meter peak, then turns east and then ESE to marker No. 26. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 26 is a solitary cairn, situated at elevation 3160.4 meters on Türgen Nuuryin (Xaujin Suala Daba) Pass. In the direction of 217°31' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.52 kilometers from this post is a 3302.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 137°33' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.28 kilometers is a 3544.0-meter peak of the boundary line.

(2) From marker No. 26 the boundary line follows the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Kairgen Chek (Kairgyen Qyek He) River, Kala Türgen (Kala Turgen He) River and Tas Baik Türgen (Tas Baik Turgen He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and Türgen (Turgen-Gol) River of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on the other. It first runs SSE, passing through a 3544.0-meter and a 3514.0-meter peak to a 3732.0 (3743.1)-meter peak. It then runs roughly east, passing a 3441.0-meter peak and a 3370.0-meter peak to marker No. 27. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 19.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 27 is a solitary cairn, situated on Türgen (Turgen Daba) Pass at an elevation of 2842.0 meters. In the direction of 60°16' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.70 kilometers from this post is a 3494.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 297°19' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.10 kilometers is a 3343.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(3) From marker No. 27 the boundary line follows the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Bozoi Türgen (Bojoi Turgen He) River and Mandaicha (Mandaiga He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and the Türgen (Turgen-Gol) River, Khairtyn Baruun Salaa (Hairtin-Barun-Sala) River and Khairtyn (Hairtin-Gol) River of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on the other. It first runs roughly east, passing through a 3494.0-meter peak to a 3389.0-meter peak, then proceeds ENE for 1.54 kilometers and then turns north to a 3698.0-meter peak. It then turns ESE, passing through the south shore of a small lake in the territory of Mongolia to marker No. 28. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 15.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 28 is a solitary cairn, situated at Khairtyn (Mantaïqa Daba) Pass at an elevation of 2920.8 (2875.2) meters. In the direction of $284^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.80 kilometers from this post is a 3698.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of $57^{\circ}39'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.46 kilometers is a 3708.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From marker No. 28 the boundary line follows the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Mandaïcha (Mandaïga He) River and Khairt (Mairt He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side, and Khairtyn (Hairtin-Gol) River, a river which flows into Khar (Mar-Nur) Lake of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on the other. It runs mainly ESE, passing a 3885.0 (3879.4)-meter peak and a 3610.0 (3594.8)-meter peak to marker No. 29. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.25 kilometers.

Marker No. 29 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 2751.3-meter Khar Nuurnyn (Hairt Daba) Pass. In the direction of $248^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.28 kilometers from this marker is a 3583.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(5) From marker No. 29 the boundary line runs 1.69 kilometers roughly SE along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Khairt (Mairt He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and Khar (Mar-Nur) Lake of the Khovd (Hobd) river system on the other. It then leaves the above-mentioned watershed and follows the ridge roughly SW to a 3198.9 (3194.7)-meter peak, and then descends the ridge to marker No. 30. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.51 kilometers.

Marker No. 30 is a solitary cairn, situated 29.5 meters from the west shore of Nariin Khairtyn Dood (Narin-Hairtin-Dod-Nur) Lake at an elevation of 2705.6 meters. In the direction of $31^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.30 kilometers from this marker is a 3198.9-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of $306^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.24 kilometers is a 3583.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(6) From marker No. 30 the boundary line climbs the mountain slope roughly SSE to a 3151.0 (3206.8 (3206.0))-meter peak, and then follows the ridge mainly SSW to a 3446.0-meter peak. Then it continues mainly SE along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Khairt (Hairt He) River, Jinge (Jinge He) River, Chigirtei (Qigirtei He) River, Kuirtes (Kuirtes He) River, and Jalgazagash (Jal Gaj Agax He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and Nuurt Salaa (Nurt-Sala) River, Chigirtein (Chigirtein-Gol) River, Rashaantyn (Rashantin-Gol) River and Tögrög (Tugrug-Gol) River of the Buyant (Buyant-Gol) river system on the other. It passes through the 3178.0 (3199.0)-meter Nuurtyn (Nurtin Daba) Pass, Elstiin (Elstin Daba) Pass, a 3490.0-meter peak, Chigirtein (Qigirtein Daba) Pass, a 3322.0-meter peak, a 3659.5-meter peak, Rashaantyn (Raxantin Daba) Pass, a 3399.0-meter peak, a 3419.0-meter peak, and a 3271.0-meter rise until it reaches marker No. 31. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 41.38 kilometers.

Marker No. 31 is a solitary cairn, situated on Gants Modny (Jal Qai Agax Daba) Pass. In the direction of $301^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 36 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $183^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.40 kilometers is a 3421.0-meter peak on the boundary line in the territory of China.

(7) From marker No. 31 the boundary line runs along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Jalgazagash (Jal Gaj Agax He) River, Upper Sailiken (Shang Sailikyen He) River, Middle Sailiken (Zhong Sailikyen He) River and Sailiken (Sailikyen He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and Gants Modny (Gants-Modni-Gol) River, Burgast Salaa (Burgast-Sala) River, Baruun Salaa (Barun Sala Gol) River, Khüitnii (Huitni-Gol) River, and Üertiin (Uyertin-Gol) River of the Buyant (Buyant-Gol) river system on the other. It first runs roughly WNW to a height, turns SW to a 3421.0-meter peak and then SSE, passing through a 3421.0-meter peak, a 3465.0-meter peak, and a 3543.0-meter peak to marker No. 32. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 25.57 kilometers.

Marker No. 32 is a solitary cairn, situated on Ürtiin (Sailikyen Daba) Pass. In the direction of $176^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.40 kilometers from this marker is a 3496.0-meter peak on the border. In the direction of $123^{\circ}47'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.32 kilometers is a 3327.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From marker No. 32 the boundary line proceeds roughly SSE along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, with Sailiken (Sailikyen He) River, Little Türgen (Xiao Turgen He) River and Ule Türgen (Ulye Turgen He) River of the Erchis (Erqis) river system on one side and Üertiin (Uyertin-Gol) River and Üsügen (Usugyen-Gol) River of the Buyant (Buyant-Gol) river system on the other. It passes peaks of 3496.0 meters, 3470.0 meters, 3594.0 meters, 3643.0 meters, 3408.0 meters and 3712.4 meters until it reaches the peak of Dushin Uul (Duxin Ul) Mount at an elevation of 3876.0 (3869.7) meters. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 16.97 kilometers.

Article 11. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 4, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 101.98 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 33 to 35 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From the peak of Dushin Uul (Duxin Ul) Mount at an elevation of 3876.0 (3869.7) meters the boundary line runs roughly south for 0.85 kilometer along the main watershed of the Mongol Altai Range, then leaves this watershed and turns SSW to follow another watershed, with Ule Türgen (Ulye Turgen He) River and Atmysh Dalai (Atmix Dalai) River (a tributary of Chingel (Qinggel He) River) on one side and Bulgan (Bulgan-Gol) River on the other. It passes through a 3615.0-meter peak and a 3611.0-meter peak to marker No. 33. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.09 kilometers.

Marker No. 33 is a solitary cairn, situated at elevation 3409.8 meters on Bulgan (Dalai-Dawaa) Pass. In the direction of $226^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.46 kilometers from this marker is a 3667.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $283^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.06 kilometers is a 3307.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(2) From marker No. 33 the boundary line runs along a watershed between Chingel (Qinggel He) River and its tributary, Atmysh Dalai (Atmix Dalai) River, Ayuu Dalai (Ayu Dalai) River, Tsagaan Kul (Qagan Kul He) River, Mertke (Mertkye He) River and Usek (Usyek He) River on one side, Khar Nuurnyn Baruun Salaa (Har-Nurin-Barun-Sala) River, Khar Nuurnyn (Har-Nurin-Gol) River, the east tributary of Türgen (Turgeni-Zun-Sala) River, Türgen (Turgen-Gol) River, and Ikhe Jargalantyn (Ih-Jargalantin-Gol) River of the Bulgan (Bulgan) river system on the other. It passes roughly SE through a 3542.0-meter peak, a 3490.0-meter peak, a 3484.0-meter peak, Khar Nuurnyn (Muji Daba) Pass, a 3517.0-meter peak, a 3710.0-meter peak, a 3503.0-meter peak, Türgen (Turgen Daba) Pass, a 3454.0-meter peak, Berkh Tsakhirtyn (Kumidasu Daba) Pass, Elstiin (Elstin Daba) Pass, a 3166.0-meter and 3195.0 (3185.9)-meter Mount Sunaik (Sunaik) to marker No. 34. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 51.85 kilometers.

Marker No. 34 is a solitary cairn, situated on the gap of Ikhe Jargalantyn (Kairgyen Obo) Pass at elevation 2681.6 meters.

In the direction of $260^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 219 meters from this marker is a solitary tomb in the territory of China. In the direction of $195^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.38 kilometers is a rise at an elevation of 2702.0 meters in the territory of China.

(3) From marker No. 34 the boundary line proceeds roughly SE along the watershed between Usek (Usyek He) River (a tributary of Chingel (Qinggel He) River), Chete Kul (Qyetyel Kul He) River, Alt Kul (Alt Kul He) River, Chirbali Kul (Qirbali Kul He) River, and Khar Balchig (Mar Balqig He) River on one side, and Ikhe Jargalantyn (Ih-Jargalantin-Gol) River,

Dund Jargalantyn (Dund-Jargalantin-Gol) River, Tsagaan Burgasny (Tsagan-Burgasni-Gol) River, Nariin Jargalantyn (Narin-Jargalantin-Gol) River, Tuulaityn (Tulaitin-Gol) River, Nütsgenii (Nutsgeni-Gol) River and Ikhe Tömörtiin (Ih-Tumurтин-Gol) River of the Bulgan (Bulgan) river system on the other. It passes through a 3107.0-meter peak, a 3249.0-meter peak, a 3230.0-meter peak, a 3264.0-meter peak, Asgat Khar (Asgat Har Ul) Mount at an elevation of 3352.0 (3308.2) meters, a 3346.0-meter peak, Tuulaityn (Tulaitin Daba) Pass, a 3400.4-meter peak, Nütsgen Uul (Nuqugen Ul) Mount at an elevation of 3444.0 (3423.2) meters, a 3315.0 (3326.0)-meter peak, a 3261.0 (3264.9)-meter peak, and a 3162.0-meter peak to marker No. 35. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 44.04 kilometers.

Marker No. 35 is a solitary cairn, situated on the Khalzan (Kajyen Daba) Pass at an elevation of 3029.8 (3042.8) meters. In the direction of 49°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 520 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 184°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.01 kilometers is marker No. 36.

Article 12. The segment of boundary line defined in article 1, paragraph 5, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 79.872 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 36 to 60 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 35 on Khalzan (Kajyen Daba) Pass at an elevation of 3029.8 (3042.8) meters the boundary line runs straight SSW (186.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 36. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.01 kilometers.

Marker No. 36 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of Mount Dukharyn (Qolaksai Jao Tas) at an elevation of 3137.0 (3127.4) meters. In the direction of 325°28' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.77 kilometers from this marker is a 2975.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 81°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.61 kilometers is a 3381.6-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(2) From marker No. 36 the boundary line runs straight SSW (191.5° true azimuth), cutting through Shuugiat (Mar Qarat) River and Khartsagat (Qolaharqagat) River to marker No. 37. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.19 kilometers.

Marker No. 37 is a solitary cairn, situated on the straight line between markers No. 36 and No. 38, and on the south bank of Khartsagat (Qolaharqagat) River. In the direction of 85°17' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.45 kilometers from this marker is a rise in Mongolian territory.

(3) From marker No. 37 the boundary line runs straight SSW (191.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 38. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.50 kilometers.

Marker No. 38 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of Mount Gazarchin Shovgor (Hajarqin Shan) at an elevation of 2712.0 (2712.7) meters. In the direction of 51°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.63 kilometers from this post is a 2751.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 323°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.27 kilometers is a 2404.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(4) From marker No. 38 the boundary line follows straight SSW (181.0° true azimuth), passing through post No. (I) of double marker No. 39, to the center of the channel of Khargait (Bumbat He) River between the two posts of marker No. 39. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.44 kilometers.

Marker No. 39 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number and situated on the two banks of Khargait (Bumbat He) River.

Post No. (I) stands on the boundary line. It is situated on the north bank of the river 16 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in mid-channel.

Post No. (II) is situated in the territory of China, on the south bank of the river and 26.2 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direc-

tion of $92^{\circ}23'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 175 meters from this post is a point on the boundary line where a river intersects a dry ravine.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $179^{\circ}43'$, and the distance 42.2 meters.

(5) From the centre of the channel of Khargait (Bumbat He) River between the two posts of marker No. 39, the boundary line extends roughly east following the channel of Khargait (Bumbat He) River to a point where this river meets the Tsagaan Chuluut (Kyekye Sai Gou) River, and then turns SE for 27 meters along Tsagaan Chuluut (Kyekye Sai Gou) to the centre of Tsagaan Chuluut (Kyekye Sai Gou) between the two posts of double marker No. 40. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.06 kilometers.

Marker No. 40 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of Tsagaan Chuluut (Kyekye Sai Gou) River.

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory on the south bank of the ravine 21.6 meters from its centre. In the direction of $314^{\circ}47'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 20.7 meters from this post is the junction of the river and the ravine on the boundary line.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory on the NE side of the ravine, 12.8 meters from its centre. In the direction $178^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 55.5 meters from this post is a cliff marked with a cross in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $28^{\circ}02'$ and the distance 34.4 meters.

(6) From the centre of Tsagaan Chuluut (Kyekye Sai Gou) River between the two posts of double marker No. 40 the boundary line runs roughly SE up the ravine, passing a road crossing the ravine to a point where Tsagaan Chuluut (Kyekye Sai Gou) River meets Sheerengiin Khöndiin Sair (Yuile Huni Sai). It then follows Tsagaan Chuluut (Kyekye Sai Gou) River for 42 meters to a point where a road crosses this ravine. Continuing, it runs south along a road between two ravines for 30 meters and reaches the centre of a road between the two posts of double marker No. 41. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.392 kilometer.

Marker No. 41 consists of two posts bearing the same number, situated on either side of Sheerengiin (Kyekye Sai Gou) ravine.

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory on the west side of the boundary road and Sheerengiin (Kyekye Sai Gou) ravine, 50.6 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $355^{\circ}38'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 42.7 meters from this post is the point of intersection of the two ravines on the boundary line.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory on the east side of the road and 8.1 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $303^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 79 meters is the point of intersection of the two ravines on the boundary line.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $93^{\circ}38'$ and the distance 58.7 meters.

(7) From the centre of the road between the two posts of double marker No. 41, the boundary line proceeds roughly SSE for 960 meters along a road east of Sheerengiin (Kyekye Sai Gou) ravine to a point 4 meters ENE ($75^{\circ}47'$ true azimuth) of a spring in the territory of China. Then it continues along the road for 380 meters to the centre of the road between the two posts of double marker No. 42. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.34 kilometers.

Marker No. 42 consists of two concrete posts situated on either side of a road in Sheerengiin (Kyekye Sai Gou) ravine.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the east side of the boundary road 11.8 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $317^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 110 meters from this post is a small mountain in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is in Chinese territory on the west side of the road, 19.6 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $20^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 17.3 meters from this post is the junction of two dry ravines.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $256^{\circ}54'$ and the distance 31.4 meters.

(8) From the centre of the road between the two posts of double marker No. 42 the boundary line follows the road in Sheerengiin (Kyekye Sai Gou) ravine roughly SSE to the junction of two roads and then goes along the west fork for 84 meters to the centre of the road between the two posts of double marker No. 43. This segment of the boundary line is 0.65 kilometer long.

Marker No. 43 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of a road in Sheerengiin (Kyekye Sai Gou) ravine.

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory on the west side of the boundary road, 9.6 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $9^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 62.2 meters from this post is the junction of two roads.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory on the east side of the boundary road, 12.2 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $174^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 380 meters from this post is a mountain peak in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $106^{\circ}13'$ and the distance 21.8 meters.

(9) From the centre of the road between the two No. 43 posts the boundary line follows the road in Sheerengiin (Kyekye Sai Gou) ravine roughly SW for 1.31 kilometers to a fork in the road 27 meters ENE (true azimuth is $62^{\circ}20'$) of a spring in Chinese territory. The boundary line then picks up the eastern fork and continues roughly SSW, passing through a saddle area to the centre of the road between the double posts of double marker No. 44. The length of this segment of the border is 3.18 kilometers.

Marker No. 44 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of the road south of the saddle area.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the east side of the boundary road, 6.2 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $353^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.08 kilometers from this post is a 2539.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, situated on the west side of the boundary road, 5.2 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $246^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.09 kilometers from this post is a 2682.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $295^{\circ}10'$ and the distance 11.4 meters.

(10) From the centre of the road between the two posts of double marker No. 44 the boundary line follows the road roughly SSE for 1.07 kilometers to a fork and then picks up the fork on the west, following it SSW for 2.05 kilometers to a saddle. Then it continues along a road in a ravine Uliastain (Uliastain Gol) River for 1.30 kilometers roughly WSW to the centre of the road between the posts of double marker No. 45. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.42 kilometers.

Marker No. 45 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, situated on either side of a road at the post of the junction of Uliastain (Uliastain Gol) and Las Te Gõü (Das Te Gou).

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the east side of the boundary road and the ravine, 7.4 meters from the centre of the road.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, situated on the west side of the boundary road, 9.5 meters from the centre of the road.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $259^{\circ}30'$ and the distance 16.9 meters.

(11) From the centre of the road between the two posts of double marker No. 45 the boundary line follows a road in Uliastain (Das Te Gou) River roughly SSW for 5.83 kilometers, and then leaves the ravine at a place 90 meters SE ($125^{\circ}56'$ true azimuth) of a stone-walled sheep enclosure in Chinese territory. It then follows a road on the east slope of the ravine for 2.21 kilometers to a point 359 meters SSE ($155^{\circ}55'$ true azimuth) of a lone poplar tree in the territory of China. It then proceeds along the road roughly south for 268 meters to a small saddle area and then continues along the road for 88 meters to a fork. It picks up the fork on the west and proceeds SW cutting across Uliastain (Das Te Gou) River at a point 10.5 meters south of the junction of Uliastain (Das Te Gou) River and Baruun Salaa Göü (Barun Sala Gou) River, and continuing along the road for 49 meters until it reaches marker No. 46. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.44 kilometers.

Marker No. 46 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the intersection between a boundary road, 37 meters south of the junction of Uliastain (Das Te Gou) River and Baruun Salaa Göü (Barun Sala Gou) River and a road bordering Baruun Salaa Göü (Barun Sala Gou) River. In the direction of $3^{\circ}35'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 37 meters from this post is the point, in the territory of China, where the two ravines meet. In the direction of $168^{\circ}25'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 640 meters is marker No. 47.

(12) From marker No. 46 the boundary line runs along the road west of Uliastain (Das Te Gou) River roughly SSE to marker No. 47. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.64 kilometer.

Marker No. 47 is a single concrete post, situated at a point on the road west of Uliastain (Das Te Gou) River where the road branches into three forks. In the direction of $348^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.35 kilometers from this post is a lone poplar tree in the territory of China. In the direction of $132^{\circ}57'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.80 kilometers is a 1999.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(13) From marker No. 47 the boundary line proceeds straight SW (216.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 48. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 48 is a single concrete post, situated on a 1739.0 (1727.0)-meter peak. In the direction of $123^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.37 kilometers from this post is the junction of the two dry ravines in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $323^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.08 kilometers is a 1941.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(14) From marker No. 48 the boundary line runs SSW in a straight line (194.2° true azimuth), passing across the top of a 1647.0-meter peak to boundary No. 49. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.23 kilometers.

Marker No. 49 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the intersection of two roads at an elevation of 1496.4 meters. In the direction of $19^{\circ}58'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this post is the intersection of two roads in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $177^{\circ}44'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 760 meters is a 1510.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From marker No. 49 the boundary line proceeds along a road SW for 0.90 kilometer to a point 364 meters WNW ($273^{\circ}09'$ true azimuth) of a 1510.0-meter rise, then continues along the road, passing a fork, picking up the road on the east side, and proceeds 180 meters to the centre of the road between the two posts of double marker No. 50. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.08 kilometers.

Marker No. 50 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number and situated on either side of the boundary road.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the SE side of the road, 5.5 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $73^{\circ}23'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this post is a 1510.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, situated on the NW side of the boundary road, 5.3 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $42^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 37.5 meters from this post is a fork in the road on the boundary line.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $311^{\circ}59'$ and the distance is 10.8 meters.

(16) From the centre of the road between the two posts of marker No. 50 the boundary line extends along the road roughly SW to marker No. 51. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.76 kilometers.

Marker No. 51 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the centre of the boundary road (elevation 1429.6 meters) 1.26 kilometers NNE of the peak of Mount Khüisiin Khar Tolgoi (Bulakt Bai) which has an elevation of 1464.0 (1460.4 (1458.6)) meters. In the direction of $206^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.26 kilometers from this post is marker No. 52. In the direction of $337^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.66 kilometers is a 1602.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(17) From marker No. 51 the boundary line leaves the road and runs straight SW (211.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 52. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.26 kilometers.

Marker No. 52 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Khüisiin Khar Tolgoi (Bulakt Bai) at an elevation of 1464.0 (1460.4 (1458.6)) meters. In the direction of $259^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 910 meters from this post is the centre of the Ikhe Shar (Ih Xar Bulag) spring on the boundary line. In the direction of $26^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.26 kilometers is marker No. 51.

(18) From marker No. 52 the boundary line continues straight WSW (257.1° true azimuth) for 910 meters to the centre of the Ikhe Shar (Ih Xar Bulag) spring. It then proceeds down from the spring 240 meters to the centre of the spring between the two posts of double marker No. 53. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.15 kilometers.

Marker No. 53 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated 240 meters further down on either side of the Ikhe Shar (Ih Xar Bulag) spring.

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory on the north side of the spring, 26.2 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in the centre of the spring. In the direction of $251^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 235 meters from this marker is a mud house in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, situated on the south side of the spring, 43.5 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in the centre of the spring. In the direction of $44^{\circ}29'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 240 meters from this post is the centre of the Ikhe Shar (Ih Xar Bulag) spring on the boundary line.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $148^{\circ}58'$ and the distance 69.7 meters.

(19) From the centre of the Ikhe Shar (Ih Xar Bulag) spring between the two posts of double marker No. 53 the boundary line runs straight SSE (154.0° true azimuth), passing through post No. (II) of double marker No. 53 to marker No. 54. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.25 kilometers.

Marker No. 54 is a solitary cairn, situated on Suvraga Ovoo (Subraga Bulbai Obo) cairn on the top of a 1961.0-meter mount. In the direction of $70^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 760 meters from this post is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $220^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.25 kilometers from this marker is a 2037.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(20) From marker No. 54 the boundary line wends its way mainly SW, passing west of a 1940.0-meter peak, and then turns almost south to marker No. 55. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.92 kilometers.

Marker No. 55 is a solitary cairn, situated on the peak of a mountain at an elevation of 1934.0 meters. In the direction of $6^{\circ}29'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.69 kilometers from this marker is marker No. 54. In the direction of $245^{\circ}30'$ and at a distance of 1.99 kilometers is a 2037.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(21) From marker No. 55 the boundary line runs roughly SSE, cutting across two gullies to marker No. 56. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 56 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of Mount Yangirtyn Khyasaa (Kijil Tas) at an elevation of 1865.0 meters. In the direction of $329^{\circ}03'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.60 kilometers from this marker is marker No. 55. In the direction of $347^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.06 kilometers is marker No. 54.

(22) From marker No. 56 the boundary line runs straight SSE (161.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 57. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.70 kilometers.

Marker No. 57 is a solitary cairn, situated on a 1240.5-meter peak 178 meters ESE of the Sukhait Chuan (Suhait Quan) spring. In the direction of $265^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 480 meters from this marker is a 1267.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $74^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.74 kilometers is a 1399.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(23) From marker No. 57 the boundary line runs straight SE (146.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 58. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.85 kilometers.

Marker No. 58 is a solitary cairn, situated on the north bank of Bulgan River at an elevation of 1143.4 meters. In the direction of $65^{\circ}59'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.46 kilometers from this marker is a 1246.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $0^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.78 kilometers is a 1399.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(24) From marker No. 58 the boundary line runs straight SE (146.0° true azimuth) crossing Bulgan (Bulgan-Gol) River to marker No. 59. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.49 kilometer.

Marker No. 59 is a solitary cairn, situated on the south bank of Bulgan (Bulgan-Gol) River at an elevation of 1133.3 meters.

In the direction of $53^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 95 meters from this marker is a tomb in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $209^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.24 kilometers is a 1690.8-meter peak in the territory of China.

(25) From marker No. 59 the boundary line runs straight SE (146.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 60. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.72 kilometers.

Marker No. 60 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of Mount Siikhiin Ulaan Tolgoi (Hongshantou) and at an elevation of 1192.0 (1187.8) meters. In the direction of $181^{\circ}23'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.76 kilometers from this marker is marker No. 62.

Article 13. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 6, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 79.79 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 61 to 71 are erected. The specific course of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 60, which is situated on Mount Siikhiin Ulaan Tolgoi (Hongshantou) at an elevation of 1192.0 (1187.8) meters, the boundary line runs straight SSW to a 1266.7-meter peak, and then proceeds straight SSE to a 1253.0-meter peak. It continues along the ridge of Mount Uutan Khar (Mar Sai Shan) SSE to marker No. 61. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.47 kilometers.

Marker No. 61 is a solitary cairn, situated on a 1627.1-meter peak. In the direction of $38^{\circ}05'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 840 meters from this marker is a mountain top in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $286^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.51 kilometers is a 1690.8-meter peak in the territory of China.

(2) From marker No. 61 the boundary line runs along the ridge of Mount Uutan Khar (Mar Sai Shan) roughly SW to marker No. 62. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.77 kilometer.

Marker No. 62 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of Mount Uutan Khar (Mar Sai Shan) at an elevation of 1766.0 meters. In the direction of $293^{\circ}17'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.08 kilometers from this marker is a 1690.8-meter peak in the territory of China.

(3) From marker No. 62 the boundary line descends the ridge of Mount Uutan Khar (Mar Sai Shan) SSE to a 1734.0-meter peak. Then it extends SE and later SSE to marker No. 63. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.95 kilometers.

Marker No. 63 is a solitary cairn, situated on a 1437.0-meter rise. In the direction of $237^{\circ}47'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.66 kilometers from this post is a 1927.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $162^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.46 kilometers is a 1745.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From marker No. 63 the boundary line goes straight south (180.0° true azimuth) to a small peak at an elevation of 1411.0 meters and then runs SSE (176.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 64. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.81 kilometers.

Marker No. 64 is a solitary cairn (the concrete tablet is mounted on a rock at the top of the mountain), situated on a small peak at an elevation of 1670.0 meters. In the direction of $119^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.02 kilometers from this marker is a 1745.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $297^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.00 kilometers is a 1927.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(5) From marker No. 64 the boundary line runs straight SW (221.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 65. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 20.14 kilometers.

Marker No. 65 is a solitary cairn, situated on a 1294.0 (1302.6)-meter peak of Mount Nokhoi Dolookhyn Ulaan Tolgoi (Itijalegan). In the direction of $331^{\circ}32'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 288 meters from this marker is a 1316.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(6) From marker No. 65 the boundary line runs straight SW (211.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 66. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.09 kilometers.

Marker No. 66 is a solitary cairn, situated at the old site of Dundyn Dümüba Ovoo (Damuba Obo) Hill at an elevation of 1114.0 meters. In the direction of $115^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this marker is a small mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $275^{\circ}01'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 960 meters is a 1128.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(7) From marker No. 66 the boundary line runs straight SSW (208.5° true azimuth) to the Shaakhaityn (Duni Bastou) spring, and then runs straight SSW (191.5° true azimuth) for 71 meters to marker No. 67. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.49 kilometers.

Marker No. 67 is a solitary cairn, situated at a point (elevation 1066.0 meters) 71 meters SSW of the Shaakhaityn (Duni Bastou) spring. In the direction of $258^{\circ}35'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 158 meters from this marker is a mud house in the territory of China. In the direction of $52^{\circ}34'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.35 kilometers from this marker is a 1219.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(8) From marker No. 67 the boundary line extends straight SSW (191.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 68. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.76 kilometers.

Marker No. 68 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of Mount Üdiin Usny Tolgoi (Kiji Bastou Shan) at an elevation of 1194.0 (1187.0) meters. In the direction of $123^{\circ}34'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 350 meters from this marker is the Üdiin Usny (Udin-Usni-Bulag) spring. In the direction of $311^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.94 kilometers is a 1257.4-meter peak in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 68 the boundary line runs straight SSW (188.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 69. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.98 kilometers.

Marker No. 69 is a solitary cairn, situated at a point (elevation 1278.3 meters) 200 meters east of the top of Mount Süül Khar (Sul Har Ul) which has an elevation of 1304.0 meters. In the direction of 268°46' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 200 meters from this marker is a 1304.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 8°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 400 meters is a peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(10) From marker No. 69 the boundary line proceeds straight SSE (177.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 70. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.33 kilometers.

Marker No. 70 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of Mount Tömöriin Khar (Ten Mu Mala Shan), which has an elevation of 1527.0 (1520.2) meters. In the direction of 247°05' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.16 kilometers from this marker is a 1475.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 3°07' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.07 kilometers is a 1425.3-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 14. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 7, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 42.393 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 71 to 84 are erected. The specific course of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 70 on the top of Mount Tömöriin Khar (Ten Mu Mala Shan) at an elevation of 1527.0 (1520.2) meters, the boundary line goes straight SE (136.5° true azimuth) to the centre of the intersection of two roads between the two posts of double marker No. 71. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.13 kilometers.

Marker No. 71 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of the intersection of two roads.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of China, situated WNW of the point of intersection, 7 meters from the centre of the intersection. In the direction of 313°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.12 kilometers from this post is marker No. 70. In the direction of 254°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.26 kilometers is a 1505.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated ESE of the intersection, 8 meters from the centre of the intersection. In the direction of 54°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.00 kilometer from this post is the junction of two roads in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is 94°12' and the distance 15 meters.

(2) From the centre of the intersection of two roads between the two posts of double marker No. 71 the boundary line runs SE along the road, passing through the mouth of Nariin Golyn Sair (Jinxikyesu Gou) and the mouth of Tsagaan Güütiin Sair (Sola Bastou Gou) to the centre of the road between two posts of double marker No. 72. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.40 kilometers.

Marker No. 72 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number and situated on either side of the road.

Post No. (I) is in Mongolian territory, situated on the north side of the road, 6 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in the centre of the road. In the direction of 308°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 10.28 kilometers from this post is marker No. 70.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, situated at the south side of the road, 6 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in the centre of the road. In the direction of 180°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.50 kilometers from this post is marker No. 73.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is 174°12' and the distance 12 meters.

(3) From the centre of the road between the two posts of double marker No. 72, the boundary line leaves the road and goes straight south (180.0° true azimuth), passing post No. (II) of double marker No. 72 to marker No. 73. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.50 kilometers.

Marker No. 73 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a 1690.0 (1682.3)-meter peak on Mount Nokhoi Khushuutyn Khar (Har Ador) at the NW end of Mount Baitag Bogd (Beita Shan). In the direction of 29°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 115 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 284°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 130 meters is a peak in the territory of China.

(4) From marker No. 73 the boundary line proceeds straight SSE (160.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 74. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.75 kilometers.

Marker No. 74 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the west bank of Uliastain (Uliastai Gol) River, 12 meters from the centre of the river. In the direction of 130°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 245°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 900 meters is a small peak in the territory of China.

(5) From marker No. 74 the boundary line extends straight SSE (160.5° true azimuth), crossing Uliastain (Uliastai Gol) River to marker No. 75. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.75 kilometers.

Marker No. 75 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 2043.0 (2046.7)-meter peak. In the direction of 68°00' azimuth and at a distance of 700 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 251°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.36 kilometers is a peak in the territory of China.

(6) From marker No. 75 the boundary line goes straight SSW (189.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 76. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.87 kilometers.

Marker No. 76 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 2543.0 (2540.2)-meter peak. In the direction of 157°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 820 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 56°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.71 kilometers is a peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From marker No. 76 the boundary line goes straight ENE (67.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 77. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.56 kilometers.

Marker No. 77 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the west bank of Khujirtyn (Hujirt) River and 21 meters from the centre of its channel. In the direction of 241°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 285 meters from this marker is the Uzüür Bastou (Ujurs Bastou) spring in the territory of China. In the direction of 358°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 950 meters is a peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From marker No. 77 the boundary line goes straight SE (132.4° true azimuth), passing Khujirtyn (Hujirt) River to marker No. 78. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.37 kilometer.

Marker No. 78 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the junction of two roads 325 meters east of Khujirtyn (Hujirt) River. In the direction of 330°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 970 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 269°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.25 kilometers is a peak in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 78 the boundary line wends its way along a road ESE, passing Nariin Khargaityn (Xiaosongshu Gou) River and continuing 20 meters to the centre of a road between the two posts of double marker No. 79. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.08 kilometers.

Marker No. 79 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of a road on the east bank of Nariin Khargaityn (Xiaosongshu Gou) River.

Post No. (1) is in Chinese territory, situated on the south side of the boundary road, 15 meters from the centre of the channel and 4 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of 202°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 682 meters from this post is a peak in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the north side of the boundary road, 15 meters from the centre of the channel and 4 meters from the centre of the road. In the direction of $71^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 200 meters from this post is a peak in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $6^{\circ}30'$ and the distance 8 meters.

(10) From the centre of the road between the two posts of marker No. 79 the boundary line follows the road ESE, passing through a saddle 150 meters SSE of the top of Mount Bor Tolgoi to marker No. 80. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.40 kilometer.

Marker No. 80 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 2 meters west of a spring which is 210 meters NNE of Khökh (Janbas Bastou) spring. In the direction of $43^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 135 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $303^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 320 meters is a peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From marker No. 80 the boundary line extends eastward to a spring, follows the watercourse for 5 meters to a small stream of Khökh (Janbas Bastou) spring, and then follows the watercourse of the gully for 215 meters to the centre of the Khökh (Janbas Bastou) spring. From there the boundary line extends 1 meter to marker No. 81. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.223 kilometer.

Marker No. 81 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 1 meter south of the Khökh (Janbas Bastou) spring. In the direction of $347^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 135 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $59^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 200 meters is a peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(12) From marker No. 81 the boundary line extends straight SE (149.0° true azimuth) to the centre of the Araat Ulaan (Xikye Bastou) spring and then continues 1 meter to marker No. 82. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.57 kilometers.

Marker No. 82 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 1 meter south of the Araat Ulaan (Xikye Bastou) spring. In the direction of $230^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 167 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $100^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 830 meters is the 2614.0-meter peak of Mount Araat Ulaan (Arat-Ulan-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(13) From marker No. 82 the boundary line runs straight SSW (202.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 83. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 83 is a solitary concrete post situated on a 3229.0-meter peak. In the direction of $287^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 66 meters from this marker is an outcrop in the territory of China. In the direction of $109^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 185 meters is an outcrop in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From marker No. 83 the boundary line proceeds straight SW (210.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 84. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.59 kilometers.

Marker No. 84 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 3290.0 (3287.2)-meter Altan Ovoo (Atun Obo) on Mount Baitag Bogd (Beita Shan). In the direction of $224^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.47 kilometers from this marker is a 3190.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

Article 15. The segment of the boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 8, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 149.12 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 85 to 117 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 84 on the top of the 3290.0 (3287.2)-meter Altan Ovoo (Atun Obo) Hill of Mount Baitag Bogd (Beita Shan), the boundary line goes straight SE (136.0° true azimuth) for 2.00 kilometers to Dünkhregiin (Dunghger) Saddle. Then it continues straight SW (213.0°

true azimuth) for 0.26 kilometer to marker No. 85. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.26 kilometers.

Marker No. 85 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 3252.0-meter peak. In the direction of 73°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 0.44 kilometer from this marker is a 3256.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 130°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.03 kilometers is a 3209.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(2) From marker No. 85 the boundary line runs straight ENE (83.5° true azimuth) to a 3146.0-meter peak and continues straight ENE (73.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 86. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.35 kilometers.

Marker No. 86 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 3025.0 (3035.9)-meter Mount Kharsaz (Hur Saj). In the direction of 339°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.36 kilometers from this marker is a peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 132°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.24 kilometers is a 3005.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(3) From marker No. 86 the boundary line goes straight NE (57.9° true azimuth), crossing Büdүүн Khargaityn (Dasongshu Gou) River to marker No. 87. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.29 kilometers.

Marker No. 87 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Khökh Öндөр (Kijil Qyekye) at an elevation of 3102.0 (3095.8) meters. In the direction of 225°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 83 meters from this marker is a peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 74°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 90 meters is a peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From marker No. 87 the boundary line wends its way roughly ESE and crosses Kheremtiin Guu (Telekye Mai), extending for a total of 4.47 kilometers to a 2991.0-meter peak. It then continues ENE for 2.27 kilometers to a point where Ikhe Shiveetiin (Ih Xibet) River meets the dry channel of Bulagt Sai. Then it wends its way up a slope for 1.43 kilometers to marker No. 88. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.17 kilometers.

Marker No. 88 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Öндөр Khar (Bi Hala Qyekye) at an elevation of 2717.0 (2708.0) meters. In the direction of 193°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 750 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 289°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.23 kilometers is a 2635.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From marker No. 88 the boundary line descends a slope ESE and crosses a gully, covering a total of 0.40 kilometer. Then it continues 1.13 kilometers along the ridge ESE and proceeds 0.98 kilometer roughly ENE to marker No. 89. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.51 kilometers.

Marker No. 89 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Khulstain Öндөр (Hulstain Ondor) at an elevation of 2873.8 meters. In the direction of 172°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.20 kilometers from this marker is a 2873.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 309°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.68 kilometers is a 2399.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(6) From marker No. 89 the boundary line zigzags for 0.60 kilometer roughly ESE and crosses Ulaan Salaa Sair (Ulan Sala). It then continues in the same direction for 2.81 kilometers to a point on the slope, whence it runs 0.55 kilometer generally SE to marker No. 90. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.96 kilometers.

Marker No. 90 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Takhtai (Tahtai) at an elevation of 2927.0 (2921.0 (2912.2)) meters. In the direction of 139°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.37 kilometers from that marker is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 230°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.74 kilometers is a 2870.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(7) From marker No. 90 the boundary line zigzags for 2.42 kilometers roughly SSE to a 2768.0-meter peak. From there, it extends SE and then east, traversing a total of 1.63 kilometers to a point on the mountain. Then it follows an irregular course for 1.25 kilometers SSE to marker No. 91. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 91 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a slope 260 meters SW of the crest of Mount Ats Ulaan (Aq Ulan Ul) at an elevation of 2816.0 meters and 460 meters from the centre of a saddle in its NW sector. In the direction of $237^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 900 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $273^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.40 kilometers is a 2891.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(8) From marker No. 91 the boundary line goes first SE and passes through Aguityn Guu (Aguitin Gu) for a total of 0.52 kilometer. It continues for 0.35 kilometer eastward, then ESE for 0.50 kilometer. It then extends 0.76 kilometer ENE to marker No. 92. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.13 kilometers.

Marker No. 92 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 2394.0-meter peak. In the direction of $283^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.91 kilometers is a 2816.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $198^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.04 kilometers is a 2573.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 92 the boundary line wends its way roughly SE for 0.48 kilometer to a mountain top, extending 0.28 kilometer further to another mountain top. It then runs for 0.99 kilometer down a slope to a point in a ravine. From there it goes SSW for 0.23 kilometer and then proceeds 0.60 kilometer SE to marker No. 93. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.58 kilometers.

Marker No. 93 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Tugalchiin Khar (Tugalqin Har) at an elevation of 2184.0 (2200.1) meters. In the direction of $8^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.16 kilometers from this marker is a spring in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $216^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.20 kilometers is a peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $133^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.42 kilometers is a 2117.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(10) From marker No. 93 the boundary line extends roughly SE for 0.66 kilometer to a point on the slope of Mount Tugalchiin Khar (Tugalqin Har). It then turns NE for 0.40 kilometer to another point on this slope. The boundary line then continues for 4.23 kilometers straight ESE (99.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 94. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.29 kilometers.

Marker No. 94 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small red mountain top 460 meters west of Senjit Khad (Senjit-Sad). In the direction of $146^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 310 meters from this marker is a peak in Chinese territory.

(11) From marker No. 94 the boundary line runs for 0.46 kilometer roughly east to the top of Mount Senjit Khad (Senjit-Sad). Continuing 0.38 kilometer, it reaches a 1649.0-meter peak. Then proceeding 0.42 kilometer SE, it reaches a point on the slope from where it extends 0.91 kilometer ENE on a winding course to marker No. 95. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.17 kilometers.

Marker No. 95 is a single concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Senjitiin Khar (Senjitin Har Ul) at an elevation of 1778.0 meters. In the direction of $77^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.00 kilometers is a peak on Mount ZürkH Ulaan (Zurh-Ulan-Ula) (elevation 1768.0 meters) in Mongolian territory.

(12) From marker No. 95 the boundary line proceeds for 1.18 kilometers SE to a point on the slope. It then continues for 0.40 kilometer ENE to another point on the slope and extends for 0.18 kilometer roughly SE to a peak. It then continues for 0.69 kilometer to another peak and zigzags for 1.98 kilometers to marker No. 96. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.43 kilometers.

Marker No. 96 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1612.0-meter rise. In the direction of 258°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 700 meters from this marker is a peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 322°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.99 kilometers is a 1768.0-meter peak on Mount Zürk Ulaan (Zurh-Ulan-Ula) in Mongolian territory.

(13) From marker No. 96 the boundary line runs 0.30 kilometer east to a peak from where it proceeds for 0.47 kilometer ENE to another peak and an additional 1.48 kilometers along a winding path NNE to marker No. 97. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.25 kilometers.

Marker No. 97 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mound 2.07 kilometers WNW (287.0° true azimuth) of 1269.0-meter Mount Üzüür Shani (Ujur Shan), which is at the SE end of Mount Baitag Bogd (Beita Shan). In the direction of 165°48' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.65 kilometers from this marker is a 1346.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 284°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.75 kilometers is the 1768.0-meter peak of Zürk Ulaan (Zurh-Ulan-Ula) Mount in Mongolian territory.

(14) From marker No. 97 the boundary line runs on a winding course NE to marker No. 98. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.87 kilometers.

Marker No. 98 is a solitary concrete post, situated at an elevation of 1185.0 meters. In the direction of 66°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 260 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 140°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.22 kilometers is a peak in Chinese territory.

(15) From marker No. 98 the boundary line extends 320 meters straight east to a small road in Tsagaan Shal (Kahe Gou). It then extends 1.08 kilometers ESE to a point on a slope of Mount Ulaan Khushuu (Ulan-Hushu) at the NW end of Mount Baga Khavtag (Baga Habtag). In the same direction it proceeds for 0.85 kilometer to another point on this slope. Then it continues 0.51 kilometer SE to marker No. 99. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.76 kilometers.

Marker No. 99 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small ridge at the NW end of Mount Baga Khavtag (Baga Habtag). In the direction of 192°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 200 meters from this marker is a peak in Chinese territory.

(16) From marker No. 99 the boundary line zigzags for 1.22 kilometers SSE to the 1601.0-meter Mount Süül Khar (Sul Har Ul). It then proceeds 0.82 kilometer roughly SE, passing a peak to a point on the ridge. It then continues ESE for 0.31 kilometer to a point on the slope. From there it runs 2.08 kilometers along a winding path SE to marker No. 100. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.43 kilometers.

Marker No. 100 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1491.0-meter peak. In the direction of 258°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.15 kilometers from this marker is a peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 289°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.15 kilometers is a peak in the territory of China.

(17) From marker No. 100 the boundary line extends 1.55 kilometers roughly SSE, passes over a mountain top and follows a winding course to a point on the slope. From there it proceeds 1.12 kilometers roughly SE. It then continues 0.70 kilometer SSE to a point on a slope, proceeds for 0.23 kilometer east to a point at an elevation of 1672.0 meters and then 0.28 kilometer ESE to a saddle from where it runs 1.18 kilometers along a ridge to a 1824.0-meter peak. It then continues straight SE (136.0° true azimuth) for 2.92 kilometers to marker No. 101. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.98 kilometers.

Marker No. 101 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Nanjin Khar (Nanjin Har) at an elevation of 1920.1 (1919.0 (1931.9)) meters. In the direction of 173°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 220 meters from this marker is a peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 54°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.00 kilometers is a 2010.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(18) From marker No. 101 the boundary line extends straight NNE (24.0° true azimuth) for 1.40 kilometers to a point on a mountain slope. It then goes 0.14 kilometer roughly NE to marker No. 102. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 102 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 340 meters SE (118°00' true azimuth) of a 2083.9-meter peak on Mount Shiveet (Xibet). In the direction of 2°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this marker is a peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 107°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.00 kilometer is a 2010.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(19) From marker No. 102 the boundary line extends 3.45 kilometers roughly ESE along a winding course, passing over a 2010.0-meter peak to a 2061.0-meter peak. It then continues 0.70 kilometer roughly SE to marker No. 103. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.15 kilometers.

Marker No. 103 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1996.0-meter peak. In the direction of 86°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this post is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 141°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters is a 1912.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(20) From marker No. 103 the boundary line runs east 4.46 kilometers on a winding course to the top of Mount Khökh Öndör (Hoh Ondor) at an elevation of 2111.0 meters. Then it runs for 0.75 kilometer ESE to a point on the slope from where it proceeds 2.11 kilometers ENE and continues for 0.50 kilometer NE to marker No. 104. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 104 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of 2020.1 (2029.2)-meter Mount Khökh Aaragiin Shovgor (Moh Aragin Kobgor) which is part of Mount Baga Khavtag (Baga Habtag). In the direction of 289°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 320 meters from this marker is a peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 119°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.03 kilometers is a 2041.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(21) From marker No. 104 the boundary line runs straight ENE (77.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 105. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.25 kilometers.

Marker No. 105 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Üngeltsegiin Bondgor (Unggelqegin Bondgor) at an elevation of 1787.0 (1773.8) meters. In the direction of 353°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 272°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.66 kilometers is a 1786.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From marker No. 105 the boundary line goes straight ESE (94.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 106. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.09 kilometers.

Marker No. 106 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Uushig (Uxig) at an elevation of 1657.0 (1643.0 (1655.8)) meters. In the direction of 209°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 420 meters from this marker is a peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 28°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 680 meters is a peak in Mongolian territory.

(23) From marker No. 106 the boundary line runs straight ENE (88.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 107. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.44 kilometers.

Marker No. 107 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of a 1770 (1765.0)-meter high mountain. In the direction of 207°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.80 kilometers from this marker is a 1634.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 347°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.98 kilometers is a 1828.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(24) From marker No. 107 the boundary line runs straight ENE (87.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 108. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.40 kilometers.

Marker No. 108 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1841.0 (1835.8)-meter peak. In the direction of 56°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters from this marker is a

peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 243°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.65 kilometers is a 1864.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(25) From marker No. 108 the boundary line runs straight ESE (100.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 109. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.25 kilometers.

Marker No. 109 is a solitary concrete post, situated in Ikh Ulaan Baishingiin Ar Sair (Ih Ulan Baixing) at the east end of Mount Baga Khavtag (Baga Habtag) and on a road 350 meters NNE of the Ulaan Baishin Chuan (Ulan Baixing Quan) spring in Chinese territory. In the direction of 104°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 211°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.98 kilometers is a peak in the territory of China.

(26) From marker No. 109 the boundary line extends straight ESE (120.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 110. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 110 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1805.0-meter peak at the NW end of Mount Ikh Khavtag (Ih Habtag). In the direction of 258°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.50 kilometers is a 1812.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 92°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.92 kilometers is a peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(27) From marker No. 110 the boundary line extends straight SE (121.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 111. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.44 kilometers.

Marker No. 111 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 2278.0-meter peak. In the direction of 20°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 560 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 152°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.03 kilometers is a 2417.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(28) From marker No. 111 the boundary line runs straight SE (127.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 112. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.91 kilometers.

Marker No. 112 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 2478.0 (2429.0 (2429.9))-meter peak. In the direction of 280°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 740 meters from this post is a peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 2°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.47 kilometers is a peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(29) From marker No. 112 the boundary line continues straight NE (49.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 113. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.45 kilometers.

Marker No. 113 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 440 meters ESE of a 2545.0-meter peak. In the direction of 100°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.30 kilometers from this is a 2546.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 244°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.00 kilometers is a peak in the territory of China.

(30) From marker No. 113 the boundary line continues straight ESE (101.5° true azimuth) to a 2546.0-meter peak, and then proceeds straight ENE (76.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 114. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 114 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Songint (Songint) at an elevation of 2801.0 meters. In the direction of 122°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 30°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.07 kilometers is a 2808.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(31) From marker No. 114 the boundary line continues straight SE (123.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 115. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.91 kilometers.

Marker No. 115 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of 2912.4 (2918.5)-meter Mount Shuurdagiin Oroj (Shurdagin-Ula) which forms part of Mount Ikh Khavtag (Ih Habtag). In the direction of 0°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.12 kilometers from this marker is a 2852.8-meter peak on Mount Shurgat (Shurgat-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

In the direction of 297°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.48 kilometers is a peak in Chinese territory.

(32) From marker No. 115 the boundary line continues straight ENE (84.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 116. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 116 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Shar Khamar (Xar Hamar) at an elevation of 2596.6 (2597.8) meters. In the direction of 328°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.06 kilometers from this marker is a peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 243°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.39 kilometers is a peak in Chinese territory.

(33) From marker No. 116 the boundary line runs 1.45 kilometers along the ridge roughly ESE, then proceeds 0.43 kilometer down the slope roughly SE, then 1.84 kilometers along the ridge again ESE to a 2538.7-meter peak, then 0.69 kilometer roughly SE, and then 1.79 kilometers along the ridge ESE to marker No. 117. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 117 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 2345.0 (2338.7)-meter peak at the east end of Mount Ikh Khavtag (Ih Habtag).

In the direction of 170°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 840 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 329°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.00 kilometer is a peak in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 16. The segment of the boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 9, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 493.86 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 118 to 177 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 117, situated on a 2345.0 (2338.7)-meter mountain top, the boundary line runs 1.20 kilometers first ENE and then NE to a small peak. It then descends the slope for 1.58 kilometers generally ENE to a 1548.0 (1554.3)-meter peak. It then proceeds for 0.50 kilometer straight NE (58.0° true azimuth) to the centre of Bor Tsonjin Sair (Bor Qonj). From there it goes 1.88 kilometers roughly NE to a 1515.0-meter peak at the west end of Mount Khökh Öndör (Hu Hun De Lei Shan). It then continues for 2.79 kilometers along the ridge east to marker No. 118 via a 1416.0-meter peak. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.95 kilometers.

Marker No. 118 is a solitary concrete post situated on a 1444.0 (1426.4)-meter peak on the west side of Khögshin Ingetiin Sair (Iqi Kiji Gou), which lies on the west side of Mount Khökh Öndör (Hu Hun De Lei Shan). In the direction of 310°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.16 kilometers from this marker is a 1479.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 83°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.70 kilometers is a 1599.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(2) From marker No. 118 the boundary line extends straight ENE (75.2° true azimuth) to a 1342.0-meter peak and then roughly east along the ridge to a 1599.0-meter peak. Then it runs 0.78 kilometer down the slope ENE to a point where two dry gullies meet. It then climbs the gully 1.06 kilometers ENE and continues in the same direction for 0.59 kilometer to the 1464.0-meter peak of Mount Baga Khar (Baga Har). From there it follows straight ENE (82.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 119. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.43 kilometers.

Marker No. 119 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Büdüün Khar (Budun Har) at an elevation of 1632.0 meters. In the direction of 71°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.45 kilometers from this marker is a 1662.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 317°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers is a 1699.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(3) From marker No. 119 the boundary line runs straight ENE (71.4° true azimuth) to the top of Mount Bojoon Khüren (Bojon Hureng) at an elevation of 1662.0 meters. Then it runs 119 kilometers straight ENE (76.0° true azimuth) to the junction of two dry gullies. It then follows the slope for 0.70 kilometer ENE to a 1599.0-meter peak. From there it runs 1.50 kilometers roughly NE via the NW end of an elongated mound to marker No. 120. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.85 kilometers.

Marker No. 120 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Baruun Shaazant (Barun Xajant) at an elevation of 1746.0 (1741.6) meters. In the direction of 336°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.65 kilometers from this marker is a 1841.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 117°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.99 kilometers is a 1730.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(4) From marker No. 120 the boundary line goes straight ENE (82.7° true azimuth) to the top of Mount Baga Shaazant (Baga Xajant) at an elevation of 1736.0 meters and then continues straight NNE (23.8° true azimuth) to the top of Mount Ikh Shaazant (Ih Xajant) at an elevation of 1870.0 meters. From there it runs straight ESE (110.5° true azimuth) to the top of Mount Baruun Bodon (Barun Bodon) at an elevation of 1956.0 meters. Then it goes straight ESE (101.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 121. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 121 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Züün Bodon (Qingshi Shan) at an elevation of 1904.0 meters. In the direction of 44°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.66 kilometers is a 1978.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 228°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.81 kilometers is a 1557.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(5) From marker No. 121 the boundary line runs 0.88 kilometer along the ridge ESE to a saddle, then winds 1.07 kilometers NE to a 2076.0-meter peak, then continues 0.74 kilometer SE to a 2003.0-meter peak, and then straight NE (38.2° true azimuth) to a 2089.0-meter peak. From there it continues 2.44 kilometers on a winding course east and then SE on the ridge of Mount Sörtiin Baruun (Sortin Barun) to a 2146.0-meter peak and then straight ENE (89.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 122. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.39 kilometers.

Marker No. 122 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a peak at an elevation of 2150.0 (2151.0) meters. In the direction of 268°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.17 kilometers from this marker is a 2146.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 58°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers is a 2162.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From marker No. 122 the boundary line runs for 0.56 kilometer along the ridge first roughly SE and then east to a small mountain top. From there it proceeds 0.67 kilometer SSW to a 2125.2-meter peak and then continues 1.34 kilometers straight SSE (167.5° true azimuth) to a point on a slope. It then runs 0.29 kilometer straight SE (145.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 123. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.86 kilometers.

Marker No. 123 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1979.0-meter mountain top. In the direction of 342°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.62 kilometers from this marker is a 2125.2-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 159°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.40 kilometers is a 1663.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(7) From marker No. 123 the boundary line runs 0.45 kilometer down the mountain ENE to the centre of a dry gully. It then proceeds 0.40 kilometer east up the mountain to a 1881.0-meter peak. From there, it runs 1.60 kilometers roughly east to a 2079.0 (2081.7)-meter peak after crossing Sörtiin Sair (Argait Gou). It then follows the ridge roughly east and then SE, covering a total distance of 1.02 kilometers, to marker No. 124. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.47 kilometers.

Marker No. 124 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 2105.8-meter peak. In the direction of 9°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.61 kilometers from this post is a

2303.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 272°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.40 kilometers is marker No. 123.

(8) From marker No. 124 the boundary line runs down the ridge for 0.61 kilometer roughly SE to the centre of a ravine. It then runs up the mountain for a distance of 0.24 kilometer to a small peak. From there it proceeds 0.25 kilometer SSE to the centre of the upper reaches of a ravine and climbs the mountain for 0.59 kilometer to marker No. 125. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.69 kilometers.

Marker No. 125 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 2036.0-meter peak. In the direction of 353°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.14 kilometers from this marker is a 2303.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 240°48' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.15 kilometers is a 1663.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 125 the boundary line runs straight NE (52.5° true azimuth) for 1.93 kilometers to a point on the ridge. Then it runs straight ESE (97.5° true azimuth) for 0.60 kilometer to a 2258.0-meter peak. Then it descends the ridge ENE for 1.55 kilometers to a point in a gully. Continuing, it runs 2.90 kilometers first NE and then east to the top of Mount Züün Kharyn Öndör (Jun Harin Ondor) at an elevation of 2566.0 meters. Then it runs 1.68 kilometers along the ridge ESE to the centre of a dry gully. It then zigzags 1.12 kilometers roughly ESE and then east to marker No. 126. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.78 kilometers.

Marker No. 126 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Khökh Öndör (Huh-Ondur-Ula) at an elevation of 2554.5 (2553.7) meters. In the direction of 112°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.57 kilometers from this marker is a 2383.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 287°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers is a 2566.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(10) From marker No. 126 the boundary line descends the mountain for 1.03 kilometers roughly east to the centre of a gully. It then proceeds east 0.82 kilometer to the centre of a place at the bend of a dry gully. It then climbs the mountain for 0.62 kilometer ENE to a 2361.0-meter peak. From there it goes straight 0.59 kilometer NE (39.5° true azimuth) to a mountain top. It then proceeds 1.88 kilometers ESE to the centre of a ravine, from where it runs 1.22 kilometers roughly ENE to marker No. 127. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.16 kilometers.

Marker No. 127 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Ukher Chuluut (Uher Qulut) at an elevation of 2216.0 (2219.3) meters. In the direction of 111°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.13 kilometers from this marker is a 2208.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 259°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.91 kilometers is marker No. 126.

(11) From marker No. 127 the boundary line wends its way for 1.34 kilometers SE to a 2138.0-meter peak and then proceeds 1.87 kilometers roughly ESE over a small mountain top to the top of Mount Dedengiin Khar (Dedenggin Har (elevation 2208.0 meters) at the east end of the Khökh Öndör (Hu Hun De Lei Shan) Range). Then it goes straight 2.35 kilometers ESE (110.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 128. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.56 kilometers.

Marker No. 128 is a single cement post, situated on a 2188.0-meter upland at the west end of Takhin Shar (Suhait Shan) Range. In the direction of 338°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.90 kilometers from this marker is the Yargaityn Us spring in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 290°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.34 kilometers is a 2208.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(12) From marker No. 128 the boundary line goes straight ESE (105.5° true azimuth) to a 2431.9 (2430.3 (2430.0))-meter peak. Then it runs for 0.74 kilometer roughly ESE to marker No. 129. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.50 kilometers.

Marker No. 129 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 2435.7-meter peak. In the direction of $295^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 710 meters from this post is a 2431.9-meter rise on the boundary line. In the direction of $160^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.60 kilometers is a 2238.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(13) From marker No. 129 the boundary line runs 1.02 kilometers roughly ENE over a peak to a saddle. It then runs 1.35 kilometers ESE along the NE edge of the ridge and continues 1.75 kilometers along the ridge NE to marker No. 130. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 130 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of 2527.0 (2531.7)-meter Mount Sanduijav (Sanduijab) of Takhiin Shar (Suhait Shan) Range. In the direction of $166^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.48 kilometers from this marker is a 2378.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $44^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.71 kilometers is the peak of Mount Üzüür Khüren (Uzur-Huren-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From marker No. 130 the boundary line runs 3.32 kilometers along the ridge roughly ESE to a point NW of a 2602.0-meter peak. It then runs 3.24 kilometers along the ridge first NE and then ESE to a 2591.0-meter peak. From there it runs 3.34 kilometers to marker No. 131. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.90 kilometers.

Marker No. 131 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Takhiin Üzüür (Tahin Ujur Daba) Pass. In the direction of $249^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.92 kilometers from this marker is a 2562.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(15) From marker No. 131 the boundary line extends for 1.27 kilometers along the ridge roughly SE and then ENE to a 2740.1-meter peak. It then descends the ridge roughly NE and then ESE and ENE to Jinfen (Jinfeng Daba) Pass via a ridge, covering a total of 3.47 kilometers. Then it runs ENE and SE, crosses a peak and climbs the north slope of a 2357.0-meter peak for a total of 1.17 kilometers to the top. Then it descends a ridge roughly SE, crosses a saddle and climbs a ridge, for a total of 1.18 kilometers to marker No. 132. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.09 kilometers.

Marker No. 132 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a peak 1.68 kilometers WSW ($264^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the peak of Mount Gokh (Goh Ul) which has an elevation of 2401.0 (2392.0) meters. In the direction of $42^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.96 kilometers from this marker is a 2235.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(16) From marker No. 132 the boundary line runs roughly NNW and then north for a total of 0.90 kilometer to a peak. From there, it runs 0.53 kilometer roughly NNE to marker No. 133. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.43 kilometers.

Marker No. 133 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a peak 1.94 kilometers NW (307.8° true azimuth) of the 2401.0 (2392.0)-meter Mount Gokh (Goh Ul). In the direction of $56^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.92 kilometers is a 2235.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(17) From marker No. 133 the boundary line follows the ridge ESE, crossing a saddle, for a total distance of 0.87 kilometer, to a peak. From there it runs 0.82 kilometer SE up the NW slope of the ridge to a point on the NW ridge of Mount Gokh (Goh Ul). Then it goes along the ridge SE for 0.30 kilometer to marker No. 134. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.99 kilometers.

Marker No. 134 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of 2401.0 (2392.0)-meter high Mount Gokh (Goh Ul). In the direction of $308^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.94 kilometers from this marker is marker No. 133. In the direction of $44^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.64 kilometers is a 2281.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(18) From marker No. 134 the boundary line runs 2.46 kilometers along the ridge SE to a 2262.0-meter peak, then proceeds 1.95 kilometers along the ridge ESE to a 2113.0-meter peak, and then continues 2.34 kilometers along the ridge roughly ESE and then SE to marker No. 135. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.75 kilometers.

Marker No. 135 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the spur of Takhii Shar (Suhait Shan) west of Kharvakhyn Amny Sair (Huangshashi Gou), which is at the east end of the range. In the direction of 50°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 400 meters from this marker is a 1896.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From marker No. 135 the boundary line runs 0.17 kilometer SE to the centre of Kharvakhyn Amny Sairyn (Huangshashi Gou), then proceeds 2.07 kilometers along the ridge in the same direction to a point where Sukhait Sair (Suhait) meets another gully, and then continues 4.76 kilometers along the ridge SE to the peak of a small mountain. From there it veers from south to SE and runs 0.45 kilometer to marker No. 136. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.45 kilometers.

Marker No. 136 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 2069.0 (2063.8)-meter peak on Mount Kheree (Here). In the direction of 27°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.91 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 2156.5 meters on Mount Ugalz (Ugalzin-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 95°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.93 kilometers from this marker is a 1634.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(20) From marker No. 136 the boundary line runs SSW, crossing a saddle and covering a total distance of 0.40 kilometer to a point on the ridge. It then proceeds 1.40 kilometers SE along the ridge to a peak. From there it descends the mountain ENE for 0.84 kilometer to a point where two dry gullies intersect. It then continues in the same direction up the mountain for 0.42 kilometer to marker No. 137. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.06 kilometers.

Marker No. 137 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Shovkh Öndör (Jiangao Shan). In the direction of 69°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from the marker is a 1778.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 236°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.30 kilometers is a 1805.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(21) From marker No. 137 the boundary line runs 0.48 kilometer roughly south to a mountain top, then proceeds 1.21 kilometers first SE and then SSW down the ridge to the centre of a dry ravine. It then continues 0.77 kilometers SSW to marker No. 138. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.46 kilometers.

Marker No. 138 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Khar Chuluut (Har Qulut). In the direction of 135°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.16 kilometers from this marker is marker No. 140. In the direction of 178°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.48 kilometers is a 1341.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(22) From marker No. 138 the boundary line runs straight SE (141.5° true azimuth) for a distance of 2.08 kilometers to a point on the slope and then proceeds straight ENE for 40 meters to marker No. 139. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 139 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 207 meters SW of the peak of Mount Makhir Khüren (Gu Shan) which has an elevation of 1408.0 (1417.6) meters. In the direction of 68°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 207 meters from this marker is marker No. 140. In the direction of 354°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.04 kilometers is a 1599.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(23) From marker No. 139 the boundary line follows the ridge ENE to marker No. 140. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.21 kilometer.

Marker No. 140 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1408.0 (1417.6)-meter peak on the eastern section of the crest-line of Mount Makhir Khüren (Gu Shan) which forms part of Mount Kheree (Here). In the direction of 316°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.16 kilometers from this marker is marker No. 138. In the direction of 62°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.83 kilometers is Mount Tasarkhai Khar (Tasarhai-Har-Ula) in Mongolian territory.

(24) From marker No. 140 the boundary line runs straight ESE (118.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 141. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 15.31 kilometers.

Marker No. 141 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a straight line between markers Nos. 140 and 142 in the Khonin Usny Govi (gobi de Maoyemiao). In the direction of 317°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 13.34 kilometers is Mount Tasarkhai Khar (Tasarhai-Har-Ula).

(25) From marker No. 141 the boundary line runs straight ESE (118.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 142. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 142 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 15.9 meters NW of the centre of Govi Khonin Usny (Laoyemiao Shuiquan) spring. In the direction of 329°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9.13 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 951.1 meters on the top of Mount Önchin Tolgoi (Unchin-Tolgoi) in Mongolian territory.

(26) From marker No. 142 the boundary line runs straight ESE for 15.9 meters (118.5° true azimuth) to the centre of Govi Khonin Usny (Laoyemiao Shuiquan) spring. It then goes straight SE (127.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 143. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.92 kilometers.

Marker No. 143 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Borgoit Tolgoi (Borgiot Tolgoi) which has an elevation of 885.0 (882.8) meters. In the direction of 74°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.33 kilometers from this marker is a 879.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 262°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.45 kilometers is a 816.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(27) From marker No. 143 the boundary line runs straight ESE (105.6° true azimuth) for 3.12 kilometers, and then continues straight ESE (115.1° true azimuth) for 2.05 kilometers to marker No. 144. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.17 kilometers.

Marker No. 144 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 901.4-meter flat ridge 1.20 kilometers due east of a 845.0-meter peak at the NW end of Mount Ereen (Eren). In the direction of 86°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 460 meters from this marker is a small peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 285°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.31 kilometers is a 885.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(28) From marker No. 144 the boundary line runs roughly SSE, crossing a mountain top, for a total of 2.52 kilometers to a point on a flat ridge. Then it proceeds roughly SE for 0.48 kilometer to a 928.0-meter peak, then for 5.12 kilometers to a point on a flat ridge, then for 2.16 kilometers to a 956.0-meter peak. Then it proceeds roughly ESE for 3.37 kilometers to a point on a flat ridge. From there it continues SSE for 1.25 kilometers to marker No. 145. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.90 kilometers.

Marker No. 145 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 974.0-meter peak. In the direction of 155°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.88 kilometers from this post is a 997.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 308°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.44 kilometers is a 956.0-meter peak on the boundary line.

(29) From marker No. 145 the boundary line meanders for 3.89 kilometers SSE to a point on a road. Then it continues for 1.77 kilometers roughly SSW to a point on the north slope of a small ridge. Then it goes 1.05 kilometers roughly SE to a triangulation point at an elevation of 992.0 (991.4) meters. Continuing, it runs straight for 4.65 meters SE (122.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 146. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.71 kilometers.

Marker No. 146 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 4.65 meters SE (122.6° true azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 992.0 (991.4) meters. In the direction of 5°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.72 kilometers from this marker is a 997.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 201°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.32 kilometers is Mount Huangyang Shan in the territory of China.

(30) From marker No. 146 the boundary line meanders along the ridge first ESE then east for a total of 0.87 kilometer to a saddle. It then runs 2.77 kilometers ENE to a 976.0-meter peak. From there it continues first 1.82 kilometers roughly ESE, then 1.65 kilometers east to a 997.0-meter peak, and then 1.00 kilometer ESE to a 1009.0-meter peak. Then it runs first ENE, and then ESE, for a distance of 1.51 kilometers to marker No. 147. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.62 kilometers.

Marker No. 147 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 995.0-meter peak. In the direction of $3^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.35 kilometers from this marker is a 1026.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $96^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.69 kilometers is a 1021.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(31) From marker No. 147 the boundary line winds along roughly SE for 0.86 kilometer to the centre of a dry ravine, then 3.46 kilometers to a mountain top, thence 3.36 kilometers to a ridge, and another 2.16 kilometers to marker No. 148. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.84 kilometers.

Marker No. 148 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1027.0-meter peak. In the direction of $284^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.02 kilometers from this marker is a 1001.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $87^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.42 kilometers is a 1126.0-meter triangulation point in Mongolian territory.

(32) From marker No. 148 the boundary line meanders roughly ESE to marker No. 149. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.71 kilometers.

Marker No. 149 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1047.0-meter peak on Mount Ereen (Eren). In the direction of $0^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.51 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at elevation 1126.0-meters in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $243^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.91 kilometers is a 982.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(33) From marker No. 149 the boundary line meanders first for 3.94 kilometers SE to a peak at the SE end of Mount Ereen (Eren) then 0.75 kilometer to the centre of the Chandmaniin (Qandman) ravine, then 2.37 kilometers to a 992.0-meter peak and 1.05 kilometers to marker No. 150. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.11 kilometers.

Marker No. 150 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Zagiin Khüren Tolgoi (Jagin Hureng Tolgoi) at an elevation of 1007.0 (1007.8) meters. In the direction of $79^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.58 kilometers from this marker is a 1094.9-meter triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $320^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9.19 kilometers from this marker is a 1126.0-meter triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(34) From marker No. 150 the boundary line meanders roughly SE to marker No. 151. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.33 kilometers.

Marker No. 151 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 987.0-meter peak. In the direction of $162^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.34 kilometers from this marker is a 970.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $32^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.67 kilometers is a 1024.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(35) From marker No. 151 the boundary line proceeds for 0.75 kilometer SE to the centre of the dry Khar Deliin Sair (Har Del) ravine. The boundary line then crosses Mount Khüren (Hureng), running first ESE, then ENE, and then ESE for a total of 5.25 kilometers to a hill. It then runs first SE and then ESE for a total of 2.67 kilometers to marker No. 152. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.67 kilometers.

Marker No. 152 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1038.0-meter peak on Mount Khüren (Hureng). In the direction of $126^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 850 meters from this marker is a 1025.8-meter triangulation point in Chinese territory. In the direction of

91°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.68 kilometers is a 1096.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(36) From marker No. 152 the boundary line meanders first roughly SE for 0.87 kilometer to the north side of a 1025.8-meter triangulation point, and then ESE for 1.70 kilometers to the centre of a dry ravine. It then crosses Mount Sukhaityn (Suhait) for 3.54 kilometers in the same direction, and then 2.10 kilometers roughly SE to a saddle. It then runs ENE then ESE for a total distance of 2.56 kilometers to the centre of a dry ravine. From there it continues 0.52 kilometer ESE to marker No. 153. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.29 kilometers.

Marker No. 153 is a single concrete post, situated at a point 4.7 meters NW (313.8° true azimuth) of a triangulation point on Mount Khavtsgaityn Khavtslyn Öndör (Habqgaitin Habqalin Ondor) which has an elevation of 1036.1 (1034.0 (1036.0)) meters and forms part of Mount Sukhaityn (Suhait). In the direction of 60°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.41 kilometers from this marker is a 1022.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 144°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.50 kilometers is Gashuun Zuukhyn Nuruuny Khavtsal (Luotuoshitou) in Chinese territory.

(37) From marker No. 153 the boundary line goes straight SE for 4.7 meters to a triangulation point on a 1036.1 (1034.0 (1036.0))-meter peak. It then runs SE and SSE, crossing a 907.0-meter peak for a total of 1.93 kilometers to the centre of the Khavtsgaityn Khavtsal (Habqgait). From there it continues SE for 3.08 kilometers to a mountain top, and then proceeds 0.34 kilometer ESE to marker No. 154. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.35 kilometers.

Marker No. 154 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 896.9-meter peak on Mount Sukhaityn (Suhait). In the direction of 162°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 680 meters from this marker is a small peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 23°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.71 kilometers is the top of a mountain in the territory of Mongolia.

(38) From marker No. 154 the boundary line meanders first ESE for a distance of 0.04 kilometer to a road in the centre of Gashuun Zuukhyn Nuruuny Khavtsal (Luotuoshitou Gou). Then it continues 0.34 kilometer SE to a mound on the mountain. From there it proceeds 1.40 kilometers SE to a point in a gobi. It then runs 9.86 kilometers ENE and passes through Dund Sairyn Amny Sair (Dund) to marker No. 155. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.64 kilometers.

Marker No. 155 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a mountain top at an elevation of 961.4 meters. In the direction of 203°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.12 kilometers from this marker is a 922.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 315°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.26 kilometers is a 1032.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(39) From marker No. 155 the boundary line runs roughly ENE and crosses a dry gully for a total of 2.83 kilometers to the centre of another dry gully. It then runs 2.48 kilometers ENE to marker No. 156. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.31 kilometers.

Marker No. 156 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1031.7-meter peak. In the direction of 63°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 770 meters from this marker is a peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 218°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 820 meters is a 1008.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(40) From marker No. 156 the boundary line runs roughly ENE first for a distance of 0.33 kilometer to the centre of Gashuun Zuukhyn Khavtsal (Us Gou) ravine, then 4.82 kilometers to a small peak, and then 4.97 kilometers to marker No. 157. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 157 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1239.9-meter peak on Mount Balgantyn Khar (Balgantin Har). In the direction of 118°15' magnetic azimuth and at a

distance of 620 meters from this marker is a 1165.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 296°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.92 kilometers is a 1305.3-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(41) From marker No. 157 the boundary line runs ENE for 7.46 kilometers to a small mountain top, and then ESE for 0.47 kilometer to marker No. 158. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.93 kilometers.

Marker No. 158 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1344.0-meter peak at the east end of Mount Balgantyn Khar (Balgantin Har). In the direction of 76°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a 1337.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 299°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.24 kilometers is a 1422.1-meter triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 201°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.80 kilometers is a 1061.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(42) From marker No. 158 the boundary line runs roughly SE to marker No. 159. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.01 kilometers.

Marker No. 159 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 1229.5 meters in the Nomingiin Gobi (Naomao). In the direction of 337°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.76 kilometers from this marker is a 1337.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 225°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.88 kilometers is a 1054.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(43) From marker No. 159 the boundary line runs first SSW for 4.04 kilometers to a point in a gobi, and then roughly SW for 3.58 kilometers to marker No. 160. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.62 kilometers.

Marker No. 160 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1046.2-meter peak. In the direction of 14°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 244 meters from this marker is a 1061.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 261°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.30 kilometers is a 1054.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(44) From marker No. 160 the boundary line runs roughly SSW first for 2.23 kilometers to the 1009.0-meter Sondgoi Ulaan Tolgoi (Sondgoi-Ulaan Tolgoi) and then 4.68 kilometers to marker No. 161. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.91 kilometers.

Marker No. 161 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 922.5 meters. In the direction of 60°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.02 kilometers from this marker is a 949.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 307°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.66 kilometers is a 941.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(45) From marker No. 161 the boundary line runs roughly SSW and passes over Baga Sair (Ih Sairin Gangou) Gully and another dry gully for a total distance of 10.77 kilometers to a point on a mountain hump. In the same direction it continues 1.18 kilometers to 808.0-meter Mount Sharaldain Dumben (Sharaldain-Dumben). It then runs 4.11 kilometers roughly SSW to marker No. 162. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 16.06 kilometers.

Marker No. 162 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 721.9 meters in the centre of the Saraldain Ikh Sair (Sharaldain-Ih-Sair) ravine, which is 6.20 kilometers SSE (158.0° true azimuth) of Mount Ushluk Tag (Uxluk Tag), at elevation 806.4 meters. In the direction of 238°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.07 kilometers from this marker is a peak in Chinese territory.

(46) From marker No. 162 the boundary line meanders first east for 2.47 kilometers, and then roughly ESE for 5.90 kilometers to marker No. 163. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.37 kilometers.

Marker No. 163 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flat ridge with an elevation of 815.8 meters in the Nomingiin Gobi (Naomao). In the direction of 198°06' magnetic azimuth

and at a distance of 1.02 kilometers from this is a sharp peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $246^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.57 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 810.2 meters in the territory of China.

(47) From marker No. 163 the boundary line meanders first roughly ESE for 2.33 kilometers, then roughly ENE for 1.53 kilometers, and then east for 4.11 kilometers to marker No. 164. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.97 kilometers.

Marker No. 164 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 806.7-meter peak on a flat ridge. In the direction of $201^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.60 kilometers from this marker is a mound in the territory of China. In the direction of $182^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.44 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 762.7 meters in the territory of China.

(48) From marker No. 164 the boundary line runs straight SSE (154.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 165. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.66 kilometers.

Marker No. 165 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small ridge at an elevation of 753.7 meters. In the direction of $314^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.10 kilometers from this marker is a 762.7-meter triangulation point in the territory of China.

(49) From marker No. 165 the boundary line runs straight SSE (154.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 166. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.16 kilometers.

Marker No. 166 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of Mount Elst Sairyn Ar Ulaan Tolgoi which has an elevation of 661.0 (651.8 (658.0)) meters. In the direction of $105^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.90 kilometers from this marker is a 676.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $354^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.54 kilometers is a 706.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(50) From marker No. 166 the boundary line runs straight SSE (166.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 167. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.47 kilometers.

Marker No. 167 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Elst Öndriin Khüren Tolgoi (Nominggin Gobin Hoit Har Huxu Shan) Gobi at elevation 762.0 (760.7) meters. In the direction of $259^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.37 kilometers from this marker is a 686.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $128^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.88 kilometers is a 788.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(51) From marker No. 167 the boundary line runs straight SSE (159.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 168. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.70 kilometers.

Marker No. 168 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point which has an elevation of 792.0 (800.3) meters. In the direction of $285^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.21 kilometers from this marker is a 780.7-meter triangulation point in the territory of China. In the direction of $99^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.25 kilometers is a 787.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(52) From marker No. 168 the boundary line runs straight SSE (163.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 169. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.86 kilometers.

Marker No. 169 is a solitary concrete post, situated on an elongated mountaintop at an elevation of 710.0 (706.2) meters. In the direction of $109^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.98 kilometers from this marker is a 737.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $125^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.80 kilometers is a 765.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(53) From marker No. 169 the boundary line runs straight SSE (153.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 170. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 22.37 kilometers.

Marker No. 170 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 749.4 (745.4)-meter Mount Shar Ukhaagiin Züün Khar Tolgoi (Xar Uhagin Jun Har Tolgoi) at the south end of Nomingiin Gobi (Naomao). In the direction of $126^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.93 kilometers from this marker is a 673.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the

direction of $180^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.36 kilometers is a 621.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(54) From marker No. 170 the boundary line runs straight SSE (174.3° true azimuth) to the Nariin Tooroin (Dalin Bulag) spring. It then runs straight SSE (150.9° true azimuth) for 2.8 meters to marker No. 171. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.97 kilometers.

Marker No. 171 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 648.6 meters which is 2.8 meters SSE (150.9° true azimuth) of the Nariin Tooroin (Dalin Bulag) spring. In the direction of $21^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.11 kilometers from this marker is an 836.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $150^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.47 kilometers is marker No. 172.

(55) From marker No. 171 the boundary line runs straight SSE (150.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 172. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.47 kilometers.

Marker No. 172 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 0.2 meter NNW of a triangulation point at an elevation of 1044.2 (1034.6 (1044.0)) meters on the Khüren (Dalan Tule Tag) range. In the direction of $45^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.32 kilometers from this marker is an 863.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $186^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.92 kilometers from this marker is a 993.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(56) From marker No. 172 the boundary line runs straight SSE (150.9° true azimuth) for a distance of 0.2 meter to a 1044.2 (1034.6 (1044.0))-meter triangulation point. It then runs SE (135.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 173. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.98 kilometers.

Marker No. 173 is a solitary concrete post, situated on an 865.4-meter peak. In the direction of $69^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 810 meters from this marker is an 873.3-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $111^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.49 kilometers is a 1041.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(57) From marker No. 173 the boundary line runs straight SE (135.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 174. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 18.64 kilometers.

Marker No. 174 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 1196.2 meters on the west slope of a sandy ridge north of Mount Elsen (Elsen Ul) at elevation 1241.0 meters. In the direction of $279^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.89 kilometers from this marker is a 1207.7-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $308^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.45 kilometers is a 1096.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(58) From marker No. 174 the boundary line runs straight SE (135.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 175. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.48 kilometers.

Marker No. 175 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of 1312.0-meter Baga Teeg (Hongshanbao). In the direction of $121^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.44 kilometers from this marker is a 1345.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $175^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.56 kilometers is a 1424.0-meter peak in Chinese territory.

(59) From marker No. 175 the boundary line runs straight SE (135.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 176. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.46 kilometers.

Marker No. 176 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1457.0 (1456.6 (1456.0))-meter Talyn Meltesiin Öndör Ovoo (Talin Meltesin Ondor Obo) Mount. In the direction of $235^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.35 kilometers from this marker is a 1290.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $327^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.24 kilometers is a 1345.0-meter peak in Mongolian territory.

(60) From marker No. 176 the boundary line runs straight SSE (173.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 177. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 19.41 kilometers.

Marker No. 177 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1667.0 (1654.5 (1654.0))-meter Khalkhyn Baruun Ömnö Ovoo (Halhin Barun Omon Obo) Mount. In the direction of 186°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.78 kilometers from this marker is a 1593.0-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 53°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9.52 kilometers is a 1506.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 17. The segment of the boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 10, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 452.71 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 178 to 223 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 177, which is situated on top of the 1667.0 (1654.5 (1654.0))-meter Khalkhyn Baruun Ömnö Ovoo (Halhin Barun Omon Obo) Mount, the boundary line runs straight ENE (83.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 178. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.88 kilometers.

Marker No. 178 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 31 meters NNE (6°54' true azimuth) of a 1457.0-meter peak. In the direction of 249°34' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.96 kilometers from this marker is Alag Tolgoin Ovoo (Alag Tolgoin Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(2) From marker No. 178 the boundary line runs straight ENE (83.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 179. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.92 kilometers.

Marker No. 179 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small, white, rock shelf on the west side of a sandy gully. In the direction of 322°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.20 kilometers from this marker is a mound on Mount Tagt Khar (Tagt-Har-Ula) in Mongolian territory.

(3) From marker No. 179 the boundary line runs straight ENE (83.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 180. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.85 kilometers.

Marker No. 180 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1290.0 (1285.2)-meter peak. In the direction of 107°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.78 kilometers from this marker is the 1243.0-meter Zakhyn Zakhin (Zahin Obo) in Chinese territory.

(4) From marker No. 180 the boundary line runs straight east (89.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 181. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.19 kilometers.

Marker No. 181 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mountain in the shape of a horse's mane. In the direction of 76°46' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.69 kilometers from this marker is the 1259.0-meter Mount Khooloin Bor Tolgoi (Holoin-Hor-Tolgoi). In the direction of 34°52' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.82 kilometers is a 1440.2-meter triangulation point in Mongolian territory.

(5) From marker No. 181 the boundary line runs straight east (90.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 182. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.53 kilometers.

Marker No. 182 is a solitary concrete post, situated between the Naran Sevestein (Naran Sebestein Bulag) spring and the Naran Sevestein Tuur (Naran Sebestein Turi) ruins. In the direction of 224°14' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 108.7 meters from this marker is the Naran Sevestein (Naran Sebestein Bulag) spring in Chinese territory. In the direction of 138°57' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.48 kilometers is Naran Sevestein Ovoo (Naran Sebestein Obo) in Chinese territory.

(6) From marker No. 182 the boundary line runs straight ENE (73.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 183. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.00 kilometers.

Marker No. 183 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 160 meters SE of a mound. In the direction of 209°49' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.33 kilometers from this

marker is a point with an elevation of 1356.0 meters on the ridge of the Khavtgai (Habtgai Nuru) Range in Chinese territory. In the direction of $115^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.30 kilometers is Shovkhor Ovoo (Xobhor Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(7) From marker No. 183 the boundary line runs straight ENE (74.7° true azimuth) to a triangulation point on the 1376.0 (1380.6)-meter Naran Sevestein Öndör Ovoo (Naran Sebestein Ondor Obo) Mount. It then runs 4.37 meters ESE to marker No. 184. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.57 kilometers.

Marker No. 184 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 4.37 meters ESE of a triangulation point on the 1376.0 (1380.6)-meter Naran Sevestein Öndör Ovoo (Naran Sebestein Ondor Obo) Mount. In the direction of $172^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 662 meters from this marker is Ömnö Ovoo (Omon Obo) cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $329^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.35 kilometers is a cairn on Mount Baga Ovoot (Baga-Obot) in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From marker No. 184 the boundary line runs straight ESE (100.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 185. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.70 kilometers.

Marker No. 185 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flat gobi. In the direction of $293^{\circ}03'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.77 kilometers from this marker is the 1211.0-meter Sairyn Khüren Ovoo (Sairin-Huren-Obo) in the territory of Mongolia.

(9) From marker No. 185 the boundary post runs straight ESE (100.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 186. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.70 kilometers.

Marker No. 186 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flat ridge on the east side of a sandy ravine. In the direction of $127^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.89 kilometers from this marker is Tugt Ovoo (Tugt Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(10) From marker No. 186 the boundary line runs straight ESE (100.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 187. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 16.67 kilometers.

Marker No. 187 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flat ridge 550 meters on the east side of a wide gully covered with *haloxylon ammodendron*. In the direction of $296^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.38 kilometers from this marker is a cairn on Mount Denjiin Tasarkhai Tolgoi (Denjin-Tasarhai-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From marker No. 187 the boundary line runs straight ESE (100.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 188. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.52 kilometers.

Marker No. 188 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a mountain top 500 meters SW of a 1145.0-meter peak. In the direction of $14^{\circ}03'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 940 meters from this marker is a 1147.9-meter triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $234^{\circ}47'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.62 kilometers is Ontsgiin Ovoo (Onqgin Obo) in Chinese territory.

(12) From marker No. 188 the boundary line goes straight ESE (100.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 189. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.99 kilometers.

Marker No. 189 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flat ridge 1.20 kilometers east of a wide dry gully. In the direction of $226^{\circ}53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.01 kilometers from this marker is the 1108.0-meter Mount Talyn (Talin Ul) in Chinese territory.

(13) From marker No. 189 the boundary line runs straight ESE (101.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 190. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.58 kilometers.

Marker No. 190 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 520 meters east of a dry gully.

(14) From marker No. 190 the boundary line runs straight ESE (101.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 191. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.83 kilometers.

Marker No. 191 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small black ridge east of a wide ravine. In the direction of $77^{\circ}23'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.20 kilometers is Aaragiin (Aragin Obo) cairn on the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From marker No. 191 the boundary line runs straight ESE (101.8° true azimuth) to a triangulation point on the 1112.0 (1121.3)-meter Mount Shalyn (Xalin Ul). It then runs 1.88 meters straight ESE to marker No. 192. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.38 kilometers.

Marker No. 192 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 1.88 meters ESE of a triangulation point on 1112.0 (1121.3)-meter Mount Shalyn (Xalin Ul). In the direction of $314^\circ 02'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.60 kilometers is Aaragiin (Aragin Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(16) From marker No. 192 the boundary line runs straight ESE (93.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 193. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.47 kilometers.

Marker No. 193 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 430 meters east of a dry ravine. In the direction of $18^\circ 08'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.57 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $179^\circ 26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.55 kilometers is a triangulation point in Chinese territory.

(17) From marker No. 193 the boundary line runs straight ESE (93.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 194. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.88 kilometers.

Marker No. 194 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 1.30 kilometers west of a dry gully. In the direction of $216^\circ 56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.29 kilometers from this marker is the 1262.0-meter Khar Tolgoin (Har Tolgoi) triangulation point in Chinese territory.

(18) From marker No. 194 the boundary line runs straight ESE (94.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 195. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.00 kilometers.

Marker No. 195 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1218.0 (1215.8)-meter peak.

(19) From marker No. 195 the boundary line runs straight ESE (95.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 196. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.85 kilometers.

Marker No. 196 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of a mound. In the direction of $287^\circ 33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a triangulation point on the Kharyn Shandyn (Harin-Shandin-Nuru) Range in Mongolian territory.

(20) From marker No. 196 the boundary line runs straight ESE (95.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 197. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.91 kilometers.

Marker No. 197 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the plateau of Kharyn Shandyn (Harin Xandin Jun Holoj).

(21) From marker No. 197 the boundary line runs straight ESE (95.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 198. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.80 kilometers.

Marker No. 198 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1141.0 (1141.3)-meter peak.

In the direction of $168^\circ 00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.90 kilometers lies Khudgiin Züün Khoit (Hudgin Jun Hoit Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(22) From marker No. 198 the boundary line runs straight ESE (95.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 199. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.47 kilometers.

Marker No. 199 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 260 meters SSW of a 1195.0-meter peak.

(23) From marker No. 199 the boundary line runs straight ESE (95.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 200. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.79 kilometers.

Marker No. 200 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mound 88 meters west of a deep ravine. In the direction of $63^\circ 55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.32 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point in Mongolian territory.

(24) From marker No. 200 the boundary line runs straight ESE (95.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 201. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.80 kilometers.

Marker No. 201 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flat ridge east of a group of earth mounds. In the direction of $345^{\circ}27'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.25 kilometers from this marker is Shavar Aaragiin (Shawar-Aragin-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(25) From marker No. 201 the boundary line runs straight ESE (95.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 202. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.46 kilometers.

Marker No. 202 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the NW slope of a white mound.

(26) From marker No. 202 the boundary line runs straight ESE (95.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 203. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.05 kilometers.

Marker No. 203 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 2.2 meters WNW of a triangulation point on the 1201.0 (1217.9)-meter Dognogor (Dognogor Obo) Mount.

(27) From marker No. 203 the boundary line runs straight ESE for 2.2 meters to a triangulation point on Dognogor (Dognogor Obo) Mount and then proceeds straight ENE (76.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 204. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.00 kilometers.

Marker No. 204 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small slope at an elevation of 1072.4 meters on the north side of a dry ravine which is situated NW of the 1116.0-meter Khar Deliin (Har Delin Obo) cairn. In the direction of $97^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.60 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point in Chinese territory.

(28) From marker No. 204 the boundary line runs straight ENE (76.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 205. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.02 kilometers.

Marker No. 205 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 1109.3 meters at the north end of a 1112.0-meter high flat ridge. In the direction of $285^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.96 kilometers from this marker is the 1166.0-meter Talyn Khar (Talin-Har-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(29) From marker No. 205 the boundary line runs straight ENE (76.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 206. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 206 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a plain with an elevation of 1059.7 meters SE of seasonal Lake Shar Toirom. In the direction of $218^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.69 kilometers from this post is a cairn on a mountain west of a 1138.0-meter peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $114^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.96 kilometers is the 1141.0-meter Bor (Bor Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(30) From marker No. 206 the boundary line runs straight ENE (76.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 207. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.08 kilometers.

Marker No. 207 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1221.0 (1225.4)-meter Gurvan Ünegt (Dogxin Gurban Ondor Obo) Mount. In the direction of $214^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.70 kilometers from this marker is Ikher (Iher Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(31) From marker No. 207 the boundary line runs straight ESE (93.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 208. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.74 kilometers.

Marker No. 208 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point on a ridge, with an elevation of 1080.2 meters, SE of Mount Sairyn Shar (Sairin Xar). In the direction of $32^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.17 kilometers from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $265^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.42 kilometers is the 1170.6-meter Dalan Khar (Dalan Har Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(32) From marker No. 208 the boundary line runs straight ESE (93.0° true azimuth) to the Adag Boomyn (Hureng Bomin Hudag) well and then proceeds due north for 2 meters to marker No. 209. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.76 kilometers.

Marker No. 209 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 2 meters north of the Adag Boomyn (Hureng Bomin Hudag) well. In the direction of $280^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 150 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $204^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.35 kilometers is Khüren Boomyn (Hureng Bomin Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(33) From marker No. 209 the boundary line follows a highway roughly north to marker No. 210. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.70 kilometer.

Marker No. 210 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point where a highway joins a road. In the direction of $205^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 640 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $298^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.12 kilometers is another cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(34) From marker No. 210 the boundary line runs straight NE (38.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 211. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.40 kilometers.

Marker No. 211 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 1005.0 (1000.5) meters on the Khar Devseg (Har Debseg). In the direction of $267^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 270 meters from this marker is the top of a small white mound in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $179^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.88 kilometers is Aryn (Arin Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(35) From marker No. 211 the boundary line runs straight ESE (92.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 212. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.95 kilometers.

Marker No. 212 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1064.4-meter peak. In the direction of $345^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.43 kilometers from this marker is a cairn on a 1098.1-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $131^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.11 kilometers is the 1071.2-meter Öndör Khüren (Ondor Hureng Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(36) From marker No. 212 the boundary line runs straight ESE (92.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 213. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.83 kilometers.

Marker No. 213 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mound at an elevation of 1067.0 meters. In the direction of $144^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters from this marker is Mukhar (Muhar Obo) cairn in Chinese territory. In the direction of $235^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.97 kilometers is Bultgar (Bultgar Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(37) From marker No. 213 the boundary line runs straight ESE (92.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 214. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.25 kilometers.

Marker No. 214 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small peak at an elevation of 1049.9 meters. In the direction of $269^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.35 kilometers from this marker is the 1070.9-meter Ovoot Khüren (Obot Hureng Obo) cairn in Chinese territory. In the direction of $224^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.30 kilometers is the 1050.8-meter Aaragiin (Aragin Obo) in Chinese territory.

(38) From marker No. 214 the boundary line runs straight ESE (92.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 215. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.29 kilometers.

Marker No. 215 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 1030.4 (1030.0)-meter Mount Tsagaan (Qagan Ul). In the direction of $255^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.77 kilometers from this marker is Shar Dovon (Xar Dobon Obo) cairn in Chinese territory. In the direction of $12^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.45 kilometers is the Gants Sondogiin (Gants-Sondogin-Hudag) well in Mongolian territory.

(39) From marker No. 215 the boundary line runs straight ESE (105.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 216. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.04 kilometers.

Boundary marker No. 216 is a solitary concrete post, situated in a gobi.

(40) From boundary marker No. 216 the boundary line runs straight ESE (105.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 217. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.11 kilometers.

Marker No. 217 is a solitary concrete post, situated in a gobi.

(41) From marker No. 217 the boundary line runs straight ESE (105.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 218. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.66 kilometers.

Marker No. 218 is a solitary concrete post, situated in a gobi. In the direction of 308°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.55 kilometers from this marker is the 1042.1-meter Talyn (Talin-Obo) cairn in Mongolian territory.

(42) From marker No. 218 the boundary line runs straight ESE (105.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 219. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.66 kilometers.

Marker No. 219 is a solitary concrete post, situated in a gobi.

(43) From marker No. 219 the boundary line runs straight ESE (105.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 220. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.46 kilometers.

Marker No. 220 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland east of a flat ridge.

(44) From marker No. 220 the boundary line runs straight ESE (105.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 221. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.23 kilometers.

Marker No. 221 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 1061.0 (1067.8)-meter Ulaan Tsonjiin (Ulan Qonj) peak. In the direction of 132°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 893 meters from this marker is the Ulaan Tsonj (Ulan Qonj) beacon in Chinese territory. In the direction of 6°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.48 kilometers is a triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(45) From marker No. 221 the boundary line extends straight ESE (97.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 222. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.74 kilometers.

Marker No. 222 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a sandy tract. In the direction of 43°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 470 meters from this marker is the Balbarkhain (Balbarhain-Hudag) well in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 304°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.69 kilometers is a well in the territory of Mongolia.

(46) From marker No. 222 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 223. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.70 kilometers.

Marker No. 223 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 1113.0 (1122.6)-meter Mount Tsagaan Tolgoin Ovoo (Talin Gun). In the direction of 222°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 372 meters from this marker is a cairn in Chinese territory. In the direction of 118°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 950 meters is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 18. The segment of boundary line defined in article 1, paragraph 11, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 251.86 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 224 to 251 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 223, which is situated on 1113.0 (1122.6)-meter Mount Tsagaan Tolgoin Ovoo (Talin Gun), the boundary line runs straight SE (143.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 224. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.52 kilometers.

Marker No. 224 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a brown flat ridge. In the direction of 354°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 350 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 158°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.12 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of the 1106.0 meters on Mount Chavgantyn Khar (Qabgantyn Har Ul) in Chinese territory.

(2) From marker No. 224 the boundary line runs straight SE (143.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 225. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.87 kilometers.

Marker No. 225 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge of Mount Tsavchuurn Nuruu (Qagqurin Nuru). In the direction of $313^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.97 kilometers from this marker is a 1106.0-meter triangulation point on Mount Chavgantyn Khar (Qabgantyn Har Ul) in the territory of China.

(3) From marker No. 225 the boundary line runs straight SE (143.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 226. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.74 kilometers.

Marker No. 226 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland. In the direction of $327^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.86 kilometers from this marker is a lone elm tree in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From marker No. 226 the boundary line runs straight SE (143.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 227. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.27 kilometers.

Marker No. 227 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 1243.2 meters on Elst Khötliin (Manitin Xil) Ovoo. In the direction of $39^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.41 kilometers from this marker is the 1241.0-meter Elsen Uulyn Ovoo (Elsen-Ulin-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From marker No. 227 the boundary line runs straight ESE (106.3° true azimuth) and passes a black lofty peak to marker No. 228. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.13 kilometers.

Marker No. 228 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a mound. In the direction of $297^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.20 kilometers from this marker is the Khüren Tsonj (Huren-Tsonj) beacon in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $173^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3568 meters is a lone tree NW of the Khalzan Buuregiin (Haljan Bureg) well in the territory of China.

(6) From marker No. 228 the boundary line runs straight ESE (106.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 229. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.07 kilometers.

Marker No. 229 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland west of Oovdyn Sair (Obdin Gol) River. In the direction of $291^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.22 kilometers is a triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From marker No. 229 the boundary line runs straight ESE (106.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 230. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.73 kilometers.

Marker No. 230 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 1338.0 (1337.0) meters on Mount Alag (Alag Ul). In the direction of $213^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 114 meters from this marker is a triangulation point in the territory of China. In the direction of $298^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 278 meters is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From marker No. 230 the boundary line runs straight ENE (76.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 231. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.05 kilometers.

Marker No. 231 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the Alag Tsonj (Alag Qonj) beacon. In the direction of $243^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1792 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 231 the boundary line runs straight ESE (96.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 232. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 232 is a solitary concrete post, situated at Saij (Saij) which is 1.60 kilometers ESE of a triangulation point at an elevation of 1335.0 (1344.0) meters. In the direction of $229^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 610 meters from this marker is Saij (Saij Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(10) From marker No. 232 the boundary line runs due east (89.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 233. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.61 kilometers.

Marker No. 233 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1358.0 (1372.0)-meter Mount Ikh Khongorj (Ih Honggorj Ul). In the direction of $247^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.38 kilometers from this marker is a cairn on a 1343.0-meter elevation in Chinese territory. In the direction of $00^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.93 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1333.7 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From marker No. 233 the boundary line runs straight ESE (118.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 234. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.68 kilometers.

Marker No. 234 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small ridge. In the direction of $69^{\circ}5'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2094 meters from this marker is a triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $146^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.46 kilometers is a cairn in the territory of China.

(12) From marker No. 234 the boundary line runs straight ESE (118.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 235. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.63 kilometers.

Marker No. 235 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the south slope of a small mound on the SW sector of the ridge of Khüren Üzüür Nuruu (Hureng Ujur Nuru) Range.

(13) From marker No. 235 the boundary line runs straight ESE (118.2° true azimuth) to the 1393.0 (1395.0)-meter triangulation point on Mount Khökh Morit (Moh Morit Ul). The boundary line then runs straight ESE for 2 meters to marker No. 236. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.43 kilometers.

Marker No. 236 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 2 meters ESE of the 1393.0 (1395.0)-meter triangulation point on Mount Khökh Morit (Moh Morit Ul). In the direction of $277^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.79 kilometers from this marker is a cairn on a 1293.0-meter rise in Chinese territory.

(14) From marker No. 236 the boundary line runs straight ESE (116.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 237. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.34 kilometers.

Marker No. 237 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 300 meters SE ($164^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth) of the top of Mount Shovgor Shar Tolgoi (Showgor-Shar-Tolgoi). In the direction of $63^{\circ}19'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this marker is the top of Mount Khar Tolgoi (Mar-Tolgoi) in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $98^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 780 meters is the top of Mount Ovoot Shar Tolgoi (Obot-Shar-Tolgoi) in Mongolian territory.

(15) From marker No. 237 the boundary line runs straight ESE (116.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 238. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 238 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flat ridge. In the direction of $263^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a peak of Mount Sukhait Khar Tolgoi (Suhait Har) in the territory of China. In the direction of $333^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.28 kilometers is a cairn on the 1363.0-meter Mount Ovoot Khüren (Obot-Huren-Ula) in Mongolian territory.

(16) From marker No. 238 the boundary line runs straight ESE (116.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 239. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.84 kilometers.

Marker No. 239 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flat ridge. In the direction of $69^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 690 meters from this marker is Tsagaan Khonkhryn (Tsagan-Honhorin Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From marker No. 239 the boundary line runs straight ESE (116.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 240. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.04 kilometers.

Marker No. 240 is a solitary cairn, situated at a point 2.5 meters WNW of a triangulation point on the 1207.3 (1204.0)-meter Shar Tolgoin (Xar Tolgoin Obo) Hill. In the direction of $269^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers from this marker is Shar Tolgoin Khudgiin (Xar Tolgoin Hudgin Obo) cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $49^{\circ}30'$

magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.94 kilometers is a cairn on the peak of the 1188.0-meter Mount Khökh Tolgoi (Huh-Tolgoi) in Mongolian territory.

(18) From marker No. 240 the boundary line runs straight ESE for 2.5 meters to a triangulation point at Shar Tolgoin (Xar Tolgoin Obo) Hill. Then it runs straight ESE (103.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 241. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 241 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Gölögöriin Güvee (Golgor). In the direction of 145°10' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.06 kilometers from this marker is Tooroit Aman Khar (Toroit Aman Har) in Chinese territory. In the direction of 317°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.26 kilometers is Talyn Khüren (Talin-Huren-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 32°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.66 kilometers lies the 1176.0-meter Tavan-Tolgoi (Tawan-Tolgoi) in Mongolian territory.

(19) From marker No. 241 the boundary line runs straight ESE (103.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 242. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.86 kilometers.

Marker No. 242 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small ridge. In the direction of 149°10' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 150 meters from this marker is Dүүјin Ovoo (Dujin Obo) in the territory of China.

(20) From marker No. 242 the boundary line runs straight ESE (103.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 243. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.65 kilometers.

Marker No. 243 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small grey mound. In the direction of 188°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 140 meters from this marker is the summit of a hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of 282°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 900 meters is Khüren (Hureng Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(21) From marker No. 243 the boundary line runs straight ESE (103.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 244. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.04 kilometers.

Marker No. 244 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of the 1125.0 (1117.0)-meter Mount Zaatsyn Khar Ovoo (Doro Ul). In the direction of 174°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 440 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 324°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.52 kilometers is the 1117.0-meter Ugalzyn Khyaryn (Ugalzin-Hyar) triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From marker No. 244 the boundary line runs straight ENE (88.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 245. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.08 kilometers.

Marker No. 245 is a solitary cairn, situated on a small blackish hill. In the direction of 116°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 230 meters from this marker is the top of a small mountain in Chinese territory. In the direction of 2°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 860 meters is a cairn on Mount Tsagaan Del (Tsagan-Del-Ula) in Mongolian territory.

(23) From marker No. 245 the boundary line runs straight ENE (88.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 246. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.58 kilometers.

Marker No. 246 is a solitary cairn, situated on Shatyn Ovoo (Xatin Obo). In the direction of 74°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.96 kilometers from this marker is a cairn on Mount Khöndösiin Öндөр (Hundusin-Undur-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(24) From marker No. 246 the boundary line runs straight ENE (88.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 247. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.50 kilometers.

Marker No. 247 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 1057.9-meter Ar Burgasny Ovoo (Am Burgasni Obo) Hill. In the direction of 295°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.79 kilometers from this marker is a cairn on Mount Khöndösiin Öндөр (Hundusin-Undur-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 155°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.96 kilometers is the 1058.0-meter Mount Tavan Tolgoi (Tavan Tolgoi) triangulation point in the territory of China.

(25) From marker No. 247 the boundary line runs straight ENE (77.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 248. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.96 kilometers.

Marker No. 248 is a solitary cairn, situated on Khoër Modny Ovoo (Hoyor Modni Obo). In the direction of 40°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 308 meters from this marker is a lone elm tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 132°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 320 meters is a well in the territory of China.

(26) From marker No. 248 the boundary line runs straight ENE (77.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 249. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.46 kilometers.

Marker No. 249 is a solitary cairn, situated on a small ridge at an elevation of 1083.0 meters. In the direction of 125°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 780 meters from this marker is a lone elm tree in the territory of China. In the direction of 329°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.45 kilometers is a cairn on Mount Khujirt Khüren (Uujirt-Huren-Ula) in Mongolian territory.

(27) From marker No. 249 the boundary line runs straight ENE (77.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 250. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.06 kilometers.

Marker No. 250 is a solitary cairn, situated on a flatland. In the direction of 166°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.68 kilometers from this marker is the 1170.0-meter Mount Tsomchis (Qomqis) in Chinese territory. In the direction of 32°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.80 kilometers is the 1315.4-meter Mount Onch Khairkhan (Onch-Hairhan-Ula) triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(28) From marker No. 250 the boundary line runs straight ENE (77.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 251. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.76 kilometers.

Marker No. 251 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 1060.2 (1061.0)-meter Onchiin (Mai Hui Gun) Hill. In the direction of 32°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 821 meters from this marker is the peak of Mount Khökh Öndör (Huh-Undur-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 351°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.43 kilometers is a cairn on the 1120.4-meter Mount Ovoot Khökh (Obot-Huh-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 19. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 12, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 94.21 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 252 to 261 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 251, which is situated on the 1060.2 (1061.0)-meter Onchiin Ovoo (Mai Hui Gun) Hill, the boundary line runs straight SSW (181.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 252. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.90 kilometers.

Marker No. 252 is a solitary cairn, situated on the NE slope of a peak on the south side of a dry gulch. In the direction of 120°33' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 165 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 321°49' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.52 kilometers is a cairn in Chinese territory.

(2) From marker No. 252 the boundary line runs straight SSW (181.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 253. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.90 kilometers.

Marker No. 253 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small ridge 2492 meters north of the 880.6 (880.0)-meter Khüren Bosgyn (Hureng Bosgin Obo) cairn. In the direction of 122°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 430 meters from this marker is Zamyn (Zamin-Obo) cairn in Chinese territory. In the direction of 46°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.34 kilometers is the summit of Mount Shuvuut Khar Tolgoi (Shuwut-Har-Tolgoi) in Mongolian territory.

(3) From marker No. 253 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 254. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.90 kilometers.

Marker No. 254 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 860 meters east of a dry gully. In the direction of $153^{\circ}46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 174 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of China. In the direction of $11^{\circ}58'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 922 meters is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From marker No. 254 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 255. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.66 kilometers.

Marker No. 255 is a solitary concrete post, situated at elevation 858.3 meters. In the direction of $216^{\circ}38'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.01 kilometers from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $90^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.60 kilometers is a cairn at elevation 841.1 meters in Chinese territory.

(5) From marker No. 255 the boundary line runs straight ENE (87.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 256. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.44 kilometers.

Marker No. 256 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small ridge. In the direction of $165^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 259 meters from this marker is a solitary red flat-top rock at elevation 847.4 meters in Chinese territory.

(6) From marker No. 256 the boundary line runs straight ENE (87.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 257. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.26 kilometers.

Marker No. 257 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 2985 meters WSW of a 855.0-meter peak. In the direction of $266^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2376 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China.

(7) From marker No. 257 the boundary line runs straight SE (137.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 258. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.99 kilometers.

Marker No. 258 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 802.0 (793.0)-meter Mount Orvog Gashuuny Bor Tolgoi (Orbog Gaxuni Bor Tolgoi). In the direction of $26^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1008 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $96^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.94 kilometers is the 813.0-meter Orvog Gashuuny (Orbog Gaxuni Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(8) From marker No. 258 the boundary line runs straight NE (44.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 259. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 259 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small hill. In the direction of $175^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 336 meters from this marker is a steep cliff in the territory of China. In the direction of $56^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.26 kilometers is the 922.0-meter Mount Khodo Khüren (Hodo Hureng) in Chinese territory.

(9) From marker No. 259 the boundary line runs straight NE (44.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 260. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 260 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 63 meters WNW ($277^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth) of Duulga Ovoo (Bulga Obo).

(10) From marker No. 260 the boundary line runs straight NE (44.9° true azimuth) and crosses a 971.5-meter peak to marker No. 261. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.42 kilometers.

Marker No. 261 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 1010.0 (1010.7)-meter Züsiin Güniü Ovoo (Jusin Gurban Obo). In the direction of $38^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 400 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $106^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.24 kilometers is a 1009.8-meter peak in the territory of China.

Article 20. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 13, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 164.49 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 262 to 280 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 261, which is situated on 1010.0 (1010.7)-meter Züsiin Günüi Ovoo (Jusin Gurban Obo), the boundary line runs straight ESE (91.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 262. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.02 kilometers.

Marker No. 262 is a solitary cairn, situated on 1069.7-meter Mount Alag Ulaan (Alag Ulan Obo). In the direction of $339^\circ 30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 960 meters from this marker is a lone tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $81^\circ 45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.60 kilometers is a mountain top in the territory of China.

(2) From marker No. 262 the boundary line runs straight NE (56.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 263. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.78 kilometers.

Marker No. 263 is a solitary cairn, situated on Övör Ulaan Tolgoin (Hilin Hoborin Obo). In the direction of $4^\circ 00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 322 meters from this marker is the Khurts Khar Deliin Ömnö Tolgoin (Hurts-Har-Del) south peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $208^\circ 00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 344 meters is the summit of a small mountain in the territory of China.

(3) From marker No. 263 the boundary line runs straight ENE (63.5° true azimuth) crossing a 1062.7-meter high point to marker No. 264. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.08 kilometers.

Marker No. 264 is a solitary cairn, situated on Olstoin Ovoo (Olstoin Obo). In the direction of $62^\circ 30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1403 meters from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1078.9 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $194^\circ 30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.06 kilometers is a lone tree in Chinese territory.

(4) From marker No. 264 the boundary line runs straight NE (44.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 265. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.58 kilometers.

Marker No. 265 is a solitary cairn, situated on Aman Tooroin Ovoo (Aman Toroin Obo). In the direction of $353^\circ 30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters from this marker is a tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $210^\circ 00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1288 meters is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1078.9 meters in Chinese territory.

(5) From marker No. 265 the boundary line runs straight ENE (62.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 266. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.61 kilometers.

Marker No. 266 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 992.0 (993.2)-meter Khar Deliin Ovoo (Mar Delin Obo). In the direction of $348^\circ 00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 603 meters from this marker is a tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $108^\circ 00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 644 meters is a lone tree in Chinese territory.

(6) From marker No. 266 the boundary line runs straight ENE (60.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 267. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.86 kilometers.

Marker No. 267 is a solitary cairn, situated on Tsagaan Bukhtyn Ovoo (Qagan Buhatin Obo) Hill. In the direction of $28^\circ 45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 592 meters from this marker is a lone tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $141^\circ 00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 637 meters is a lone tree in Chinese territory.

(7) From marker No. 267 the boundary line runs straight NE (58.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 268. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.64 kilometers.

Marker No. 268 is a solitary cairn, situated on Khüren Tsavyn Ovoo (Hureng Qabin Obo). In the direction of $192^\circ 26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4188 meters from this post is a lone tree in Chinese territory.

(8) From marker No. 268 the boundary line runs straight NE (55.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 269. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.53 kilometers.

Marker No. 269 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the foundation of Zagiin Zakhyn (Bor Huxu) cairn at an elevation of 948.0 meters. In the direction of $291^\circ 29'$ magnetic azimuth

and at a distance of 3134 meters from this marker is Tulga Tolgoin (Tulga-Tolgoin-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(9) From marker No. 269 the boundary line runs straight ENE (61.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 270. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 270 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 942.9 (944.4)-meter Khar Tolgoin Ovoo (Hilin Har Tolgoi). In the direction of 28°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.40 kilometers from this marker is a cairn on the 1000.1-meter Mount Shivee Ulaan (Shiwe-Ulan-Ula) in Mongolian territory.

(10) From marker No. 270 the boundary line runs straight ENE (67.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 271. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 271 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland. In the direction of 258°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.00 kilometer from this marker is Shar Devsegiin (Shar-Dewsegin-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From marker No. 271 the boundary line runs straight ENE (67.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 272. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 272 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 958.0 (958.2)-meter Siinengiin Ovoo (Sinenggin Obo). In the direction of 306°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 252 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(12) From marker No. 272 the boundary line runs straight ENE (65.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 273. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.98 kilometers.

Marker No. 273 is a solitary cairn, situated on Naran Bulgiin Ovoo (Qagan Obo) Hill. In the direction of 209°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 580 meters from this marker is an earth mound in Chinese territory.

(13) From marker No. 273 the boundary line runs straight ENE (63.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 274. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 15.29 kilometers.

Marker No. 274 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland. In the direction of 233°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1678 meters from this marker is Khurt Shandyn (Hurt Xandin Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(14) From marker No. 274 the boundary line runs straight ENE (63.7° true azimuth) to the Ganjuur Günüi (Ganjur Guni Hudag) well and then proceeds straight ENE for 2 meters to marker No. 275. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.40 kilometers.

Marker No. 275 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 2 meters ENE of the dry Ganjuur Günüi (Ganjur Guni Hudag) well.

(15) From marker No. 275 the boundary line runs straight ENE (66.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 276. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.71 kilometers.

Marker No. 276 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flat sandy ridge.

(16) From marker No. 276 the boundary line runs straight ENE (66.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 277. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.16 kilometers.

Marker No. 277 is a solitary cairn, situated on Khudgiin Tsagaan Khushuuny Ovoo (Xilin Qagan Huxu Obo), which is in turn situated on top of a 862.8-meter hill. In the direction of 252°59' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.80 kilometers from this marker is a 869.8-meter high point in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From marker No. 277 the boundary line runs straight ENE (68.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 278. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 15.62 kilometers.

Marker No. 278 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 906.0-meter Ulaan Teegiin Ovoo (Nurin Guni Ulan Tegin Obo).

(18) From marker No. 278 the boundary line runs straight ENE (82.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 279. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 279 is a solitary cairn, situated on a flatland.

(19) From marker No. 279 the boundary line runs straight ENE (82.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 280. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.55 kilometers.

Marker No. 280 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 995.1-meter Modon Ovoony (Modon Obo) cairn. In the direction of 257°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 700 meters from this marker is the Modon Ovoony (Modon Oboni Hudag) well in the territory of China.

Article 21. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 14, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 145.90 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 281 to 301 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 280, which is situated on the 995.1-meter Modon Ovoony (Modon Obo) cairn, the boundary line runs straight ENE (74.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 281. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.92 kilometers.

Marker No. 281 is a solitary cairn, situated on the Eregnegiin Zoon (Eregnegin Jon) flatland.

(2) From marker No. 281 the boundary line runs straight ENE (74.0° true azimuth), via post No. (I) of double marker No. 282 to the south well of the Bor Khushuuny (Bor Huxuni Hudag) twin wells. It then runs straight NNE (3.0° true azimuth) for 40 meters to the north well of the Bor Khushuuny (Bor Huxuni Hudag) twin wells and then runs straight NNE (21.0° true azimuth) for 5 meters to marker No. (II) of double marker No. 282. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.05 kilometers.

Marker No. 282 consists of two posts bearing the same number, situated on either side of the Bor Khushuuny (Bor Huxuni Hudag) twin wells.

Post No. (I) is situated at a point 5 meters WSW of the south well of the Bor Khushuuny (Bor Huxuni Hudag) twin wells at an elevation of 1017.0 meters. In the direction of 263°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 354 meters from this post is a 1021.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (II) is situated at a point 5 meters NNE of the north well of the Bor Khushuuny (Bor Huxuni Hudag) twin wells at an elevation of 1017.0 meters. In the direction of 258°05' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 374 meters from this post is a 1021.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is 16°00' and the distance 47 meters.

(3) From post No. (II) of double marker No. 282 the boundary line runs straight NNE (21.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 283. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.41 kilometers.

Marker No. 283 is a solitary cairn, situated on a small 1006.0-meter mountain top. In the direction of 128°10' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 110 meters from this marker is the 1017.7-meter summit of Mount Tsagaan Tolgoi (Qagan Tolgoi) in Chinese territory. In the direction of 290°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 670 meters is the summit of Mount Buutstai Tolgoi in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From marker No. 283 the boundary line runs straight ENE (68.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 284. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.17 kilometers.

Marker No. 284 is a solitary cairn, situated on the north slope of a small hill 2.68 kilometers SW of the Tavan Modny (Tawan-Modni-Hudag) well.

(5) From marker No. 284 the boundary line runs straight ENE (68.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 285. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.09 kilometers.

Marker No. 285 is a solitary cairn, situated on Zeerd Azargyn Shine Tsagaan Ovoony (Jiqin Gurban Qagan Obo) cairn. In the direction of 208°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 215 meters from this marker is the summit of a small mountain of white rock in the

territory of China. In the direction of 46°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.92 kilometers is a 1086.7-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From marker No. 285 the boundary line runs straight ESE (94.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 286. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 286 is a solitary cairn, situated on the summit of the 1095.2-meter Khar Khushuuny (Togo Gurban Jerd Hyar) Hill. In the direction of 322°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.27 kilometers from this marker is a 1086.7-meter high point in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From marker No. 286 the boundary line runs straight SE (129.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 287. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.84 kilometers.

Marker No. 287 is a solitary cairn, situated at a point on Khökh Khushuu (Hoh Huxuu) at an elevation of 1102.5 meters.

(8) From marker No. 287 the boundary line runs straight SE (129.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 288. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.00 kilometers.

Marker No. 288 is a solitary cairn, situated on a flatland. In the direction of 127°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1540 meters from this marker is the Gants Modny (Qanq Modni Hudag) well in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 288 the boundary line runs straight ENE (88.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 289. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.15 kilometers.

Marker No. 289 is a solitary cairn, situated on a 1163.1-meter peak. In the direction of 165°10' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.17 kilometers from this marker is the Bor Maikbantyn (Bor Maihantyn Hudag) well in Chinese territory. In the direction of 292°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1570 meters is the 1165.7 Mount Baga Ulaan Shivee (Baga-Ulaan-Shiwe-Ula) in Mongolian territory.

(10) From marker No. 289 the boundary line runs straight ESE (94.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 290. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.72 kilometers.

Marker No. 290 is a solitary cairn, situated on the Bayan Ukhaagiin (Bayanhuan-Tal) flatland 4.85 kilometers WNW of the 1308.3-meter Mount Ikh Ulaan Shivee (Ih Ulan Xibe Ul).

(11) From marker No. 290 the boundary line runs straight ESE (94.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 291. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.00 kilometers.

Marker No. 291 is a solitary cairn, situated on a small ridge. In the direction of 22°10' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this marker is the south Dovjoony Usny (Dowjoni-Uus) well in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 7°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 630 meters is the north Dovjoony Usny (Dowjoni-Uus) well in the territory of Mongolia.

(12) From marker No. 291 the boundary line runs straight ENE (63.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 292. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.92 kilometers.

Marker No. 292 is a solitary cairn, situated on top of Mount Shatankhain Tolgoi (Xatanghai) at elevation 1250.4 meters.

(13) From marker No. 292 the boundary line runs due east (90.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 293. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.40 kilometers.

Marker No. 293 is a solitary cairn, situated on the NE slope of a small green hill, which in turn is situated 1.40 kilometers due east of the 1240.4-meter summit of Mount Shatankhain Tolgoi (Xatanghai).

(14) From marker No. 293 the boundary line runs straight NE (55.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 294. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.06 kilometers.

Marker No. 294 is a solitary cairn, situated on a flat green ridge. In the direction of 30°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1490 meters from this marker is a 1233.8-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From marker No. 294 the boundary line runs straight ENE (86.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 295. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.27 kilometers.

Marker No. 295 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 1196.6-meter Bor Khushuuny Ovoo (Xin Usny Hureng Obo) Hill. In the direction of 60°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.00 kilometers from this marker is the 1206.8-meter Mount Ongots Ulaan (Ongots-Ulan-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 181°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.72 kilometers is the 1236.0-meter Mount Ar Khavtgai (Ar Habtgai) in the territory of China.

(16) From marker No. 295 the boundary line runs straight ENE (79.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 296. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.75 kilometers.

Marker No. 296 is a solitary cairn, situated at a point 4.8 meters west (261°00' magnetic azimuth) of the Ar Gashuuny (Ar Gaxunu Hudag) well. In the direction of 130°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.17 kilometers from this marker is a 1222.0-meter high point in Chinese territory. In the direction of 311°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.87 kilometers is the 1197.2-meter Mount Del Ulaan (Del-Ulan-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From marker No. 296 the boundary line runs ENE (79.3° true azimuth) for 4.8 meters to the Ar Gashuuny (Ar Gaxuni Hudag) well, then proceeds straight ENE (75.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 297. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 297 is a solitary cairn, situated on top of the 1158.9-meter Mount Maikhan Khökh (Maihan Hoh). In the direction of 171°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 450 meters from this marker is a lone elm tree in Chinese territory.

(18) From marker No. 297 the boundary line runs straight SE (123.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 298. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.94 kilometers.

Marker No. 298 is a solitary cairn, situated midway between the Khoër Khudag (Hoyor Hudag) twin wells. In the direction of 213°35' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 13 meters from this marker is the south well of the Khoër Khudag (Hoyor Hudag) twin wells in the territory of China. In the direction of 35°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 13 meters is the north well of the Khoër Khudag (Hoyor Hudag) twin wells in Mongolian territory.

(19) From marker No. 298 the boundary line runs straight ENE (89.5° true azimuth) for 5.34 kilometers to a cairn on Khar Del (Har Del Obo), proceeds straight ENE (87.5° true azimuth) for 3.82 kilometers to a cairn on Tsagaan Del (Qagan Del) and then continues straight ENE (85.0° true azimuth) for 3.46 kilometers to marker No. 299. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.62 kilometers.

Marker No. 299 is a solitary cairn, situated on the north edge of a flat ridge 3.46 kilometers ENE of a cairn on Tsagaan Del (Qagan Del).

(20) From marker No. 299 the boundary line runs straight ESE (91.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 300. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.07 kilometers.

Marker No. 300 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 1162.0 (1151.3)-meter Tümenölziin Ovoo (Tumen Oljin Obo).

(21) From marker No. 300 the boundary line runs straight ESE (103.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 301. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.88 kilometers.

Marker No. 301 is a solitary cairn, situated on the 1234.0-meter Erdene Ovoo (Erden Obo). In the direction of 28°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 780 meters from this marker is the Sain (Sain-Hudag) well in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 22. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 15, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 72.20 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 302 to 319 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 301, which is situated on the 1234.0-meter Erdene Ovoo (Erden Obo) Hill, the boundary line runs straight ENE (89.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 302. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 302 is a solitary cairn, situated at the NE edge of a flat ridge on the south side of Khushuu Khailstain Sair (Hushu-Hailstain-Sair) Gulch. In the direction of 314°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.30 kilometers from this marker is the 1279.2-meter Mount Nomt Tolgoi in the territory of Mongolia.

(2) From marker No. 302 the boundary line runs straight ESE (109.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 303. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.80 kilometers.

Marker No. 303 is a solitary cairn, situated on the west side of a gully, which in turn is situated 1.10 kilometers NW of the 1425.3 (1448.0 (1423.1))-meter Takhilgat Ovoo (Ar Sulan Obo) on Mount Sulankheer (Sulanher-Ula). In the direction of 257°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 292 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of China. In the direction of 91°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.65 kilometers is a mountain top in Mongolian territory.

(3) From marker No. 303 the boundary line runs straight SE (135.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 304. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.10 kilometers.

Marker No. 304 is a solitary cairn, situated on 1425.3 (1448.0 (1423.1))-meter Takhilgat Ovoo (Ar Sulan Obo) on Mount Sulankheer (Sulanher-Ula). In the direction of 161°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.24 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1394.4 meters in Chinese territory.

(4) From marker No. 304 the boundary line runs straight ENE (62.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 305. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 305 is a solitary cairn, situated on the NW slope of a mountain top. In the direction of 308°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.26 kilometers from this marker is a 1380.6-meter high point in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From marker No. 305 the boundary line goes straight ENE (62.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 306. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.04 kilometers.

Marker No. 306 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mountain top of the ridge of Ikh Tsagaan Nuruu (Ih Qagan Nuru). In the direction of 314°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.95 kilometers from this marker is a 1403.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 129°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.45 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1359.2 meters in Chinese territory.

(6) From marker No. 306 the boundary line runs straight ENE (67.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 307. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.52 kilometers.

Marker No. 307 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east end of a ridge which in turn is situated 2.00 kilometers WSW of the 1334.2-meter Mount Gūsh (Gux).

(7) From marker No. 307 the boundary line runs straight SE (135.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 308. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.94 kilometer.

Marker No. 308 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Chuluun Ovoo (Guxe Xinan Obo) of a small 1331.0 (1341.8)-meter mountain peak.

(8) From marker No. 308 the boundary line runs straight NE (46.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 309. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.73 kilometers.

Marker No. 309 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the summit of Mount Gūsh (Gux) at an elevation of 1334.2 meters. In the direction of 130°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.54 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1307.4 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of 359°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.16 kilometers is the Ger Chuluu (Ger Qulu) rock in the territory of Mongolia.

(9) From marker No. 309 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 310. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.16 kilometers.

Marker No. 310 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small hill east of the Ar Dersnii Khooloi (Ar Ders) flatland covered with *Achnatherum splendens*. In the direction of 49°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.65 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the summit of Mount Tsakhiur Tolgoi (Tsahiuur-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 260°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.40 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1307.4 meters in the territory of China.

(10) From marker No. 310 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 311. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 311 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the south slope of a small mountain top.

(11) From marker No. 311 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 312. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.73 kilometers.

Marker No. 312 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge. In the direction of 355°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.07 kilometers from this marker is a point at an elevation of 1286.2 meters on the ridge of Targany Nuruu (Targani-Nuru) in Mongolian territory.

(12) From marker No. 312 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 313. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.01 kilometers.

Marker No. 313 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 1.42 kilometers SW (241°50' magnetic azimuth) of the Ar Shandyn (Ar-Shandin-Hudag) well. In the direction of 102°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 92 meters from this marker is a small rocky peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of 112°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 223 meters is another small rocky peak in the territory of China.

(13) From marker No. 313 the boundary line runs straight ENE (72.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 314. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.85 kilometers.

Marker No. 314 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland. In the direction of 293°13' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 625 meters is the Ar Shandyn (Ar-Shandin-Hudag) in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From marker No. 314 the boundary line runs straight ENE (83.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 315. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.66 kilometers.

Marker No. 315 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland. In the direction of 124°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.25 kilometers from this marker is the 1261.7-meter Uzüür Shuvuutyn (Ujur Xubut) triangulation point in Chinese territory. In the direction of 54°21' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers is the Khoër Khudag (Hoyor-Hudag) in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From marker No. 315 the boundary line runs straight ENE (83.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 316. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 316 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a mountain top. In the direction of 176°23' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 540 meters from this marker is Bor Öndriin (Bor Ondrin Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(16) From marker No. 316 the boundary line runs straight ENE (83.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 317. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 317 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1217.8-meter Mount Khar Tolgoi (Har Tolgoi). In the direction of 205°55' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 765 meters from this marker is a 1213.2-meter high point in Chinese territory. In the direction of 333°56' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 940 meters is a cairn of white stones in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From marker No. 317 the boundary line runs straight NE (49.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 318. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.88 kilometers.

Marker No. 318 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 1229.5-meter Mount Tsagaan Nuuryñ Dörvöljin Khüren Tolgoi (Qagan Nurin Doboljin Hureng Tolgoi). In the direction of

87°32' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.09 kilometers from this marker is the Tsagaan Nuuryin (Qagan Nurin Hudag) well on the boundary line. In the direction of 225°55' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.58 kilometers is a 1213.2-meter peak in the territory of China.

(18) From marker No. 318 the boundary line runs straight ENE (85.0° true azimuth) and crosses the Tsagaan Nuuryin (Qagan Nurin Hudag) well to marker No. 319. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.02 kilometers.

Marker No. 319 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mound 1.93 kilometers ENE (85.0° true azimuth) of Tsagaan Nuuryin (Qagan Nurin Hudag) well. In the direction of 340°10' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 270 meters from this marker is a livestock enclosure in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 228°10' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.16 kilometers is a livestock enclosure in Chinese territory.

Article 23. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 16, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 156.23 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 320 to 341 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 319, which is situated on a small mound 1.93 kilometers ENE to the Tsagaan Nuuryin (Qagan Nurin Hudag) well, the boundary line runs straight NE (50.6° true azimuth), passes the NW corner of the seasonal Lake Tsagaan Nuuryin (Bumbatin Toiron) and then crosses the peak of Mount Sevkhüülin Khüren Del Tolgoi (Sebhulin Hureng Del) to marker No. 320. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.74 kilometers.

Marker No. 320 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mountain 600 meters NE of the summit of Mount Khar Teegiin Tolgoi (Har Tegin Tolgoi). In the direction of 138°07' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.55 kilometers from this marker is Tasarkhai (Tasarhai Obo) cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 347°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.62 kilometers from this marker is the Ger Khad (Ger Had) rock in Mongolian territory.

(2) From marker No. 320 the boundary line runs straight NE (50.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 321. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.52 kilometers.

Marker No. 321 is a solitary cairn, situated on the summit of Mount Khökh Tolgoi (Hoh Tolgoi). In the direction of 314°27' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 343 meters from this marker is Mount Khar Tolgoin Övöljöö (Har-Tolgoin-Uwulju) livestock enclosure in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 151°29' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.08 kilometers is Süüjiin Elstei (Sujin Elstei Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(3) From marker No. 321 the boundary line runs straight NE (50.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 322. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.28 kilometers.

Marker No. 322 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of the 1215.0 (1196.1)-meter Mount Dund Shandyn Ovoo (Dund Dox). In the direction of 139°10' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 900 meters from this marker is Shivee Ulaan (Xibe Ulan Obo) cairn in Chinese territory. In the direction of 214°55' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.07 kilometers is Ereen Güvee (Eren Gube Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(4) From marker No. 322 the boundary line runs straight ENE (65.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 323. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.36 kilometers.

Marker No. 323 is a solitary cairn, situated on a small mountain 72 meters NNW (336°34' magnetic azimuth) of a cairn on Mount Kharaat (Harat) at elevation 1165.0 meters. In the direction of 234°55' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 736 meters from this marker is Zamyn Shavagtain Khoër (Jamin Xabagtain Hoyor Obo) Hill in Chinese territory. In the direction of 302°05' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 780 meters is the Shavagiin Us (Shawagin-Us) well in Mongolian territory.

(5) From marker No. 323 the boundary line runs straight ENE (65.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 324. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 324 is a solitary cairn, situated on a flatland at an elevation of 1155.1 meters. In the direction of $311^{\circ}57'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.29 kilometers from this marker is Sevkhüülin Khoër Ovoo (Sewhulin-Hoyor-Obo) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $108^{\circ}38'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.54 kilometers is a cairn in the territory of China.

(6) From marker No. 324 the boundary line runs straight ENE (65.1° true azimuth) to a triangulation point on the top of Mount Gurvan Bayan (Gurban Bayan) at an elevation of 1249.0 meters, and then extends straight NE for 1.65 meters to marker No. 325. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.18 kilometers.

Marker No. 325 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of the 1249.0-meter Mount Gurvan Bayan (Gurban Bayan). In the direction of $234^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.65 meters from this marker is a triangulation point on the top of the 1249.0-meter Mount Gurvan Bayan (Gurban Bayan) on the boundary line. In the direction of $324^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 540 meters is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From marker No. 325 the boundary line runs straight ENE (87.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 326. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.94 kilometers.

Marker No. 326 is a solitary cairn, situated on the top of Mount Nart (Nart Obo) at an elevation of 1270.7 meters. In the direction of $254^{\circ}58'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 530 meters is a cairn in the territory of China.

(8) From marker No. 326 the boundary line runs straight ENE (87.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 327. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.84 kilometers.

Marker No. 327 is a solitary cairn, situated on top of the 1337.2 (1328.4)-meter Mount Ikh Tsar (Ih-Qar). In the direction of $8^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 340 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $227^{\circ}58'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 460 meters is a cairn in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 327 the boundary line runs straight NE (36.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 328. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.16 kilometers.

Marker No. 328 is a solitary cairn, situated on top of Mount Nütsgen Ukhaa (Nuqgen Uha). In the direction of $151^{\circ}31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 410 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $272^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.84 kilometers is a lone tree at Aman Us (Aman-Usni-Gants-Mod) in Mongolian territory.

(10) From marker No. 328 the boundary line runs straight ENE (67.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 329. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.26 kilometers.

Marker No. 329 is a solitary cairn, situated on a ridge 830 meters NW (300.0° true azimuth) of Khanyn Ovoo (Hanin Obo). In the direction of $319^{\circ}01'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.78 kilometers from this marker is Zanyn (Zanin-Obo) cairn at an elevation of 1201.0 meters in Mongolian territory.

(11) From marker No. 329 the boundary line runs straight ENE (67.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 330 via Zeergentiin Khyaryn (Jergentin Hyarin Obo) cairn. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.57 kilometers.

Marker No. 330 is a solitary cairn, situated on a cairn on the SW side of the Örtöö (Urtu-Zam) trail. In the direction of $301^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1150 meters from this marker is the junction of the Örtöö (Urtu-Zam) trail and another trail in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $252^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.62 kilometers is Zeergentiin Khyaryn (Jergentin Hyarin Obo) cairn on the boundary line.

(12) From marker No. 330 the boundary line runs straight NE (57.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 331. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.63 kilometers.

Marker No. 331 is a solitary cairn, situated on top of the 1094.7 (1094.4)-meter Mount Tsagaan Ovoo (Hulstain Jurh). In the direction of $324^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance

of 650 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 251°31' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.54 kilometers is Khavtsgain Tsagaan Tolgoi (Hawtsgain-Tsagan-Tolgoi) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(13) From marker No. 331 the boundary line runs straight NNE (22.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 332. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.63 kilometers.

Marker No. 332 is a solitary cairn, situated on Agit Khar Ovoo (Agit Obo) which has an elevation of 1161.8 meters. In the direction of 257°56' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 910 meters from this marker is the Lavyn Tsagaan Chuluu (Lawin-Tsagan-Chulu) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 7°58' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.18 kilometers is the Gezegin Us (Gezegin-Us) well in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From marker No. 332 the boundary line runs straight NE (49.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 333. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.95 kilometers.

Marker No. 333 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mound north of the ridge of Olon Ovoony Khyar (Alag). In the direction of 59°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.08 kilometers from this marker is the Ikheriin Övöljöö (Iherin Oboljo) livestock enclosure in the territory of China.

(15) From marker No. 333 the boundary line runs straight NE (49.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 334. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.05 kilometers.

Marker No. 334 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mound 600 meters west of a 1042.0-meter high point on the ridge of Khailastain Khyar (Hailastain Hyar). In the direction of 261°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 258 meters from this marker is a lone tree in the territory of Mongolia.

(16) From marker No. 334 the boundary line runs straight NNE (27.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 335. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.52 kilometers.

Marker No. 335 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland. In the direction of 155°52' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.10 kilometers from this marker is Tsagaan Serven (Qagan Serben Obo) cairn in Chinese territory. In the direction of 275°53' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers is a 1072.8-meter high point in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From marker No. 335 the boundary line runs straight NNW (357.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 336. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.17 kilometers.

Marker No. 336 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Khadatyn Ovoo (Hاداتin Obo). In the direction of 107°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 100 meters from this marker is a livestock enclosure in the territory of China. In the direction of 322°26' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 450 meters is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(18) From marker No. 336 the boundary line runs straight NE (37.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 337 via the summit of Mount Tsagan Tolgoi (Qagan Tolgoi). The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.69 kilometers.

Marker No. 337 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mound. In the direction of 167°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 183 meters from this marker is the Khadatyn Bulagiin (Hاداتin Bulagin Hudag) well in the territory of China. In the direction of 277°49' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 464 meters is the Shuvuutyn (Shuwutin-Bulag) spring in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From marker No. 337 the boundary line runs straight NE (59.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 338. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.22 kilometers.

Marker No. 338 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mound. In the direction of 184°58' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 840 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 324°11' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3300 meters is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1084.3 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(20) From marker No. 338 the boundary line runs straight NE (37.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 339. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.65 kilometers.

Marker No. 339 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 19.5 meters SSW of a large boulder at the NW end of Mount Baga Oortsog (Baga Oqog). In the direction of 283°17' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.56 kilometers is a triangulation point on the 1090.9-meter Mount Ikh Oortsog (Ih-Ortsog-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 192°02' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers is the 1100.5-meter Khar Del (Har Del Obo) Hill in Chinese territory.

(21) From marker No. 339 the boundary line runs straight NE (37.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 340. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.21 kilometers.

Marker No. 340 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the small flat Enger Khetsiin (Engger Heg) ridge. In the direction of 303°44' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1120 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From marker No. 340 the boundary line runs straight NE (37.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 341. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.36 kilometers.

Marker No. 341 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the summit of Mount Talyn Erdenetsogt (Talin Erdenqogt) which has an elevation of 1158.4 meters. In the direction of 110°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1300 meters from this marker is a cairn in Chinese territory.

Article 24. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 17, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 322.53 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 342 to 390 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 341, which is situated on the top of Mount Talyn Erdenetsogt (Talin Erdenqogt) at elevation 1158.4 meters, the boundary line runs straight NE (40.4° true azimuth) for 4.00 kilometers to the foot of a sandy ridge lying NW, and then runs straight NE (51.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 342. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.92 kilometers.

Marker No. 342 is a solitary concrete mound, situated on a small mountain top. In the direction of 323°35' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 281 meters from this marker is Gurvan Tsagaany (Gurwan-Tsagani-Gurawdugar Obo) cairn No. (III) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 1°57' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 373 meters is Gurvan Tsagaany (Gurwan-Tsagani-Negduger Obo) No. (I) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 317°07' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 676 meters is Gurvan Tsagaany (Gurwan-Tsagani-Hoyordugar Obo) cairn No. (II) in the territory of Mongolia.

(2) From marker No. 342 the boundary line meanders NE for a distance of 1.95 kilometers, crosses a road, runs for 1.74 kilometers on the north side of the road, then comes back to the road. It then proceeds 2.53 kilometers along the road to marker No. 343. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.22 kilometers.

Marker No. 343 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland. In the direction of 215°23' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 15.8 meters from this marker is a junction of two roads on the boundary line west of Bor Dov (Bor Dob). In the direction of 38°13' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 194 meters is a mound of earth in the territory of Mongolia.

(3) From marker No. 343 the boundary line goes straight ENE (68.9° true azimuth) for 7.40 kilometers to the centre of seasonal Lake Eregtiin Toirm (Eregtin Toirom), which is situated 500 meters south of the Eregtiin Us (Eregtin-Us). The boundary line then runs straight ENE (63.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 344. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.74 kilometers.

Marker No. 344 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the south slope of Mount Naadam Tolgoi (Nadamt-Tolgoi). In the direction of 107°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of

2.82 kilometers from this marker is Rashaantyn Ulaan (Raxantin Ulan Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(4) From marker No. 344 the boundary line runs straight ENE (63.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 345. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.90 kilometers.

Marker No. 345 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the west side of Khavirga Mandal (Habirga Mandal) Ridge. In the direction of 145°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.14 kilometers from this marker is Tegshiin Tsagaan (Tegxin Qagan Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(5) From marker No. 345 the boundary line runs straight ENE (69.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 346 via Kheree Ovoo (Here Obo). The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.91 kilometers.

Marker No. 346 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Mount Khurts Del Tolgoi (Hurq Del).

(6) From marker No. 346 the boundary line runs straight ENE (73.6° true azimuth) for 2.45 kilometers to Mōngöt Ulaan (Monggot Ulan Obo) cairn, then extends 2.79 kilometers in the same direction to a point in Shaldangiin (Xaldanggin Holoj) ravine. It then continues roughly ENE to marker No. 347. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.33 kilometers.

Marker No. 347 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Mount Khōkh Del Tolgoi (Hoh Del). In the direction of 9°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 560 meters from this marker is the Khuïten Usny (Huiten-Us) well in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 48°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.00 kilometers is a solitary rock in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From marker No. 347 the boundary line runs roughly NE for a distance of 1.45 kilometers, and then runs straight NE (40.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 348. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.83 kilometers.

Marker No. 348 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the SE slope of a ridge NW of seasonal Lake Kherestein Ulaan Toirm (Herestein Ulan Toirom). In the direction of 229°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 700 meters from this marker is Khōkh (Huh-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 209°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.16 kilometers is the Kherestein Ulaan Toirmyn (Ulan Toirmin Xand) spring in Chinese territory.

(8) From marker No. 348 the boundary line runs straight ENE (66.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 349. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.86 kilometers.

Marker No. 349 is a solitary concrete post, situated in Bural Khooloi (Bural Holoj) Gulch. In the direction of 203°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 600 meters from this marker is a solitary rock in Chinese territory. In the direction of 120°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 820 meters is Burkhantyn (Burhantin Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 349 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 350. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.21 kilometers.

Marker No. 350 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 1045.0 meters on the north slope of Ikh Shorvogiin Khadan Khushuu (Ih Xorbogin Hadan Huxu) Ridge. In the direction of 309°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 230 meters from this marker is a solitary rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 108°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters is a cairn in the territory of China.

(10) From marker No. 350 the boundary line runs straight ENE (86.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 351. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.48 kilometers.

Marker No. 351 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 985.0-meter Rashaantyn Dund Ovoo (Raxantin Dund Obo). In the direction of 119°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 200 meters from this marker is the eastern cairn of the twin cairns Rashaant Khoër Ovoo (Rax-

antin Hoyor Obo) in the territory of China. In the direction of $51^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 930 meters is Rashaantyn Khar (Raxantin Har Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From marker No. 351 the boundary line runs straight NE (54.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 352. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 352 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Mount Maikhan Ukhaa Tolgoi (Ulan Ondor). In the direction of $343^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers from this marker is Maikhan Ukhaagiin (Maihan-Uhagin-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $242^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.30 kilometers is Rashaantyn Khar (Raxantin-Har-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(12) From marker No. 352 the boundary line runs straight NE (40.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 353. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.74 kilometers.

Marker No. 353 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 430 meters SE ($115^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of Beejintiin Buuts (Bejintin-Buuts) barracks. In the direction of $57^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 11.48 kilometers from this marker is the Tsültemiin Khürengiin (Qultemin Hureng) triangulation point at an elevation of 978.7 meters in the territory of China.

(13) From marker No. 353 the boundary line runs straight NE (40.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 354. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.33 kilometers.

Marker No. 354 is a single concrete post, situated on the flat crest of Nariin Bүdүүн Shavagiin Urd Zoo (Narin-Budun-Shawagin-Urd-Zo). In the direction of $116^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2493 meters from this marker is the Tsültemiin Khürengiin (Qultemin Hureng) triangulation point at an elevation of 978.7 meters in the territory of China.

(14) From marker No. 354 the boundary line runs straight ENE (86.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 355. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.86 kilometers.

Marker No. 355 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 460 meters WNW of seasonal Lake Khar Toirom (Hobd Hair Toirom). In the direction of $281^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 960 meters from this post is Shavar (Shawar-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $337^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.34 kilometers is the summit of Mount Dörvölj Tolgoi (Durwulj-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From marker No. 355 the boundary line runs straight ENE (63.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 356. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.43 kilometers.

Marker No. 356 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 967.7-meter Mount Khadat Tolgoi (Hadat Tolgoi). In the direction of $94^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.12 kilometers from this marker is a sentry post in Chinese territory. In the direction of $346^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.66 kilometers is the roof of the Zamyn Üüd (Zamin-Ude) railway station in Mongolia.

(16) From marker No. 356 the boundary line extends straight ENE (79.7° true azimuth) for a distance of 1.96 kilometers to post No. (I) of double marker No. 357, then straight to the point where the western tracks of the Sino-Mongolian railway meet. It then continues straight to the centre of the place where the tracks meet between the twin boundary posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.97 kilometers.

Marker No. 357 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number and the national emblems of the two countries and is situated on either side of the centre where the railway tracks of the two countries meet.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, on the west side of the railway line and 10 meters from the centre of the line where the railway tracks of the two countries meet. In the direction of $320^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 790 meters from this post is an observation tower in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $151^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 380 meters is a guard post in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is also on the boundary line, on the east side of the railway line 10 meters from the centre of the line where the railway tracks of the two countries meet. In the direction of $142^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 380 meters from this post is an observation tower in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $50^{\circ}42'$ and the distance 16.8 meters.

(17) From the centre of the line where the railway tracks of the two countries meet and between the two posts of double marker No. 357, the boundary line runs straight to the point where the eastern tracks of the Sino-Mongolian railway line meet, proceeds straight to post No. (II) of marker No. 357, and then continues straight NNE (14.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 358. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.91 kilometers.

Marker No. 358 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 954.4-meter high point 25 meters NE ($26^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of the north cairn of Uyaa Dambyn Khoër Ovoo (Uya Dambin Hoyor Obo) twin cairns. In the direction of $199^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 157 meters from this marker is the south cairn of Uyaa Dambyn Khoër Ovoo (Uya Dambin Hoyor Obo) twin cairns in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $243^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.27 kilometers is the roof of Zamyn Üüd (Zamin-Ude) railway station in the territory of Mongolia.

(18) From marker No. 358 the boundary line runs straight NNW (357.2° true azimuth) for 6.34 kilometers to the NW slope of Mount Būdiūn Ukhaa (Badun Uha) and then continues straight NNW (350.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 359. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.78 kilometers.

Marker No. 359 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 1050 meters NNE ($13^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth) of Zamyn (Zamin-Obo) cairn. In the direction of $100^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.98 kilometers from this marker is the 1030.0-meter Gashuun Tsagaan (Gaxun Qagan Obo) cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $203^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.55 kilometers is a triangulation point on the top of Mount Khar Tolgoi (Har Tolgoi) at an elevation of 989.8 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From marker No. 359 the boundary line runs straight NNW (333.5° true azimuth) for 2.81 kilometers and then continues straight NW (328.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 360. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.53 kilometers.

Marker No. 360 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 2.69 kilometers ENE ($78^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth) of Süül Ukhaagiin (Sul-Uhagin-Obo) cairn. In the direction of $71^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.51 kilometers from this marker is the 1052.0-meter Buutsatyn Khar (Bugatin Har Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(20) From marker No. 360 the boundary line runs straight NNW (334.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 361. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.41 kilometers.

Marker No. 361 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1109.9-meter Mount Bilüütiin Khudgiin Ömnö Deliin Ovoo (Buyan Bor). In the direction of $68^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.37 kilometers from this marker is Duulgyn Khar (Dulgin Har Obo) cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $263^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.00 kilometers is the 1115.0-meter Ulaan Ovoo (Ulan-Obo) in the territory of Mongolia.

(21) From marker No. 361 the boundary line runs straight NW (315.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 362. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.15 kilometers.

Marker No. 362 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the west end of the ridge of Khöshhöggiin (Hoxogin Nuru). In the direction of $166^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers from this marker is Melzengiin (Melzengin-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $274^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.79 kilometers is Khadan Khushuuny (Hadan-Hushuni-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From marker No. 362 the boundary line runs straight WNW (289.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 363. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.04 kilometers.

Marker No. 363 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east side of a main road 580 meters SW of seasonal Lake Tsaidamyn Toirom (Qaidmin Toirom). In the direction of 146°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 110 meters from this marker is Zamyn Öliin (Zamin-Ulin-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 126°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 440 meters is Tsagaan Deliin (Tsagan-Delin-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(23) From marker No. 363 the boundary line runs roughly NW along the east border of a main road, and then passes a cairn on a small mountain and the collapsed Deed Aman Usny (Ded Aman Usni Hudag) well to marker No. 364. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.18 kilometers.

Marker No. 364 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east side of a main road 90 meters NNW of the collapsed Deed Aman Usny (Ded Aman Usni Hudag) well. In the direction of 355°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 570 meters from this marker is Deed Aman Usny Khoitovoo (Ded Aman Usni Hoit Obo) cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 107°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 730 meters is Deed Aman Usny Ömnö Ovoo (Ded Aman Usni Omon Obo) in the territory of China.

(24) From marker No. 364 the boundary line continues along the east border of the above-mentioned main road roughly NW to marker No. 365. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.28 kilometers.

Marker No. 365 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east side of a main road on the flat Buurtsagiin Shiree (Burqagin Xire) Ridge.

(25) From marker No. 365 the boundary line continues along the east border of a main road roughly NW to marker No. 366. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.81 kilometers.

Marker No. 366 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east side of a main road NW of the seasonal Lake Gezegiin Gashuuny Toirom (Gejegin Gaxuni Toirom). In the direction of 76°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 94 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 16°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.90 kilometers is Altan Gadas (Altan Gadas Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(26) From marker No. 366 the boundary line continues on the east border of the same main road roughly NW to marker No. 367. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.89 kilometers.

Marker No. 367 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east side of a main road on the flat Ulaan Davaany (Ulan Daba) Ridge. In the direction of 229°46' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 136 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 138°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 165 meters is a cairn in the territory of China.

(27) From marker No. 367 the boundary line continues along the east border of the above-mentioned main road roughly NNW for a distance of 2.98 kilometers to the centre of the junction of the east side of the main road and a road in the territory of China, and then continues along the east border of the main road roughly NNW to marker No. 368. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.80 kilometers.

Marker No. 368 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east side of a road NW of the seasonal Lake Kherestein Toirom (Herestein Toirom). In the direction of 99°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 120 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 4°48' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.97 kilometers is Rashaantyn Bor (Raxantin Bor Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(28) From marker No. 368 the boundary line continues along the east border of the same main road NW to marker No. 369 by way of the west side of a 1093.2-meter peak. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.31 kilometers.

Marker No. 369 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east side of a main road 710 meters NW of the Rashaantyn (Raxantin Hudag) well. In the direction of $116^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.86 kilometers from this marker is Rashaantyn Bor (Raxantin Bor Obo) cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $79^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.34 kilometers is the 1143.0-meter Mount Baruun Tsagaan Ukhaa (Barun Qagan Uha) in the territory of China.

(29) From marker No. 369 the boundary line runs along the east border of the above-mentioned main road roughly NW for 0.72 kilometer to the intersection of the east side of this main road and a road in the territory of China. Then it continues along the east border of the main road roughly WNW for 1.57 kilometers to the centre of the intersection of the east side of the main road and another road in the territory of China. Then it continues along the east border of the main road roughly WNW to marker No. 370. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 370 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east side of a main road 1.41 kilometers NW ($312^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Rashaantyn (Raxantin Hudag) well. In the direction of $30^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 520 meters from this marker is Tsagaan cairn (Qagan Obo) in the territory of China. In the direction of $222^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.60 kilometers is a lone tree in Mongolian territory.

(30) From marker No. 370 the boundary line extends straight NNW (346.2° true azimuth) and passes through the Züün Khadyn (Jun Had) triangulation point at an elevation of 1114.1 meters to marker No. 371. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.29 kilometers.

Marker No. 371 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the south slope of Mount Tavan Tolgoi (Taban Tolgoi). In the direction of $171^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.51 kilometers from this marker is the 1114.1-meter Züün Khadyn (Jun Had) triangulation point on the boundary line. In the direction of $131^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.20 kilometers is Khüren Deliin (Hureng Delin Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(31) From marker No. 371 the boundary line runs straight NNE (16.6° true azimuth) to a 1062.7-meter rise, continues straight NNE (8.5° true azimuth) for 1.45 kilometers, and then proceeds straight NNE (21.4° true azimuth) for 4.70 kilometers to marker No. 372. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.96 kilometers.

Marker No. 372 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland SW of the flat Khöövöriin (Hobrin Uha) Ridge. In the direction of $349^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.76 kilometers from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $185^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9.85 kilometers is a cairn on Mount Khavtsalyn Tolgoi (Habqalin Tolgoi) in the territory of China.

(32) From marker No. 372 the boundary line runs straight NNE (21.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 373. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.38 kilometers.

Marker No. 373 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 2.17 kilometers SSE ($176^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point (elevation 1169.3 meters) on Mount Modot Öndör (Modot-Undur-Ula). In the direction of $180^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 690 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $279^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.47 kilometers is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(33) From marker No. 373 the boundary line runs straight NE (43.4° true azimuth) for 2.87 kilometers and then continues straight ENE (72.4° true azimuth) for 0.87 kilometer to marker No. 374. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.70 kilometers.

Marker No. 374 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point (elevation 1156 meters) 280 meters NW ($307^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of Übiin (Ubin Obo) cairn.

(34) From marker No. 374 the boundary line runs straight NNE (15.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 375. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.83 kilometers.

Marker No. 375 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 430 meters ENE of the Khashaatyn (Hashatin-Bulag) spring. In the direction of 129°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 380 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 192°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters is another cairn in the territory of China.

(35) From marker No. 375 the boundary line runs straight NE (53.2° true azimuth) for 2.87 kilometers and then continues straight NNE (21.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 376 via the Khashaatyn (Hashatin-Bulag) well. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.14 kilometers.

Marker No. 376 is a solitary cairn, situated at a point (elevation 1084.0 meters) 3.5 meters NNE of the Khashaatyn (Hashatin-Bulag) well. In the direction of 314°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 274 meters from this marker is a lone tree in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 257°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.48 kilometers is the 1104.0-meter Mōngōn (Mungun-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(36) From marker No. 376 the boundary line runs due north (0.0° true azimuth) for 2.41 kilometers, then runs straight NNW (353.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 377 via a 1068.0-meter rise. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.67 kilometers.

Marker No. 377 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 240 meters SW (236°24' magnetic azimuth) of the Khulstain (Hulstain Bulag) spring. In the direction of 304°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.41 kilometers from this marker is Ovgōn Ovoo (Uwgun-Obo) triangulation point (elevation 1073.2 meters) in the territory of Mongolia.

(37) From marker No. 377 the boundary line runs straight NNE (17.8° true azimuth) for a distance of 2.63 kilometers, and then continues roughly NNE to marker No. 378 via the Khar Del (Har Delin Hudag) well. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.75 kilometers.

Marker No. 378 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 4 meters NNE of the Khar Del (Har Delin Hudag) well. In the direction of 145°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 650 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 110°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 690 meters is another cairn in Chinese territory.

(38) From marker No. 378 the boundary line runs roughly NNE and passes through the east side of Mount Sairyn Buutsny Khoit Tolgoi (Sairin-Butsni-Hoit-Tolgoi) to marker No. 379. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 379 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of Mount Ulaan Tsay (Ulan Qab Ul) at elevation 1012.7 meters. In the direction of 99°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.99 kilometers from this marker is the Khōshōōgiin (Hoxogin Hudag) well in the territory of China. In the direction of 199°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.24 kilometers is the 1029.0-meter Tsagaan Süüjiin (Qagan Sujin Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(39) From marker No. 379 the boundary line goes straight NNE (19.9° true azimuth) for 556 meters to the east border of a main road and then proceeds along the east border of this road NNE to marker No. 380. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 380 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east border of a main road on the south slope of Tsagaan Khushuu (Tsagan-Hushu) Ridge. In the direction of 106°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.00 kilometers from this marker is 1043.0-meter Khōngōnii (Honggoni Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(40) From marker No. 380 the boundary line continues along the east border of the above-mentioned main road roughly NNE to marker No. 381. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.23 kilometers.

Marker No. 381 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east border of a main road. In the direction of 305°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 19 meters from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 1045.6 meters) in the territory of Mongolia.

(41) From marker No. 381 the boundary line continues along the east border of the above-mentioned main road roughly NE to marker No. 832. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.25 kilometers.

Marker No. 382 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the east border of a main road north of the dry bed of Ogotor Shandyn (Qabqirin Gol) River. In the direction of $84^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 290 meters from this marker is an earth mound in the territory of China. In the direction of $279^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 560 meters is the south end of a broken cliff in the territory of Mongolia.

(42) From marker No. 382 the boundary line continues along the east border of the above-mentioned main road roughly NE for 9.38 kilometers, then leaves the east border of this main road and proceeds NE to marker No. 383. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.50 kilometers.

Marker No. 383 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Mount Bayan Tolgoi at an elevation of 1091.0 (1093.2) meters. In the direction of $29^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 430 meters from this marker is Modotyn Ukhaa (Modotin-Uha) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(43) From marker No. 383 the boundary line runs roughly NE to marker No. 384. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.33 kilometers.

Marker No. 384 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 1.10 kilometers SE of Üüdiin Ukhaa (Udin-Uha).

(44) From marker No. 384 the boundary line runs ENE for 2.50 kilometers and then straight ENE (85.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 385. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.46 kilometers.

Marker No. 385 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 1170 meters WNW ($278^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth) of a cairn on Mount Ats Bor Tolgoi (Ats-Bor-Tolgoi). In the direction of $111^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.81 kilometers from this marker is a buried rock point on a 1127.8-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia.

(45) From marker No. 385 the boundary line extends straight SE to marker No. 386. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.23 kilometers.

Marker No. 386 is a concrete post, situated at a place 1410 meters SSW ($198^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth) of a buried rock point on the 1127.8-meter rise.

(46) From marker No. 386 the boundary line runs roughly east down a slope to the Bor Elegnii (Bor Elegni Hudag) well, and then runs straight ESE for 7 meters to marker No. 387. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.23 kilometers.

Marker No. 387 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 7 meters ESE ($98^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Bor Elegnii (Bor Elegni Hudag) well. In the direction of $323^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1145 meters from this marker is Bor Elegnii (Bor Elegni Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(47) From marker No. 387 the boundary line runs straight ESE (99.4° true azimuth) for 1.48 kilometers to a point at elevation 1044.0 meters, and then runs straight ESE (93.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 388. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.11 kilometers.

Marker No. 388 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the NW side of Shar Bulagijn Khooloi (Shar Bulagin Holoj) Gulch.

(48) From marker No. 388 the boundary line runs straight ESE (93.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 389. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.65 kilometers.

Marker No. 389 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point on Mount Khambyn Khar Del (Hambin Har Del) at elevation 1068.0 (1067.6) meters. In the direction of $16^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 420 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $74^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.26 kilometers is the Khoont-goryn Chuluu (Hontgor) rock at elevation 1022.6 meters on the boundary line.

(49) From marker No. 389 the boundary line runs straight ENE (85.0° true azimuth) for 1.52 kilometers, then straight NE (60.1° true azimuth) to the Khoontgoryn Chuluu (Hontgor) rock at elevation 1022.6 meters, and then straight SE for 27 meters to marker No. 390. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.42 kilometers.

Marker No. 390 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 27 meters SE (140°30' magnetic azimuth) of the Khoontgoryn Chuluu (Hontgor) rock at elevation 1022.6 meters.

Article 25. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 18, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 107.31 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 391 to 405 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 390, which is situated at a point 27 meters SE of the Khoontgoryn Chuluu (Hontgor) rock at elevation 1022.6 meters, the boundary line runs straight SE (134.1° true azimuth) for 8.46 kilometers, then straight SE (134.2° true azimuth) for 3.33 kilometers, and straight SE (144.7° true azimuth) for 1.05 kilometers to marker No. 391. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.84 kilometers.

Marker No. 391 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Shariljityn (Xariljitin Tal) flatland. In the direction of 122°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.43 kilometers from this marker is a 1081.0-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia.

(2) From marker No. 391 the boundary line runs straight SSE (165.3° true azimuth) for 0.29 kilometer, then straight SSE (152.5° true azimuth) for 1.60 kilometers, and then straight SE (147.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 392. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.17 kilometers.

Marker No. 392 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Shariljityn (Xariljitin Tal) flatland.

(3) From marker No. 392 the boundary line runs roughly ESE for 5.36 kilometers, then straight SE (122.6° true azimuth) to the 1185.7-meter Odon Chuluun (Odon Qulun Obo) cairn, and continues 29 meters straight ESE to marker No. 393. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.38 kilometers.

Marker No. 393 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 29 meters ESE (113°30' magnetic azimuth) of the 1185.7-meter Odon Chuluun (Odon Qulun Obo) cairn. In the direction of 64°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.42 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at elevation 1198.0 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(4) From marker No. 393 the boundary line runs straight ESE (113.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 394. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.57 kilometers.

Marker No. 394 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the ridge of Mekheeriin Khar Nuruu (Meherin Har Nuru). In the direction of 121°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 142 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 283°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 164 meters is another cairn in the territory of China.

(5) From marker No. 394 the boundary line runs straight ESE (101.8° true azimuth) to the Shargalyn (Xargal) triangulation point at elevation 1319.7 meters, and then proceeds straight SE for 5 meters to marker No. 395. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.10 kilometers.

Marker No. 395 is a solitary concrete post, situated 5 meters SE of the Shargalyn (Xargal) triangulation point at elevation 1319.7 meters.

(6) From marker No. 395 the boundary line runs straight SE (130.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 396. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.56 kilometers.

Marker No. 396 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 1316.0-meter Mount Shargal Shovgor Tolgoi (Xobgor Tolgoi). In the direction of 316°00' magnetic azimuth and at a

distance of 1.56 kilometers from this marker is Shargalyn (Xargal) triangulation point on the boundary line at elevation 1319.7 meters.

(7) From marker No. 396 the boundary line runs straight ENE (88.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 397. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.21 kilometers.

Marker No. 397 is a solitary concrete post, situated 38 meters NE (42°24' magnetic azimuth) of a cairn on Mount Khökh Deliin Tolgoi (Hoh Delin Tolgoi). In the direction of 140°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 768 meters from this marker is a cairn on a 1258.0-meter rise in the territory of China. In the direction of 38°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.83 kilometers is a cairn on a 1254.1-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From marker No. 397 the boundary line runs straight ESE (105.7° true azimuth) for 6.23 kilometers and then roughly ESE to marker No. 398. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 398 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1312.0 (1324.4)-meter Mount Archin Tolgoi (Arqin Tolgoi) in the direction of 57°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.48 kilometers from this marker is Shandyn Shovgor (Shandin-Shovgor-Obo) cairn in Mongolian territory. In the direction of 268°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.60 kilometers is the Shar (Xar Hudag) well in Chinese territory.

(9) From marker No. 398 the boundary line runs roughly 1.90 kilometers ESE and then straight ESE (110.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 399. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.64 kilometers.

Marker No. 399 is a solitary concrete post, situated 400 meters SE (160°24' magnetic azimuth) of the east spring of the twin Elegnii (Elegni-Hoyor-Bulag) springs.

(10) From marker No. 399 the boundary line runs straight ESE (93.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 400. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.65 kilometers.

Marker No. 400 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 1221.0 (1218.4)-meter Mount Öndör Bor Tolgoi (Ondor Bor Tolgoi). In the direction of 263°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.07 kilometers from this marker is the Bunkhany Buuts (Bunghani Buq) barracks in Chinese territory. In the direction of 246°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.16 kilometers is the Elgen Ikher Buuts (Elegen Iher) barracks in the territory of China.

(11) From marker No. 400 the boundary line runs straight ESE (94.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 401. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.14 kilometers.

Marker No. 401 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 170 meters NNW (344°30' magnetic azimuth) of the Togootyn (Togotin Hudag) well.

(12) From marker No. 401 the boundary line goes straight ESE (94.5° true azimuth) and via a 1344.0-meter rise to marker No. 402. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.76 kilometers.

Marker No. 402 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1315.0 (1314.8)-meter Mount Gantsyn Tsagaan Tolgoi (Hilin Qagan Tolgoi). In the direction of 301°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 540 meters from this marker is a solitary white rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 172°13' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.70 kilometers is Mount Khökh Del (Hoh Del) with an elevation of 1304.0 meters in the territory of China.

(13) From marker No. 402 the boundary line runs straight ESE (95.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 403. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 403 is a solitary concrete post, situated at an elevation of 1278.4 meters on the NE slope of 1281.0-meter Mount Gants Chuluut Ukhaa (Ganq Qulut Uha). In the direction of 31°52' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 259 meters from this marker is a solitary rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 332°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 712 meters is a solitary rock in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From marker No. 403 the boundary line runs straight ESE (95.1° true azimuth) for 500 meters, and then proceeds along the east slope of Mount Gants Chuluut Ukhaa (Ganq

Qulut Uha) roughly SE to marker No. 404. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.95 kilometers.

Marker No. 404 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small peak of Talyn Tovgor (Talin Tobgor) Hill.

(15) From marker No. 404 the boundary line runs roughly ESE, passes a 1189.0-meter-high point, descends the flat Bagshiin Bor (Bagxin-Bor) Ridge, and crosses Khoodondyn Khonkhor (Hargantin Hondi) Gully to marker No. 405. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 405 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of 1224.8-meter Mount Bayan Khushuu (Bayan Huxu). In the direction of $44^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.85 kilometers from this marker is the Ar Shandyn (Ar-Shandin-Hudag) well in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $103^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.11 kilometers is Ukhaa (Uha Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

Article 26. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 19, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 99.69 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 406 to 428 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 405, which is situated on top of the 1224.8-meter Mount Bayan Khushuu (Bayan Huxu), the boundary line runs straight NE (58.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 406. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.56 kilometers.

Marker No. 406 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1219.0 (1119.0 (1222.0))-meter Ulaan Ovoo (Ulan Obo). In the direction of $357^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 460 meters from this marker is the Ar Shandyn (Ar-Shandin-Hudag) well in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $124^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.26 kilometers is Ukhaa Ovoo (Uha Obo) in the territory of China.

(2) From marker No. 406 the boundary line runs straight NE (51.5° true azimuth) for 1.19 kilometers to a point on Duulgat (Dulgat), then straight NE (54.5° true azimuth), and passes the SE rim of seasonal Lake Khonkhoin Toirom (Honghoin Toirom) and a lone tree to marker No. 407. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.14 kilometers.

Marker No. 407 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of Ar Modongiin Ulaan Ovoo (Mogoit Obo) Hill. In the direction of $234^{\circ}32'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 293 meters from this marker is a lone tree on the boundary line. In the direction of $65^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 900 meters is the summit of Mount Ar Tolgoi (Ar Tolgoi) in the territory of China.

(3) From marker No. 407 the boundary line runs straight NE (45.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 408. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.04 kilometers.

Marker No. 408 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the flat surface of a slope 740 meters SW ($257^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth) of Ulaan Öndöriin Ovoo (Ulan Ondorin Obo). In the direction of $155^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.20 kilometers from this marker is Ar Modon Ulaan (Ar Modon Ulan Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(4) From marker No. 408 the boundary line runs straight NE (44.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 409 via a 1366.0-meter rise. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.95 kilometers.

Marker No. 409 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1388.0-meter Berkhiin Ovoo (Berhin Obo). In the direction of $221^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 710 meters from this marker is Khanan Khad (Hanan Had) in the territory of China. In the direction of $33^{\circ}44'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.08 kilometers is a 1411.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From marker No. 409 the boundary line runs straight NE (47.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 410. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.28 kilometers.

Marker No. 410 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland at elevation 1411.2 meters. In the direction of $285^\circ 37'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 460 meters from this marker is a 1411.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From marker No. 410 the boundary line runs straight ENE (76.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 411. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 411 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 1437.0 (1436.1) meters on the ridge of Berkh Nuruuny Olon Ovoo (Olon Obo). In the direction of $267^\circ 15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.69 kilometers is a 1411.0-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From marker No. 411 the boundary line meanders along the ridge roughly NE and via a 1428.0-meter peak to marker No. 412. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.11 kilometers.

Marker No. 412 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1440.6-meter Mount Sainy Ekhen Tolgoi (Saini Ehen Tolgoi). In the direction of $218^\circ 43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.38 kilometers from this marker is Kharuul (Harul Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(8) From marker No. 412 the boundary line runs along the ridge roughly north and via a 1444.0-meter rise to a point on the ridge, for a total distance of 1.03 kilometers. It then continues along the ridge first roughly ENE and then NE to marker No. 413. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.24 kilometers.

Marker No. 413 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the flat Dund Ukhaa (Dund Uha) Ridge. In the direction of $214^\circ 09'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.96 kilometers from this marker is the Ekhen Shandyn (Ehen Xandin Hudag) well in the territory of China. In the direction of $5^\circ 44'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.87 kilometers is a triangulation point at elevation 1506.0 meters on top of Mount Khashaat (Hashat-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(9) From marker No. 413 the boundary line runs roughly NNW for 1.19 kilometers to a point on a flat ridge, then NE and passes a point in a lowland at an elevation of 1415.0 meters, for a total distance of 1.69 kilometers to a point on a ridge. From there it runs roughly north to marker No. 414. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.27 kilometers.

Marker No. 414 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the end of a ridge. In the direction of $296^\circ 46'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.43 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at elevation 1506.0 meters on top of Mount Khashaat (Hashat-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(10) From marker No. 414 the boundary line runs roughly ENE to marker No. 415. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 415 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1440.7-meter rise.

(11) From marker No. 415 the boundary line meanders along the ridge ENE to marker No. 416. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.81 kilometers.

Marker No. 416 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1500.1-meter Mount Öndör Maanit (Ondor Maniit). In the direction of $121^\circ 56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.01 kilometers from this marker is Tsagaan (Qagan Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(12) From marker No. 416 the boundary line runs straight ENE (88.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 417. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 417 is a solitary concrete post, situated at elevation 1381.0 meters on Shar Del (Xar Del). In the direction of $213^\circ 04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.35 kilometers from this marker is Tsagaan (Qagan Obo) cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $129^\circ 21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.08 kilometers is the 1412.0-meter summit of Mount Öntsög Maanit (Onqog Mauit) in the territory of China.

(13) From marker No. 417 the boundary line runs straight NE (52.5° true azimuth) and via the Khangilag (Hanggilag Bulag) spring to marker No. 418. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 418 is a solitary concrete post, situated at 6 meters NE of the Khangilag (Hanggilag Bulag) spring. In the direction of $153^\circ 21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 165 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $327^\circ 30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.09 kilometers is the summit of Mount Khangilagiin Khar Tolgoi (Mangilagin-Har-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(14) From marker No. 418 the boundary line runs straight NE (40.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 419. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.37 kilometers.

Marker No. 419 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1492.0 (1488.0 (1484.4))-meter Mount Uzüüriin Zereglee (Ujur Jeregle). In the direction of $196^\circ 31'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 850 meters from this post is seasonal Lake Zereglee Toirom (Jeregle Toirom) in the territory of China.

(15) From marker No. 419 the boundary line runs straight NNE (19.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 420. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.21 kilometers.

Marker No. 420 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1548.0-meter Mount Būdūiin Tolgoi (Budun Tolgoi). In the direction of $21^\circ 25'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 540 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $222^\circ 28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.93 kilometers is a cairn on Mount Zereglee Tolgoi (Jeregle) in the territory of Mongolia.

(16) From marker No. 420 the boundary line runs straight ESE (99.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 421. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.34 kilometer.

Marker No. 421 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1544.2-meter rise. In the direction of $33^\circ 53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 535 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $7^\circ 53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 835 meters is another cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From marker No. 421 the boundary line runs straight NE (58.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 422. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.09 kilometers.

Marker No. 422 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1525.0-meter peak. In the direction of $267^\circ 08'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.72 kilometers from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $209^\circ 42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.93 kilometers is a 1519.0-meter rise in the territory of China.

(18) From marker No. 422 the boundary line runs straight NE (50.2° true azimuth) via Mount Khadat Tolgoi (Hadat Tolgoi) to marker No. 423. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 423 is a solitary concrete post, situated 600 meters NW of a 1423.0-meter peak.

(19) From marker No. 423 the boundary line runs straight NE (50.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 424. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.07 kilometers.

Marker No. 424 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1476.9-meter Mount Khögönii Bor Tolgoi (Hogomin Tolgoi). In the direction of $86^\circ 59'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 437 meters from this marker is a cairn on Mount Baruun Els Tolgoi (Barun Els) in the territory of China. In the direction of $28^\circ 37'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.24 kilometers is a cairn on Mount Chuluut Tolgoi (Chulut-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(20) From marker No. 424 the boundary line runs straight NE (58.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 425. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.48 kilometers.

Marker No. 425 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flat ridge 300 meters south (182°10' magnetic azimuth) of the Khögöniin (Hugunin-Bulag) spring. In the direction of 100°19' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.66 kilometers from this marker is a cairn on the 1535.0-meter Mount Avdar Chuluutyn Öndör (Abdar Qulutyn Ondor) in Chinese territory.

(21) From marker No. 425 the boundary line runs straight NE (41.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 426. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.10 kilometers.

Marker No. 426 is a solitary concrete post, situated 180 meters NNW (358°09' magnetic azimuth) of the Murui (Hurui Hudag) well. In the direction of 30°33' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 249 meters from this marker is a rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 245°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 860 meters is the 1485.0-meter peak of Mount Teeg (Teg-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From marker No. 426 the boundary line runs straight NE (42.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 427. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.43 kilometers.

Marker No. 427 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1537.0 (1539.0 (1544.0))-meter Mount Shaazant (Ulan Obo). In the direction of 45°46' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.10 kilometers from this marker is a small earth mound on small Mount Baga Khüreet (Baga Quret) in the territory of China. In the direction of 291°29' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.94 kilometers is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(23) From marker No. 427 the boundary line runs straight NNE (28.8° true azimuth) via Mount Khuyagt Tolgoi (Huyagt) to marker No. 428. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 428 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1574.0 (1572.2)-meter Mount Lamtyn Dösh (Lamtin Dox). In the direction of 302°27' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.76 kilometers from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 195°17' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.30 kilometers is the 1475.0-meter Gaajiin Tsagaan (Qagan Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

Article 27. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 20, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 149.84 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 429 to 449 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 428, which is situated on the summit of the 1574.0 (1572.2)-meter Mount Lamtyn Dösh (Lamtin Dox), the boundary line runs straight NNE (13.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 429. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.11 kilometers.

Marker No. 429 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland and 5.52 kilometers SSE of the top of the 1538.6-meter Mount Ukhaa Tolgoi (Uha-Tolgoi).

(2) From marker No. 429 the boundary line runs straight NNE (3.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 430. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.40 kilometers.

Marker No. 430 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 2.50 kilometers ENE (86°17' magnetic azimuth) of the 1538.6-meter Mount Ukhaa Tolgoi (Uha-Tolgoi).

(3) From marker No. 430 the boundary line runs straight ENE (65.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 431. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.70 kilometers.

Marker No. 431 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland (elevation, 1469.0 meters) 1.27 kilometers NNE of the 1524.4-meter Mount Siimkhii Tolgoi (Mimhi).

(4) From marker No. 431 the boundary line runs straight ENE (72.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 432. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.88 kilometers.

Marker No. 432 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 1567.1-meter Mount Yagaan Tolgoi (Yagan Tolgoi). In the direction of 181°43' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.85 kilometers from this marker is an earth mound on the top of Mount Agityn Tsagaan Tolgoi (Agitin Qagan Tolgoi) in Chinese territory.

(5) From marker No. 432 the boundary line runs straight ENE (67.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 433. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.92 kilometers.

Marker No. 433 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of Senjitiin Dov (Senjitin Dob). In the direction of 323°52' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.40 kilometers from this marker is the Khoit Senjit Chuluu (Hoit-Senjit-Chulu) rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 350°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.65 kilometers is the 1599.5-meter Mount Senjitiin Öndör (Senjitin-Undur) in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From marker No. 433 the boundary line runs straight ESE (111.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 434. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.11 kilometers.

Marker No. 434 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a slope 130 meters north of a 1424.0-meter rise. In the direction of 99°51' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.27 kilometers from this marker is the 1463.2-meter Mount Ulaan (Ulan Obo) in the territory of Mongolia.

(7) From marker No. 434 the boundary line runs straight ESE (111.8° true azimuth) to Khoit Öndör (Huiten-Undur) Hills and then continues straight ESE (118.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 435. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.19 kilometers.

Marker No. 435 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1461.0-meter peak. In the direction of 356°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.11 kilometers from this marker is the peak of the 1513.0 (1507.0)-meter Mount Bayan Örgön (Bayan-Urgun-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 117°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.20 kilometers is a cairn on Tsagaan Del (Qagan Del) in the territory of China.

(8) From marker No. 435 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.8° true azimuth) to a 1442.0-meter peak and then straight east (90.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 436. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.50 kilometers.

Marker No. 436 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1446.0-meter Del Khad (Del Had). In the direction of 275°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 845 meters from this marker is a 1442.0-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of 149°02' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.83 kilometers is a cairn on top of Mount Enger Bulagiin Khoit Tolgoi (Engger Bulagin Hoit Tolgoi) in Chinese territory.

(9) From marker No. 436 the boundary line descends the slope roughly NE and then climbs east along the centre-line of a gully to marker No. 437. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.35 kilometers.

Marker No. 437 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the summit of the 1510.5-meter Mount Ulaan Nöölögt Tolgoi (Ulan Nologt). In the direction of 121°26' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.97 kilometers from this marker is a 1491.0-meter rise in the territory of China. In the direction of 214°17' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.30 kilometers is a cairn on the top of Mount Enger Bulagiin Khoit Tolgoi (Engger Bulagin Hoit Tolgoi) in the territory of China.

(10) From marker No. 437 the boundary line runs straight ENE (82.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 438. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.03 kilometers.

Marker No. 438 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1433.0-meter peak. In the direction of 221°40' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 480 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 264°43' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.82 kilometers is a cairn in the territory of China.

(11) From marker No. 438 the boundary line runs straight ESE (93.3° true azimuth) and then via a 1344.0-meter peak to marker No. 439. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.98 kilometers.

Marker No. 439 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1336.0 (1335.7)-meter Züün Bayan Mend (Udgan Del). In the direction of 142°11' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.26 kilometers from this marker is the 1365.0-meter Bayan Mendiin (Bayan Mendin Obo)

cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 47°27' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.73 kilometers is a 1307.0-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia.

(12) From marker No. 439 the boundary line runs straight ENE (71.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 440. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.38 kilometers.

Marker No. 440 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the NW slope of Mount Tsagaan Chuluut (Qagan Qulut).

(13) From marker No. 440 the boundary line runs straight ENE (71.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 441. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.18 kilometers.

Marker No. 441 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the west peak of the 1290.0 (1289.5)-meter Mount Baruun Kholboo Ulaan Tolgoi (Holbo Tolgoi).

(14) From marker No. 441 the boundary line runs straight ENE (77.2° true azimuth) and then via the east peak of Mount Baruun Kholboo Ulaan Tolgoi (Holbo Tolgoi) to marker No. 442. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.83 kilometers.

Marker No. 442 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1464.0 (1462.2)-meter Mount Baruun Mognon (Barun Manur Ul). In the direction of 135°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.21 kilometers from this marker is a 1303.0-meter rise in the territory of China. In the direction of 63°28' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.22 kilometers is a 1421.0-meter rise in the territory of China.

(15) From marker No. 442 the boundary line runs straight NE (47.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 443. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.69 kilometers.

Marker No. 443 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 1439.5-meter Mount Züün Mognon (Jun Manur Ul). In the direction of 180°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 810 meters from this marker is a 1421.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(16) From marker No. 443 the boundary line runs straight NE (46.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 444. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 444 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 1292.4 (1291.9)-meter Mount Takhilt (Tahilt Tolgoi).

(17) From marker No. 444 the boundary line runs straight NE (43.0° true azimuth) via Ar Gurvan Burgastain Nuruu (Ar Gurban Burgastai) to marker No. 445. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.53 kilometers.

Marker No. 445 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the NW slope of the NW summit of Mount Kholboogyn Baruun Khoit Tolgoi (Holboo).

(18) From marker No. 445 the boundary line runs straight NE (43.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 446. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.11 kilometers.

Marker No. 446 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1280.2-meter Mount Dūmben (Shih Qagan Ul).

(19) From marker No. 446 the boundary line runs straight ENE (63.0° true azimuth) for 6.19 kilometers to the west end of a ridge and then roughly NE via a peak to marker No. 447. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.71 kilometers.

Marker No. 447 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the north side of Bukh Bōōriin (Buh Borin Eh) Gulch.

(20) From marker No. 447 the boundary line runs along the mountain slope roughly NNE to marker No. 448. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.46 kilometers.

Marker No. 448 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the end of Khailstain (Hailstain Gou) Gulch. In the direction of 106°33' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.56 kilometers from this marker is a solitary rock in the territory of China. In the direction of 127°50' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.72 kilometers is a 1175.6-meter peak in the territory of China.

(21) From marker No. 448 the boundary line runs roughly NE for 0.23 kilometer to a point on the north side of Khailstain (Hailstain Gou) Gulch, then proceeds roughly east 3.80 kilometers along this side ESE to a 1139.0-meter rise. From there it turns from ESE to east, for a total distance of 2.06 kilometers, to a point in a gully. It then runs roughly NE up the slope to marker No. 449. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.48 kilometers.

Marker No. 449 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1233.2 (1232.0)-meter Mount Lachinvandad (Lamhain Obo Ul).

Article 28. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 21, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 178.14 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 450 to 485 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 449, which is situated on the top of the 1233.2 (1232.0)-meter Mount Lachinvandad (Lamhain Obo Ul), the boundary line runs roughly east and then ENE via the south side of the 1143.0-meter Chandmani Öndör (Chandmani-Undur) to marker No. 450. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.80 kilometers.

Marker No. 450 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 230 meters north of a 1018.0-meter peak. In the direction of $258^{\circ}47'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers from this marker is the 1143.0-meter Chandmani Öndör (Chandmani-Undur) peak.

(2) From marker No. 450 the boundary line runs NE via a peak to marker No. 451. This segment of the boundary line is 5.07 kilometers.

Marker No. 451 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of Mount Del Khadat (Del Hadat Tolgoi).

(3) From marker No. 451 the boundary line runs 1.73 kilometers NNW to a small peak and then roughly NE to marker No. 452. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.27 kilometers.

Marker No. 452 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the summit of the 980.1-meter Shar Öndör (Xar Ondor).

(4) From marker No. 452 the boundary line runs straight NE (49.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 453. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.42 kilometers.

Marker No. 453 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point at elevation 928.3 meters, 9.5 meters north of the highest peak of Mount Bichigt (Biqigt Tolgoi). In the direction of $315^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 220 meters from this marker is a 909.0-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $60^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.37 kilometers is the Zakhyn Shoron Khad (Jahin Xorong Had) in the territory of China.

(5) From marker No. 453 the boundary line runs straight ENE (89.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 454. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.59 kilometers.

Marker No. 454 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Bichigtiin Züün Khooloi (Biqigtin Jun Holo) Plateau at elevation 795.0 meters. In the direction of $300^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.97 kilometers from this marker is Mount Üzüür Tolgoi (Uzur-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $49^{\circ}39'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.16 kilometers is the rocky Zakhyn Shoron Khad (Jahin Xorong Had) Peak in the territory of China.

(6) From marker No. 454 the boundary line runs straight NNW (353.3° true azimuth), passing through the crevice at the top of a huge boulder to marker No. 455. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.51 kilometers.

Marker No. 455 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 904.8-meter peak. In the direction of $143^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 186 meters from this marker is the Züün Shoron Khad (Jun Xorong Had) Peak in the territory of China. In the direction of $358^{\circ}11'$

magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.98 kilometers is a triangulation point on a 1015.9-meter peak in the territory of China.

(7) From marker No. 455 the boundary line runs roughly NE down the slope, passes through a big gulch, then climbs the ridge to a small mountain, and continues roughly NNW to marker No. 456. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.42 kilometers.

Marker No. 456 is a solitary concrete post, situated in a saddle (elevation 957.7) 130 meters SW of the top of Mount Ünegt (Unegt Tolgoi). In the direction of 208°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.35 kilometers from this marker is the Züün Shoron Khad (Jun Xorong Had) peak in the territory of China. In the direction of 121°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.00 kilometers is a 992.4-meter peak in the territory of China.

(8) From marker No. 456 the boundary line runs straight NW (292.3° true azimuth) for 200 meters, then WNW to a point on a ridge 330 meters south of a triangulation point (elevation 1015.9 meters), and then NW to marker No. 457. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.47 kilometers.

Marker No. 457 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of a small rocky mountain (elevation 1000.3 meters) 215 meters WSW of a triangulation point on a 1015.9-meter peak. In the direction of 163°57' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 170 meters from this marker is a huge boulder in the territory of China. In the direction of 338°02' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.82 kilometers is the top of the 986.9-meter Mount Baruun Ulaan (Barun-Ulan-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(9) From marker No. 457 the boundary line runs north for a distance of 75 meters, then NE to a point on a ridge 310 meters NE of this marker, then 50 meters roughly NE, then NNE to a gully. It then continues roughly NW to marker No. 458. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.53 kilometers.

Marker No. 458 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 956.6-meter Mount Dund Ulaan (Dund Ulan Tolgoi). In the direction of 168°42' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 880 meters from this marker is Mount Tsagaan Khötliin Öndör (Qagan Hotlin Ondor) in the territory of China. In the direction of 303°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.40 kilometers is the summit of the 895.7-meter Mount Süül (Sul-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(10) From marker No. 458 the boundary line runs roughly NW to marker No. 459. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.69 kilometers.

Marker No. 459 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small mountain top (elevation 861.4 meters) 320 meters NW of the summit of the 895.7-meter Mount Süül (Sul-Tolgoi). In the direction of 286°59' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.07 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the 909.7 (910.2)-meter Mount Uushigiin (Ushigin-Ula). In the direction of 88°22' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.14 kilometers is the top of Mount Erdene (Erden Tolgoi) in the territory of China.

(11) From marker No. 459 the boundary line runs 1.07 kilometers roughly NNW and then NNE to marker No. 460. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.70 kilometers.

Marker No. 460 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a point on a flatland (elevation 790.8 meters) 4.95 kilometers NE (61°55' magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point on the 909.7 (910.2)-meter Mount Uushigiin (Ushigin-Ula). In the direction of 149°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.55 kilometers from this post is the top of Mount Erdene (Erden Tolgoi) in the territory of China.

(12) From marker No. 460 the boundary line runs NNE (9.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 461. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 461 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland at an elevation of 776.0 meters. In the direction of 278°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 310 meters from

this marker is a 779.2-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $148^{\circ}52'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.04 kilometers is a 915.7-meter rise in the territory of China.

(13) From marker No. 461 the boundary line runs straight NNE (29.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 462. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.18 kilometers.

Marker No. 462 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Targan Tal (Ar Tal) Plateau at an elevation of 770.8 meters.

(14) From marker No. 462 the boundary line runs straight NE (30.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 463. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.35 kilometers.

Marker No. 463 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Targan Tal (Ar Tal) Plateau at an elevation of 769.8 meters.

(15) From marker No. 463 the boundary line runs straight NE (30.7° true azimuth) for 2.37 kilometers, and continues first roughly NE and then NNE to marker No. 464. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.45 kilometers.

Marker No. 464 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Targan Tal (Ar Tal) flatland at an elevation of 779.0 meters.

(16) From marker No. 464 the boundary line runs straight NE (36.0° true azimuth), passing through a triangulation point at an elevation of 790.3 meters on the ridge of Agityn Bor (Agitin Bor Nuru) to marker No. 465. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.63 kilometers.

Marker No. 465 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 7.5 meters NE of a triangulation point at elevation 790.3 meters on the ridge of Agityn Bor (Agitin Bor Nuru).

(17) From marker No. 465 the boundary line runs straight NE (42.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 466. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 466 is a solitary concrete post, situated on small Talyn Mankhan (Ulan Orbong) Hill. In the direction of $60^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.26 kilometers from this marker is a 795.9-meter rise in the territory of China. In the direction of $98^{\circ}17'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.70 kilometers is Zogsool Orvon (Jogsol Orbong) Hill in the territory of China.

(18) From marker No. 466 the boundary line runs straight NNE (13.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 467. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.00 kilometers.

Marker No. 467 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland at an elevation of 788.6 meters. In the direction of $81^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 845 meters from this marker is the 799.6-meter Mount Shüügiin Orvon (Xugin Orbong) in the territory of China. In the direction of $351^{\circ}09'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.86 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 934.9 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From marker No. 467 the boundary line runs straight NE (44.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 468. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.99 kilometer.

Marker No. 468 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point (elevation 786.9 meters) on the SW shore of Lake Gants Shüü (Ganq Xu). In the direction of $175^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 487 meters from this marker is the 799.6-meter Mount Shüügiin Orvon (Xugin Orbong) in the territory of China. In the direction of $6^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.50 kilometers is Mount Tsvuraagiin Tsagaan (Tsuwragin-Tsagan-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(20) From marker No. 468 the boundary line runs straight NE (44.8° true azimuth) and passes through Lake Gants Shüü (Ganq Xu) to marker No. 469. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.16 kilometer.

Marker No. 469 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point (elevation 789.8 meters) on the NE shore of Lake Gants Shüü (Ganq Xu). In the direction of $189^{\circ}17'$ magnetic azimuth

and at a distance of 560 meters from this marker is the 799.6-meter Mount Shüügiin Orvon (Xugin Orbong) in the territory of China. In the direction of $5^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.36 kilometers is Mount Tsuvraagiin Tsagaan (Tsuwragin-Tsagan-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(21) From marker No. 469 the boundary line runs straight NE (44.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 470. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.02 kilometers.

Marker No. 470 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland at an elevation of 793.8 meters 1050 meters NE of the NE shore of Lake Gants Shüü (Ganq Xu). In the direction of $218^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.48 kilometers from this marker is the 799.6-meter Mount Shüügiin Orvon (Xugin Orbong) in the territory of China. In the direction of $357^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.75 kilometers is Mount Tsuvraagiin Tsagaan (Tsuwragin-Tsagan-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From marker No. 470 the boundary line runs straight ENE (66.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 471. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.03 kilometers.

Marker No. 471 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the west shore of Lake Boroljiin Tsagaan (Boroljin Qagan Nur). In the direction of $324^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.76 kilometers from this marker is a 892.9-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $92^{\circ}02'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.06 kilometers is the 886.9 meter Mount Gants Khudgiin (Ganq Hudgin Tolgoi) in the territory of China.

(23) From marker No. 471 the boundary line runs straight ENE (83.1° true azimuth), passing through Lake Boroljiin Tsagaan (Boroljin Qagan Nur) and the north side of the highest peak of the 886.9-meter Mount Gants Khudgiin (Ganq Hudgin Tolgoi) to marker No. 472. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.00 kilometers.

Marker No. 472 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point at an elevation of 918.1 meters on the Bayan Shireegiin (Bayan Xire) Ridge. In the direction of $143^{\circ}57'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.47 kilometers from this post is the 934.2-meter Mount Bayan Modny Tsagaan (Bayan Modni Qagan Tolgoi) in the territory of China. In the direction of $204^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.26 kilometers is the 923.5-meter Öndör Dukh (Ondor Duh) triangulation point in the territory of China.

(24) From marker No. 472 the boundary line runs 0.25 kilometer roughly NNW, then NNE along the ridge to a 922.8-meter peak, then NE through Bor Khöndii (Bor Hondi) Gulch, and then climbs the slope ENE to marker No. 473. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.37 kilometers.

Marker No. 473 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 941.6-meter Büdüün Khushuu (Budun Huxu). In the direction of $222^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.97 kilometers from this marker is the 934.2-meter Mount Bayan Modny Tsagaan (Bayan Modni Qagan Tolgoi) in the territory of China. In the direction of $271^{\circ}08'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.39 kilometers is the Bor Nuruu (Bor-Nuru) triangulation point at an elevation of 897.8 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(25) From marker No. 473 the boundary line runs down the slope roughly NNE, cutting across Khadan Guu (Hadan Gou) ravine. It then climbs the ridge to the top of Mount Üzüür (Ujur Tolgoi). From there it runs along the ridge roughly NE to marker No. 474. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.43 kilometers.

Marker No. 474 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 944.5-meter Dund Ukhaa (Dund Uha). In the direction of $245^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.07 kilometers from this marker is the top of Mount Üzüür (Ujur Tolgoi) on the boundary line. In the direction of $181^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.29 kilometers is the 1004.0-meter Khadan Guu (Hadan Gouni Barun Budun) ravine in Chinese territory.

(26) From marker No. 474 the boundary line wends its way along the ridge roughly ESE, passing through a 977.6-meter peak to marker No. 475. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.61 kilometers.

Marker No. 475 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 982.0 (978.4)-meter Mount Züün Borolj (Hamgatin Budun). In the direction of $275^{\circ}07'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.14 kilometers from this marker is a 977.6-meter peak on the boundary line. In the direction of $4^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.94 kilometers is a 951.8-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(27) From marker No. 475 the boundary line runs straight ESE (101.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 476. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 476 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of a small dune on the southern perimeter of Davaajavyn Mankhan (Dawajawin-Manhan). In the direction of $186^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 175 meters from this marker is the northern perimeter of a small desert in the territory of China. In the direction of $20^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.13 kilometers is Mount Süül Serven (Sul-Serweng) with an elevation of 1001.2 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(28) From marker No. 476 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.3° true azimuth), passing through the northern perimeter of a small desert to marker No. 477. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.85 kilometers.

Marker No. 477 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 952.5 (952.9)-meter Mount Ikh Khadat (Ih Hadat). In the direction of $256^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.16 kilometers from this marker is the 989.8-meter Mount Baga Khadat (Baga Hadat) in the territory of China. In the direction of $24^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.40 kilometers is a 972.8-meter peak on the ridge of Shar Nuruu (Shar-Nuru) in the territory of Mongolia.

(29) From marker No. 477 the boundary line runs straight ENE (84.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 478. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.35 kilometers.

Marker No. 478 is a solitary concrete post, situated on an earthen mound on the NW perimeter of Boroljiin Mankhan (Haratin Borolj) Desert. In the direction of $133^{\circ}40'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.07 kilometers from this marker is a 909.1-meter peak on the ridge of Baga Kharaat (Baga Harat) in the territory of China. In the direction of $247^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.61 kilometers is a 938.8-meter rise on Ikh Kharaat (Ih Harat) in the territory of China.

(30) From marker No. 478 the boundary line runs straight ENE (84.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 479. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.61 kilometers.

Marker No. 479 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 590 meters south of the Ikh Ailyn Zastavyn Tuur (Ih-Ailin-Zastawin-Turi) ruins, which in turn are situated 590 meters north of the northern perimeter of Gün Mankhan (Gun Manghan). In the direction of $78^{\circ}29'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.54 kilometers from this marker is the Khövdön (Huwduin-Tolgoi) triangulation point at an elevation of 906.7 (906.8) meters in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $221^{\circ}41'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.44 kilometers is the Shunatyn (Shunte) triangulation point at an elevation of 913.6 meters in the territory of China.

(31) From marker No. 479 the boundary line runs straight ESE (92.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 480. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.73 kilometers.

Marker No. 480 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 967.8-meter Mount Tsagan (Qagan Tolgoi). In the direction of $138^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.13 kilometers from this marker is the top of the 1003.7-meter Mount Shar Khavtslyn Tsagaan (Xar Habqlin Qagan Tolgoi) in the territory of China. In the direction of $304^{\circ}16'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.08 kilometers is the 906.7 (906.8)-meter Khövdön Tolgoi (Huwduin-Tolgoi) triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(32) From marker No. 480 the boundary line runs straight NNE (11.4° true azimuth), crossing a mountain to marker No. 481. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.14 kilometers.

Marker No. 481 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 918.5-meter Mount Baga Nükht (Baga Nuht). In the direction of 262°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 800 meters from this marker is Mount Dovt (Dovt-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 260°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.60 kilometers is the 906.7 (906.8)-meter Khövдөн Tolgoi (Huwdun-Tolgoi) triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(33) From marker No. 481 the boundary line runs straight NW (329.0° true azimuth) for 1.40 kilometers to the top of the 908.0-meter Tarvagat Oroi (Tarbagat Oroi) Peak, and then extends straight NNE (12.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 482. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.61 kilometers.

Marker No. 482 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the highest point of Mount Ikh Nükht (Ih Nuht). In the direction of 150°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.04 kilometers from this marker is the 913.5-meter Nükht Bor Khushuu (Nuht Bor Huxu) in the territory of China. In the direction of 259°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.63 kilometers is the top of the 899.3-meter Mount Bilüüt (Bilut-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(34) From marker No. 482 the boundary line runs straight NNE (14.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 483. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.78 kilometers.

Marker No. 483 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 869.6-meter Mount Shireet (Xiret Ul). In the direction of 183°20' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 910 meters from this marker is a 854.2-meter rise in Chinese territory. In the direction of 78°53' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.32 kilometers is a 893.0-meter rise in Chinese territory.

(35) From marker No. 483 the boundary line runs straight NE (34.6° true azimuth), passing through the SE side of the highest point of the 873.0-meter Mount Duulgyn Ulaan (Ar Dulga) to marker No. 484. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.42 kilometers.

Marker No. 484 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 885.0 (886.3)-meter Tarvagat Ukhaa (Dulga Dobog). In the direction of 120°02' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.43 kilometers from this marker is the Ger Chuluu (Ger Qulu) in the territory of China. In the direction of 169°25' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.34 kilometers is a 893.0-meter peak in the territory of China.

(36) From marker No. 484 the boundary line runs straight NNW (342.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 485. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.34 kilometers.

Marker No. 485 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 940.6 (938.0)-meter Mount Toochigtyn Öндөр (Toqigtin Ondor).

Article 29. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 22, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 213.46 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 486 to 523 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 485, which is situated on the top of the 940.6 (938.0)-meter Mount Toochigtyn Öндөр (Toqigtin Ondor), the boundary line runs roughly ENE, passing through a 933.0-meter rise and crossing Tsagaan Chuluutyn (Qagan Qulutin Hondi) ravine to marker No. 486. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.44 kilometers.

Marker No. 486 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the flat summit of Tsagaan Chuluutyn Tag (Qagan Qulutin Tag). In the direction of 182°03' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.22 kilometers from this marker is the 931.5-meter Bor Tovog (Bor Tobog) in Chinese territory.

(2) From marker No. 486 the boundary line runs 0.52 kilometer roughly ENE and then along a flat ridge roughly SE to marker No. 487. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.40 kilometers.

Marker No. 487 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the flat Khonkhoryn Devseg (Honghorin Debseg) 1.24 kilometers SW of the 950.8-meter Mount Khonkhoryn Tovog (Honghorin Tobog).

(3) From marker No. 487 the boundary line runs roughly NE to the top of the 950.8-meter Khonkhoryn Tovog (Honghorin Tobog), then along the ridge roughly east for 0.70 kilometer, then ENE for 0.90 kilometer to a point on a slope, then ESE for 2.30 kilometers. It then runs NNE, crossing Khadan Guu (Hadan Gou) Gulch and climbs the ridge to marker No. 488. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.53 kilometers.

Marker No. 488 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Gurvaljin (Gurbaljin Tolgoi). In the direction of $196^{\circ}34'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 740 meters from this marker is an exposed boulder in the bend of Khadan Guugiin Tokhoi (Hadan Gou) gully in Chinese territory. In the direction of $102^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.10 kilometers from this marker is the 927.0-meter Mount Teregtiin Züün Ukhaa (Teregtin-Zun-Uha) in Mongolian territory.

(4) From marker No. 488 the boundary line runs along the ridge ESE for 70 meters and then roughly ESE, first over a gully and then up the north slope of a flat ridge to marker No. 489. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.38 kilometers.

Marker No. 489 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 942.2-meter Teregtiin Dund Ukhaa (Teregtin Dund Uha).

(5) From marker No. 489 the boundary line runs along the ridge roughly SSE for 5 kilometers, then leaves the ridge and proceeds roughly SE to marker No. 490. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.74 kilometers.

Marker No. 490 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 968.1 (961.8)-meter Oni Khötöl (Oni Hotol). In the direction of $102^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.46 kilometers from this marker is Ovoot Khad (Obot-Had) in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $213^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.40 kilometers is the 1014.4-meter Mount Düneger (Duneger) in the territory of China.

(6) From marker No. 490 the boundary line runs straight SE (131.0° true azimuth) for 0.58 kilometer, and then roughly SE to marker No. 491. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.15 kilometers.

Marker No. 491 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 985.0 (986.6)-meter Mount Urt (Urt Guni Eh). In the direction of $257^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.36 kilometers from this marker is a 989.3-meter rise in Chinese territory. In the direction of $180^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.89 kilometers is the Angar (Anggar) triangulation point at an elevation of 916.7 meters in Chinese territory.

(7) From marker No. 491 the boundary line follows the ridge roughly ENE for 4.70 kilometers to a point on Mount Targan (Targan-Tolgoi), then leaves the ridge and continues NNE, crossing a gully to marker No. 492. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.96 kilometers.

Marker No. 492 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 962.0-meter Mount Khökh (Hoh Ulj). In the direction of $111^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.19 kilometers from this marker is the 960.7-meter summit of Mount Zürkxh (Jurhen Guni Eh) on the boundary line.

(8) From marker No. 492 the boundary line runs along the ridge roughly NE for 600 meters, then roughly ESE, crossing a gully to the top of the 960.7-meter Mount Zürkxh (Jurhen Guni Eh). Then it meanders along the ridge ENE, passing over a 955.5-meter rise and the 978.2-meter summit of Mount Khökh Öndör (Hoh Ondor) to marker No. 493. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.83 kilometers.

Marker No. 493 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 966.4 (963.9)-meter Mount Mandakh (Mandah Bulagin Eh). In the direction of $238^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a

distance of 910 meters from this marker is the 978.2-meter summit of Khökh Öndör (Hoh Ondor) on the boundary line.

(9) From marker No. 493 the boundary line runs along the ridge roughly NNW and then NE to marker No. 494. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.56 kilometers.

Marker No. 494 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1000.5-meter Mount Sharnig (Xarnig Ul). In the direction of $352^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.54 kilometers from this marker is Mount Bor Khushuuny Ar Üzüür (Bor-Hushuni-Ar-Uzur) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $46^{\circ}53'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.02 kilometers is a 988.4-meter rise in Mongolian territory.

(10) From marker No. 494 the boundary line runs roughly NNW for 0.86 kilometer, then along the ridge NE to the south peak of Züün Khökh Öndör (Jun Hoh Ondor), and then continues along the ridge roughly ESE then ENE to marker No. 495. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.77 kilometers.

Marker No. 495 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 967.5-meter Mount Khamkhagтын Ulaan (Hamhagтин Ulan Ul). In the direction of $182^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.50 kilometers from this marker is the 965.1-meter Tsagaan Öndör (Qagan Ondor) in Chinese territory. In the direction of $282^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.15 kilometers is a 988.4-meter peak in the territory of Mongolia.

(11) From marker No. 495 the boundary line runs along the ridge roughly NNW to the top of Byatskhan Tsagaan (Byaqhan Qagan), then along the ridge ENE for 1.25 kilometers to a small mountain, and then continues straight ESE (96.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 496. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.33 kilometers.

Marker No. 496 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a concave slope 320 meters ENE ($83^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth) of the top of Maasyn Nuruu (Masin Nuru). In the direction of $156^{\circ}22'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 300 meters from this marker is a small mountain top in the territory of China.

(12) From marker No. 496 the boundary line runs roughly NE to marker No. 497. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.25 kilometers.

Marker No. 497 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the highest point of the 934.0-meter Mount Khadat (Hadat Tolgoi). In the direction of $350^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 214 meters from this marker is a solitary rock in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $105^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.21 kilometers is the 968.8-meter Öndör Ulaan (Ondor Ulan) in Chinese territory.

(13) From marker No. 497 the boundary line runs roughly NE, crossing a small gully, and then up along the ridge of Mount Mergen Chuluut (Mergen Qulut) until it reaches the peak. It then follows the ridge roughly north to marker No. 498. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.10 kilometers.

Marker No. 498 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Kharaat (Harat Tolgoi). In the direction of $359^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 970 meters from this marker is the summit of the 967.2-meter Mount Zürkх (Jurh Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $161^{\circ}32'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.67 kilometers is the 968.8-meter Öndör Ulaan (Ondor Ulan) in the territory of China.

(14) From marker No. 498 the boundary line runs first NE and then ENE to the top of the 973.0-meter Mount Guut (Gut Tolgoi) and then proceeds along the ridge roughly NE for 0.60 kilometer to a point in a gully. From there it follows the north side of this gully roughly ESE, crossing a large gully and then continuing NE to marker No. 499. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 499 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Ovoot (Obot Tolgoi). In the direction of $39^{\circ}35'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.21 kilometers from this marker is the 1112.0-meter Mount Khuld (Huld-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia. In the

direction of $332^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.29 kilometers is the 1062.1-meter Mount Tsagaan (Tsagan-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(15) From marker No. 499 the boundary line follows the ridge roughly NE, for 0.30 kilometer to the top of a small hill. It then continues roughly NE, crossing the upper section of a ravine and the north end of a ridge and a saddle. From there it runs along a ridge roughly NNE for 2.73 kilometers and then NE, passing through a saddle to marker No. 500. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 500 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of a small mountain 740 meters ESE of the 1112.0-meter Mount Khuld (Huld-Ula). In the direction of $212^{\circ}25'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 500 meters from this marker is a small mountain top in Chinese territory. In the direction of $26^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.97 kilometers is the 1089.7-meter Mount Ats Kholboo (Ats-Holbo-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(16) From marker No. 500 the boundary line runs roughly ENE, crossing a small hill NW of a 942.8-meter rise to marker No. 501. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.84 kilometers.

Marker No. 501 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the end of Shar Tolgoi Khushuu (Xar Tolgoi Huxu). In the direction of $16^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.47 kilometers from this marker is the 1017.5-meter Mount Boroljiin Öndör (Boroljin-Undur) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $269^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.46 kilometers is the 1112.0-meter Mount Khuld (Huld-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From marker No. 501 the boundary line runs roughly NE and then ENE to marker No. 502. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.50 kilometers.

Marker No. 502 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the end of Boroljiin Khushuu (Boroljin Huxu). In the direction of $287^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.34 kilometers from this marker is the 1017.5-meter Mount Boroljiin Öndör (Boroljin-Undur) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $1^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.04 kilometers is the 1017.0-meter Mount Sümber (Sumber-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(18) From marker No. 502 the boundary line runs roughly east for 0.26 kilometer, and then straight ESE for 1.05 kilometers to a point on the northern perimeter of the Deed Boroljiin Mankhan (Ded Borolj) desert. From there it runs straight ESE (94.5° true azimuth) to the top of the 871.1-meter Zakhyn Tovog (Jahin Tobog) and then straight ESE (102.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 503. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.05 kilometers.

Marker No. 503 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small hill 760 meters NW of the highest peak of Tsagaan Chuluut (Qagan Qulut Tolgoi). In the direction of $195^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.58 kilometers from this marker is the peak of Mount Shar Dosh (Xar Dosh) in the territory of China. In the direction of $82^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.90 kilometers is the peak of the 965.3-meter Mount Embüü (Yembu-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From marker No. 503 the boundary line runs straight SE (130.5° true azimuth), passing over the highest peak of Tsagaan Chuluut (Qagan Qulut Tolgoi) to marker No. 504. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.71 kilometers.

Marker No. 504 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 932.0-meter Mount Toson (Xar Engger). In the direction of $35^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.21 kilometers from this marker is the 965.3-meter Mount Embüü (Yembu-Tolgoi) in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $152^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.43 kilometers is the 905.5-meter Mount Toson (Toson Tolgoi) triangulation point in the territory of China.

(20) From marker No. 504 the boundary line runs straight ESE (97.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 505. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.76 kilometers.

Marker No. 505 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 2 meters NNE of the Eremt triangulation point at an elevation of 845.5 meters. In the direction of $134^{\circ}09'$ magnetic

azimuth and at a distance of 2.15 kilometers from this marker is the 850.9-meter Eremtiin Seer (Eremtin Ser) in the territory of China. In the direction of $321^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.19 kilometers is the 918.5-meter Dund Kholboo (Dund-Holbo) in the territory of Mongolia.

(21) From marker No. 505 the boundary line runs 0.36 kilometer roughly NNE and then NE (57.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 506. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.14 kilometers.

Marker No. 506 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Talyn Khövöö (Talin Hobo Tolgoi). In the direction of $77^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.53 kilometers from this marker is the 895.0-meter Jodovyn Ukhaa (Jodowin-Uha) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $297^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.69 kilometers is Züün Kholboo (Zun-Holbo) in the territory of Mongolia.

(22) From marker No. 506 the boundary line runs 1.06 kilometers ENE and then roughly SE to marker No. 507. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.11 kilometers.

Marker No. 507 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 1200 meters WNW of the 906.5-meter Süül Ukhaa (Sul Uha). In the direction of $86^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.91 kilometers from this marker is the 920.7-meter peak of Mount Tsuvraagiin (Tsuwragin-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $30^{\circ}51'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.30 kilometers is the 895.0-meter Jodovyn Ukhaa (Jodowin-Uha) in the territory of Mongolia.

(23) From marker No. 507 the boundary line runs roughly ESE, and passes through the north slope of Süül Ukhaa (Sul Uha) at an elevation of 906.5 meters, traversing a total of 2.25 kilometers to a peak. It then runs along the ridge roughly east and then SE to marker No. 508. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.14 kilometers.

Marker No. 508 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 942.0 (945.6)-meter Tsagaan Dovog (Qagan Dobog). In the direction of $140^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.53 kilometers from this marker is the 950.1-meter Mount Sachin (Saqin Tolgoi) in the territory of China. In the direction of $36^{\circ}56'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.16 kilometers is the 934.7-meter Mount Urlen (Urlen-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(24) From marker No. 508 the boundary line runs roughly ENE for 1.66 kilometers, and then east along the ridge to marker No. 509, via the top of Mount Dun Tsagaan (Dung Qagan Tolgoi). The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.07 kilometers.

Marker No. 509 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the ridge of Mount Uulzvar Khushuu (Uljbar Huxu). In the direction of $89^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.48 kilometers from this marker is the 1028.0-meter Mount Ovoo Tsagaan (Obo Qagan) in the territory of China. In the direction of $196^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.02 kilometers is the 945.7-meter Mount Unkheltseg (Unghelqeg) in the territory of China.

(25) From marker No. 509 the boundary line zigzags along the ridge roughly NNW, crossing a point at elevation 1011.5 meters and a 964.7 (969.8)-meter rise to marker No. 510. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.24 kilometers.

Marker No. 510 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 111 meters NW of a 964.7 (969.8)-meter rise on Mount Davkhar Khamar (Dabhar Hamar). In the direction of $306^{\circ}39'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.15 kilometers from this marker is the 934.7-meter peak of Mount Urlen (Urlen-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $115^{\circ}03'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.72 kilometers is the 1017.3-meter Mount Öндөр Khöndlön (Ondor Hondlon) in the territory of China.

(26) From marker No. 510 the boundary line runs along the ridge NE for 0.90 kilometer and then NE, crossing Shar Guutyn (Xar Gutin Hondj) ravine to marker No. 511. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.10 kilometers.

Marker No. 511 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the highest point of the 1040.8 (1047.9)-meter Mount Shaapyn Khyar (Xapin Hyar). In the direction of $141^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 600 meters from this marker is a solitary rock in Chinese territory. In the direction of $339^{\circ}33'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.10 kilometers from this marker is the 1038.2-meter peak of Mount Khaigat (Hairgat-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(27) From marker No. 511 the boundary line runs along the ridge roughly NNW for 0.42 kilometer, then leaves the ridge and proceeds roughly ENE and then ESE to a small peak. It then continues along the ridge ESE for 0.40 kilometer to another small peak. From there it runs straight ENE to a triangulation point at elevation 1094.2 (1096.3) meters on the top of Mount Namjil (Xapa Ul), and turns ENE for 1 meter to marker No. 512. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.75 kilometers.

Marker No. 512 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 1 meter ENE of a triangulation point (elevation 1094.2 (1096.3) meters) which is situated 81 meters NNW of the highest point on Mount Namjil (Xapa Ul). In the direction of $59^{\circ}25'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.80 kilometers from this marker is a 1000.0-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $162^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.17 kilometers is the 1109.4-meter Gol Öndör (Gol Ondor) in the territory of China.

(28) From marker No. 512 the boundary line runs roughly ENE for 0.60 kilometer to the top of a small hill, then first ENE and then ESE to a 1118.4-meter peak, then along the ridge SE for 0.75 kilometer to a saddle and then SE crossing the north slope of the ridge to marker No. 513. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.92 kilometers.

Marker No. 513 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the highest peak (elevation 1125.0 (1123.0) meters) of Mount Tarvagatyn Öndör (Tarbagatin Ondor). In the direction of $242^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.57 kilometers from this marker is the 1109.4-meter Mount Gol Öndör (Gol Ondor) in the territory of China. In the direction of $88^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.69 kilometers is the 1092.8-meter Mount Öndör Ulaan (Undur-Ulan-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(29) From marker No. 513 the boundary line meanders along the ridge roughly SSE to marker No. 514 via a 1045.0-meter and a 1089.5-meter rise. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.92 kilometers.

Marker No. 514 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1114.0-meter Mount Naran (Naran Ul). In the direction of $211^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.80 kilometers from this marker is the Shar Guut (Xar Gut) triangulation point at an elevation of 1147.4 meters in the territory of China. In the direction of $35^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.46 kilometers is the 1092.8-meter Mount Öndör Ulaan (Undur-Ulan-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(30) From No. 514 the boundary line runs roughly east for 0.76 kilometer to a point in the middle of the northern slopes of two small mountains, then proceeds along the ridge roughly NE to the highest point of a 1109.3-meter rise, and then leaves the ridge and proceeds NE, crossing a ravine to the top of Mount Shar Oroï (Xar Oroï). Continuing, it runs roughly ENE, passing through the north slope of a ridge and a small mountain to a 1061.9-meter rise. From there it runs NE, crossing a gulch and a small mountain to the centre of another gulch. Then it runs first NE and then SE to a peak, and then along the ridge to marker No. 515. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.03 kilometers.

Marker No. 515 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1030.7-meter Mount Zürkx (Jurh Ul). In the direction of $80^{\circ}04'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.26 kilometers from this post is Mount Maikhan (Maihan-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $31^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.30 kilometers is the 1110.1-meter Mount Atsat (Atsat-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(31) From marker No. 515 the boundary line runs along the ridge roughly NE and then SE for 2.04 kilometers to a small mountain. It then goes down the slope SW for 0.43 kilometer to a point on the east slope of small Mount Kholboo (Holbo Tolgoi), from where it runs roughly SE to marker No. 516. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.46 kilometers.

Marker No. 516 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 70 meters west of Unagadain (Unagadain Gol) River. In the direction of $16^{\circ}03'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.83 kilometers from this marker is Mount Ulaan (Ulan-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $91^{\circ}35'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.27 kilometers is the top of the 1084.1-meter Mount Khaichin (Haichin-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(32) From marker No. 516 the boundary line runs SE, passing through Unagadain (Unagadain Gol) River to a small mountain. It then runs along the ridge SSE to marker No. 517. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.94 kilometers.

Marker No. 517 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 16 meters NE of a depression on top of the 1089.0-meter Mount Salkhit (Salhit Ul). In the direction of $174^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.80 kilometers from this marker is the 1039.6-meter Mount Khavtsalyn Būdūūn (Habqalin Budun) in the territory of China. In the direction of $43^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.52 kilometers is the 1025.2-meter Mount Emgen (Emgen-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(33) From marker No. 517 the boundary line meanders along the ridge roughly ENE, passing over a 1076.4-meter peak and the Khar Öndör (Gun Podin Ul) triangulation point to marker No. 518. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.65 kilometers.

Marker No. 518 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1141.8 (1142.7)-meter Mount Būrseg (Burseg Ul) which in turn is situated 960 meters ESE of the Khar Öndör (Gun Podin Ul) triangulation point. In the direction of $7^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.25 kilometers from this marker is the peak of 1084.1-meter Mount Khaichin (Haichin-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $44^{\circ}43'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.99 kilometers is the 1082.9-meter Mount Unagad (Unagad-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(34) From marker No. 518 the boundary line meanders along the ridge roughly ESE, passing over a 1120.6-meter, a 1184.6 (1185.4)-meter and a 1207.8-meter peak to marker No. 519. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.08 kilometers.

Marker No. 519 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of Mount Gün Jalgyn Ekh (Gul Jalgin Eh) at elevation 1223.9 meters. In the direction of $68^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers from this marker is the 1248.4-meter Mount Görööst (Gurust-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia.

(35) From marker No. 519 the boundary line wends its way along the ridge SE, passing over a 1185.9-meter peak, the top of the 1149.3-meter Mount Nariin Khamar (Narin Hamar) and a 1100.9-meter peak to marker No. 520. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.34 kilometers.

Marker No. 520 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the peak of the 1125.0-meter Mount Bor Sharijlit (Bor Xariljit Tolgoi). In the direction of $23^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.65 kilometers from this marker is the peak of the 1116.0-meter Mount Khyalgant (Hyalgant-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $55^{\circ}49'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.34 kilometers is the 1117.9-meter Mount Istiin Tsagaan (Istin-Tsagan-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(36) From marker No. 520 the boundary line runs along the ridge NE to marker No. 521. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.01 kilometers.

Marker No. 521 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1105.1-meter Mount Khyanga (Hyangga Tolgoi). In the direction of $54^{\circ}25'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of

2.00 kilometers from this marker is the peak of the 1099.8-meter Mount Khüren (Huren-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $355^{\circ}55'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.53 kilometers is the peak of the 1116.0-meter Mount Khyalgant (Hyalgant-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(37) From marker No. 521 the boundary line runs along the ridge roughly SE and passes over a 1071.4-meter peak to marker No. 522. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.43 kilometers.

Marker No. 522 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1097.7-meter Mount Mekheer (Meher Tolgoi). In the direction of $3^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.88 kilometers from this marker is the peak of the 1099.8-meter Mount Khüren (Huren-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $24^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.06 kilometers is the 1117.9-meter Mount Istiin Tsagaan (Istin-Tsagan-Tolgoi) in Mongolian territory.

(38) From marker No. 522 the boundary line runs down the ridge roughly NE, then crosses a swamp and passes through post No. (I) of double marker No. 523 to the centre of confluence of Buyan (Buyan-Gol) River and Ar Suvagiin (Ar Subagin Gol) River. The centre is midway between the twin posts of this marker. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.41 kilometers.

Marker No. 523 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of the centre of confluence of Buyan (Buyan-Gol) River and Ar Suvagiin (Ar Subagin Gol) River.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, situated at a point 22.6 meters SW of the centre of confluence of Buyan (Buyan-Gol) River and Ar Suvagiin (Ar Subagin Gol) River. In the direction of $291^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.64 kilometers from this post is the 1117.9-meter Mount Istiin Tsagaan (Istin-Tsagan-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, situated 15.7 meters SE of the centre of confluence of Buyan (Buyan-Gol) River and Ar Suvagiin (Ar Subagin Gol) River. In the direction of $158^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.52 kilometers from this post is the 1087.8-meter Ukhaa Khushuu (Uha Huxu) in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $67^{\circ}14'$ and the distance 25.6 meters.

Article 30. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 23, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 49.63 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 524 to 536 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From the centre of confluence of Buyan (Buyan-Gol) River and Ar Suvagiin (Ar Subagin Gol) River, and between the two posts of marker No. 523, the boundary line runs straight ESE (109.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 524 via post No. (II) of marker No. 523. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.81 kilometers.

Marker No. 524 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1111.2-meter Mount Tuulait (Tulait Ul). In the direction of $348^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 550 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $146^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.72 kilometers is the peak of Mount Irmegt (Irmegt) in the territory of China.

(2) From marker No. 524 the boundary line runs straight ENE (74.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 525. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.32 kilometers.

Marker No. 525 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the highest point on the 1082.6-meter Zakhyn Ukhaa (Jahin Uha). In the direction of $37^{\circ}10'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.78 kilometers from this marker is Mount Züün Ukhaa (Zun-Uha) in the territory

of Mongolia. In the direction of $170^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.06 kilometers is the 1120.7-meter Mount Khadan Khushuu (Hadan Huxu) in the territory of China.

(3) From marker No. 525 the boundary line runs straight ESE (93.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 526. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.61 kilometers.

Marker No. 526 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1202.2-meter Mount Bor Öndör (Bor Ondor). In the direction of $325^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.45 kilometers from this marker is Mount Züün Ukhaa (Zun-Uha) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $192^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.12 kilometers is the 1263.1-meter Eventiin (Ebentin Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(4) From marker No. 526 the boundary line wends its way along the ridge roughly SE to marker No. 527 via a 1159.2-meter rise. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 527 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 100 meters north of the peak of the 1254.7-meter Dund Nuruu (Dund Nuru). In the direction of $127^{\circ}27'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.97 kilometers from this marker is the 1322.9-meter Mount Khavtgai (Habtgai) in the territory of China. In the direction of $229^{\circ}07'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.71 kilometers is the 1263.1-meter Eventiin (Ebentin Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(5) From marker No. 527 the boundary line runs along the ridge roughly ENE to marker No. 528 via a triangulation point on Mount Khar Yamaat (Har Yamat) at elevation 1318.4 (1309.5) meters. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.49 kilometers.

Marker No. 528 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 4 meters east of a triangulation point on Mount Khar Yamaat (Har Yamat) at elevation 1318.4 (1309.5) meters. In the direction of $57^{\circ}14'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.72 kilometers from this marker is Mount Khar Nuur (Har-Nur-Ula) in Mongolian territory. In the direction of $180^{\circ}41'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.07 kilometers is the 1322.9-meter Mount Khavtgai (Habtgai) in Chinese territory.

(6) From marker No. 528 the boundary line runs 0.55 kilometer roughly ENE to a small hill. From there it descends the slope roughly ENE, crosses Guut (Gut) River and then climbs the slope to marker No. 529. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.61 kilometers.

Marker No. 529 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of a rocky peak west of the summit of the 1319.6-meter Mount Ats Khadat (Aq Hadat). In the direction of $306^{\circ}22'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.42 kilometers from this marker is Mount Khar Nuur (Har-Nur-Ula) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $183^{\circ}16'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.34 kilometers is the 1433.0-meter Mount Morit in the territory of China.

(7) From marker No. 529 the boundary line runs roughly ESE to marker No. 530 along the watershed, with Galdastai (Galdastain-Gol) River on one side and Guut (Gut) River on the other. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.17 kilometers from this marker.

Marker No. 530 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1395.0 (1400.1)-meter Ukhaatyn (Uhatin Obo) cairn. In the direction of $254^{\circ}05'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 630 meters from this marker is a mountain top in the territory of China. In the direction of $210^{\circ}11'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.62 kilometers is the 1433.0-meter Mount Morit in the territory of China.

(8) From marker No. 530 the boundary line runs to a 1267.4-meter rise roughly SSE along a watershed with Galdastai (Galdastain-Gol) River on one side and Guut (Gut) River on the other. It then proceeds first SSE and then SSW to marker No. 531. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.64 kilometers.

Marker No. 531 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the ridge of Mount Khadan Khudagiin Oroï (Madan Hudagin Oroï) 290 meters ESE of a buried rock at an elevation of 1424.6 meters. In the direction of $170^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.16 kilo-

meters from this marker is the Baruun Tsengeltei (Barun Qenggeltein) triangulation point at an elevation of 1460.8 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $102^{\circ}50'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.30 kilometers is the Züün Tsengeltei (Jun Qenggeltei) triangulation point at an elevation of 1465.5 meters in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 531 the boundary line wends its way roughly NE along a watershed with Galdastai (Galdastain-Gol) River on one side and Urikhön (Urihan) River on the other, passing a 1381.5-meter, a 1338.4-meter and a 1372.4-meter rise to marker No. 532. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.63 kilometers.

Marker No. 532 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the ridge of Tsagaan Davaa (Qagan Daba) at an elevation of 1405.7 meters. In the direction of $157^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.35 kilometers from this marker is the Züün Tsengeltei (Jun Qenggeltei) triangulation point at elevation 1465.5 meters in Chinese territory. In the direction of $208^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.80 kilometers is the Baruun Tsengeltei (Barun Qenggeltein) triangulation point at elevation 1460.8 meters in the territory of China.

(10) From marker No. 532 the boundary line wends its way NE along a watershed with Galdastai (Galdastain-Gol) River on one side and Urikhön (Urihan) River on the other, passing a 1301.5-meter rise, a 1308.9-meter rise, and the 1375.5 (1377.0)-meter Modon Zamyn Tsagaan Davaany (Haljan Oroin Obo) cairn to marker No. 533. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 533 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1416.8-meter Mount Khalzan (Haljan Nuru). In the direction of $207^{\circ}21'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.45 kilometers from this marker is the Züün Tsengeltei (Jun Qenggeltei) triangulation point at elevation 1465.5 meters in the territory of China. In the direction of $256^{\circ}05'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 10.71 kilometers is the 1395.6-meter Ukhaatyn (Uhatin Obo) cairn on the boundary line.

(11) From marker No. 533 the boundary line runs roughly NNE and then NNW along the watershed with Galdastai (Galdastain-Gol) River on one side and Urikhön (Urihan) River on the other to marker No. 534. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.65 kilometers.

Marker No. 534 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 1492.4-meter Mount Bayan Kheer (Haljan Oroï). In the direction of $112^{\circ}20'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.16 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 1504.4 meters) on the top of Mount Soëlz (Bogd Shan) in the territory of China. In the direction of $243^{\circ}26'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 12.60 kilometers is the 1395.6-meter Ukhaatyn Ovoo (Uhatin Obo) Hill on the boundary line.

(12) From marker No. 534 the boundary line runs along the watershed with west tributary of Büriin (Burin-Golin-Barun-Sala) River on one side and Urikhön (Urihan) on the other, roughly SE to a 1376.8-meter rise and then ESE to marker No. 535. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.77 kilometers.

Marker No. 535 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge at an elevation of 1319.8 meters. In the direction of $117^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.40 kilometers from this post is Soëlz Uulyñ Baruun Khormoin (Ar Subagin Obo) cairn on the boundary line. In the direction of $137^{\circ}28'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.20 kilometers is Mount Baga Bogd (Baga Bogd Ul) with an elevation of 1414.5 meters in the territory of China.

(13) From marker No. 535 the boundary line runs along the watershed with Urikhön (Urihan) River on one side and west tributary of Büriin Baruun Salaa (Burin-Golin-Barun-Sala) River and middle tributary of Büriin Dund Salaa (Burin-Golin-Dund-Sala) River on the other, first ESE to Soëlz Uulyñ Baruun Khormoin (Ar Subagin Obo) cairn then east to the edge of the flat summit of Mount Soëlz (Bogd Shan), then straight to a point 10 meters north of a fire watchtower in Chinese territory, then straight to a cairn and then straight north for 2 meters to marker No. 536. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.85 kilometers.

Marker No. 536 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the north of a cairn on the summit of the 1502.5 (1503.0)-meter Mount Soëlz (Bogd Shan). In the direction of 301°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 15 meters from this marker is a triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 212°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 17.2 meters is a fire watchtower in the territory of China. In the direction of 177°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 38.7 meters is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1504.4 meters in the territory of China.

Article 31. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 24, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 42.56 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 537 to 551 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 536, which is situated on the top of Mount Soëlz (Bogd Shan) at elevation 1502.5 (1503.0) meters, the boundary line runs roughly NNW for 59 meters, then continues down from the top northwards along the ridge on the west side of a precipice, passing through a point at elevation 1356.2 meters on a saddle to a small mountain top. It then proceeds straight NNE (16.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 537. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.90 kilometers.

Marker No. 537 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point (elevation 1242.3 meters) 2.6 meters north of the centre of a highway. In the direction of 99°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 20.9 meters from this marker is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of China. In the direction of 262°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 38.2 meters is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

(2) From marker No. 537 the boundary line runs straight NNW (357.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 538. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.80 kilometer.

Marker No. 538 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point (elevation 1244.6 meters) 2.56 meters south of the centre of a road on the north side of Khoit Jalga (Hoit Jalga) ravine. In the direction of 172°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 130.9 meters from this marker is an exposed rock marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 88°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 770 meters is Tsagaan Shireen Davaa (Qagan Xiren Daba Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(3) From marker No. 538 the boundary line runs straight NE (37°00' magnetic azimuth) for 420 meters, then ENE (83°06' magnetic azimuth) for 160 meters, then follows a highway roughly NNE to a point where the highway branches off, and then continues along the road leading east to marker No. 539. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.37 kilometers.

Marker No. 539 is an isolated concrete post in the centre of a bend in a highway; this centre is at an elevation of 1290.0 meters and 2.47 kilometers NW of a buried rock (elevation 1302.3 meters) on Tsagaan Shiree (Qagan Xire). In the direction of 314°48' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 101 meters from this marker is the junction of two roads in the territory of China. In the direction of 267°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 130 meters is the intersection of a road and a ravine in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 137°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 142 meters is a forestry station in the territory of China.

(4) From marker No. 539 the boundary line runs straight NW (309.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 540. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.17 kilometers.

Marker No. 540 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a swamp at elevation 1278.0 meters. In the direction of 262°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 140 meters from this marker is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 90°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 344 meters is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of China.

(5) From marker No. 540 the boundary line runs roughly NNW, passing a swamp to the source of a river. From there it runs down along the river to a point between the twin posts of marker No. 541, the centre of confluence of this river and the east tributary of Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala) River. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.11 kilometers.

Marker No. 541 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number and situated on either side of the centre of confluence of an unnamed river and the east tributary of Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the north bank of the unnamed river and on the west bank of the east tributary of Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala), 10 meters from the centre of confluence of these two rivers. In the direction of $23^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 43 meters from this marker is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, situated on the east bank of the east tributary of Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala) River, 10 meters from the centre of confluence of these two rivers. In the direction of $264^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 106 meters from this marker is an old tree on the side of a ravine in the territory of Mongolia.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the distance is 20 meters.

(6) From the centre of confluence of the unnamed river and the second east tributary of Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala) River between the twin posts of marker No. 541 the boundary line runs down along the east tributary of Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala) River to the centre of the intersection where this river meets a main road. Then it leaves this river and proceeds along the above-mentioned main road NE to the centre of that road between the twin posts of marker No. 542. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.52 kilometer.

Marker No. 542 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of the above-mentioned main road NE of a point where that road crosses the east tributary of Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the east bank of the east tributary of Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala) River, on the north side of the main road, and 10 meters from the centre of that road. In the direction of $250^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 150 meters from this marker is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, situated on the east bank of the east tributary of Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala) River, on the south side of the main road, and 10 meters from the centre of that road. In the direction of $153^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 456 meters from this post is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of China.

The distance between post No. (I) and post No. (II) is 20 meters.

(7) From the centre of the main road between the twin posts of marker No. 542 the boundary line wends its way along the above-mentioned main road roughly NE to the centre of the road 2.6 meters south of marker No. 543. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 543 is a solitary concrete post in the territory of Mongolia, situated at a point 14.2 meters WSW in the intersection of a main road and the Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala) River, and 2.6 meters north of the centre of that road. In the direction of $54^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 190 meters from this marker is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $211^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 218 meters is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of China.

(8) From the centre of the main road, situated 2.6 meters south of marker No. 543, the boundary line follows the above-mentioned road first ENE until it cuts across the Büriin (Dier Burin Taban Sala) River, then roughly SE and then north to marker No. 544. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.11 kilometers.

Marker No. 544 is a solitary concrete post, situated at the centre of the bend in a main road at elevation 1223.2 meters. In the direction of $158^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.85 kilometers from this post is the 1366.8-meter Tsagaan (Qagan Obo) cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $74^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.35 kilometers is a triangulation point at elevation 1321.9 meters in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 544 the boundary line wends along the above-mentioned main road first WNW, then NNW and then NNE to the centre of the road between the twin posts of marker No. 545. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.37 kilometers.

Marker No. 545 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of the main road SE of a point where that road reaches the south bank of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the south side of the main road which is in turn situated SE of a point where the road meets the south bank of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River and 3 meters from the centre of that road.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, situated on the north side of the main road which is in turn situated SE of a point where the road meets the south bank of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River, and 3 meters from the centre of the road.

In the direction of $297^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 700 meters from the centre of the main road between post No. (I) and post No. (II) is the 1188.0-meter Nömrögiin Ovoo (Nomrogin Obo) on the boundary line. In the direction of $185^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.48 kilometers from the same centre is the 1198.7-meter Tergen (Tergen Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

The distance between post No. (I) and post No. (II) is 6 meters.

(10) From the centre of the main road between the two posts of marker No. 545 the boundary line follows the above-mentioned road roughly NNW to Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River, then proceeds along this road on a small island in this river to the west end of the island, and then straight WNW (291.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 546. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.34 kilometer.

Marker No. 546 is a solitary concrete post, situated in a swamp at elevation 1063.0 meters. In the direction of $79^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 304 meters from this post is a fire-station building in the territory of China. In the direction of $294^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 400 meters is the 1188.0-meter Nömrögiin Ovoo (Nomrogin Obo) on the boundary line.

(11) From marker No. 546 the boundary line runs straight WNW (291.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 547. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.40 kilometer.

Marker No. 547 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 1188.0-meter Nömrögiin Ovoo (Nomrogin Obo). In the direction of $204^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 590 meters from this marker is the junction in Mongolia of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River and Baitsyn (Baitsin-Gol) River. In the direction of $177^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.77 kilometers is the 1198.7-meter Tergen (Tergen Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(12) From marker No. 547 the boundary line runs straight WNW (290.8° true azimuth), passing through post No. (I) of double marker No. 548 to the centre of the channel of Khorchin (Hurái-Gol) River between the two posts. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.83 kilometers.

Marker No. 548 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of Khorchin (Hurái-Gol) River.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, situated on the east bank of Khorchin (Hurái-Gol) River, 5.5 meters from the centre of the river channel. In the direction of $330^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 640 meters from this post is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, situated on the west bank of Khorchin (Hurair-Gol) River, 59 meters from the centre of the river channel. In the direction of $147^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 83 meters from this post is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

The distance between post No. (I) and post No. (II) is 64.5 meters.

(13) From the centre of the channel of Khorchin (Hurair-Gol) River between the two posts of marker No. 548 the boundary line runs straight WNW (290.8° true azimuth), passing through post No. (II) of marker No. 548 to marker No. 549. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.81 kilometers.

Marker No. 549 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1232.9-meter rise. In the direction of $39^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 113 meters from this marker is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of China.

(14) From marker No. 549 the boundary line runs straight NNW (345.6° true azimuth) to marker No. 550. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 550 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1280.4-meter rise. In the direction of $352^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 53.5 meters from this marker is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $122^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 65.4 meters is a pit in the territory of China.

(15) From marker No. 550 the boundary line runs straight NE (39.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 551. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.33 kilometers.

Marker No. 551 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 1228.6-meter rise. In the direction of $309^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.5 meters from this marker is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $175^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9 meters is a birch tree marked with a cross in the territory of China.

Article 32. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 25, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 340.34 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 552 to 588 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 551, which is situated on a 1228.6-meter rise, the boundary line runs along the ridge roughly NNW for 392 meters and then descends the west slope of the ridge roughly north to marker No. 552. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.04 kilometers.

Marker No. 552 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point (elevation 1150.0 meters) 15 meters SSE of the centre of confluence of a small stream and Shar Oroin Baruun (Xar Oroin Barun Gol) River. In the direction of $328^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 84.6 meters from this marker is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of China. In the direction of $221^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 91 meters is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia.

(2) From marker No. 552 the boundary line runs roughly NNW for 15 meters to the above-mentioned centre of confluence, then upstream along Shar Oroin Baruun (Xar Oroin Barun Gol) River to its source, and then roughly NNW for 150 meters to marker No. 553. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.31 kilometers.

Marker No. 553 is a solitary concrete post, situated in a marsh (elevation 1223.0 meters) 3.01 kilometers WSW of the 1334.5-meter Shar Oroi (Xar Oroi).

(3) From marker No. 553 the boundary line runs roughly NW to a 1236.8-meter rise and then down NW along the Dund Khamar (Dund Hamar), passing through a 1200.5-meter rise and post No. (I) of double marker No. 554 to the centre of confluence of Nariin (Narin) River and Nariin Jalgyn (Narin Jalgin Gorhi) stream between the two posts of the double marker. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.88 kilometers.

Marker No. 554 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of Nariin (Narin) River.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, situated on the south bank of Nariin (Narin) River, 54 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of the junction of Nariin (Narin) River and Nariin Jalgyn stream. In the direction of $61^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 260 meters from this post is a boulder marked with a cross in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the north bank of Nariin (Narin) River, on the west bank of Nariin Jalgyn (Narin Jalgin Gorhi) stream, and 2.5 meters from the centre of the small stream and 66.3 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of the junction of that river and the small stream. In the direction of $246^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.72 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1213.2 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

The distance between post No. (I) and post No. (II) is 120.3 meters.

(4) From the centre of confluence of Nariin (Narin) River and the small Nariin Jalgyn (Narin Jalgin Gorhi) stream situated between the two posts of double marker No. 554 the boundary line runs along the Nariin Jalgyn (Narin Jalgin Gorhi) stream and a ravine roughly NE and then NNW to a saddle between a 1203.1-meter peak and Mount Khöndlön (Hondlon Tolgoi). It then runs roughly NE, crossing the NW slope of Mount Khöndlön (Hondlon Tolgoi) and a ridge to marker No. 555. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.15 kilometers.

Marker No. 555 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point (elevation 1162.9 meters) on the NE slope of the NW ridge of Mount Khöndlön (Hondlon Tolgoi). In the direction of $294^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 344 meters from this marker is a lone tree marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $42^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.05 kilometers is a 1326.3-meter rise in Chinese territory.

(5) From marker No. 555 the boundary line runs NNW (341.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 556. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 556 is a solitary concrete post with a base, situated on the top of the 1200.2-meter Mount Amralt (Amralt Ul). In the direction of $108^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 49 meters from this marker is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of China. In the direction of $307^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.62 kilometers is a 1153.0-meter rise in the territory of Mongolia.

(6) From marker No. 556 the boundary line runs straight NNW (336.7° true azimuth), crossing west tributary of Tultyn Tultyn Baruun Salaa (Tultin Golin Barun Sala) River and Tultyn (Tult) River to marker No. 557. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.62 kilometers.

Marker No. 557 is a solitary concrete post with a base, situated on top of the 1289.1-meter Mount Nagaat (Nagat). In the direction of $254^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 44 meters from this marker is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $45^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.29 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1401.8 meters on Mount Maanit (Manit Ul) in Chinese territory.

(7) From marker No. 557 the boundary line runs straight NW (323.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 558. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.01 kilometers.

Marker No. 558 is a solitary concrete post with a base, situated on the top of the 1258.1-meter Mount Khadat (Hadat Ul). In the direction of $125^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.92 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1401.8 meters on Mount Maanit (Madat Ul) in the territory of China. In the direction of $223^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.97 kilometers is a 1252.1-meter high triangulation point on top of Mount Bichigt (Bichit-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(8) From marker No. 558 the boundary line runs straight NNW (349.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 559. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.81 kilometers.

Marker No. 559 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, situated on the south bank of Khujirt (Kuder) River at an elevation of 956.0 meters, 1.20 kilometers NE of the 1174.8-meter Mount Emeel (Emel-Ula). In the direction of 261°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 385 meters from this marker is an exposed boulder marked with a cross in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 331°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.00 kilometers is a 1073.8-meter peak in the territory of China.

(9) From marker No. 559 the boundary line runs straight NNW (349.3° true azimuth) for 283 meters to the centre of the channel of Khujirt (Kuder) River. It then runs along the river NW to the centre of confluence of Khujirt (Kuder) River and Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River between the two posts of double marker No. 560. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 16.28 kilometers.

Marker No. 560 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either side of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River.

Post No. (I) is situated on the east bank of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River, the north bank of Khujirt (Kuder) River and 68 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of confluence of these two rivers in Chinese territory. In the direction of 75°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.22 kilometers from this marker is the Khüderiin Gao Jin (Kuderin Gao Jin) triangulation point at an elevation of 927.3 meters in the territory of China. In the direction of 357°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.22 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the 1030.9-meter Mount Sanjiao Shan in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory situated on the west bank of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River, 64 meters from the bend of the boundary line at the centre of confluence of the two above-mentioned rivers.

The distance between post No. (I) and post No. (II) is 111 meters.

(10) From the centre of confluence of Khujirt (Kuder) River, the north bank of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River, which is situated between the two posts of marker No. 560, the boundary line runs down along the main stream of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River NW via the east side of an island belonging to Mongolia to the centre of confluence of the same river and Khalkh (Halh) River situated between the twin posts of marker No. 561. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 31.25 kilometers.

Marker No. 561 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, situated on either side of Khalkh (Halh) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the south bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, the west bank of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) river, and 76 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of confluence of the two rivers. In the direction of 202°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.15 kilometers from this marker is a 1028.1-meter elevation in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 349°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.30 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1070.6 meters on Mount Kharaat (Harat) in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, situated on the north bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, 70 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of confluence of the two rivers.

The distance between post No. (I) and post No. (II) is 125 meters.

(11) From the centre of confluence of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River and Khalkh (Halh) River, situated between the two posts of marker No. 561, the boundary line follows the main stream of Khalkh (Halh) River NW for 170 meters, then proceeds along the old bed of Khalkh (Halh) River roughly WSW and then NW for a total of 418 meters to the junction of the old channel of Khalkh (Halh) River and a branch of Nömrögiin (Nomrog) River. It then runs along

the old bed of Khalkh (Halh) River NW to the centre of the intersection of the old channel and the main stream of Khalkh (Halh) River (along this sector of the old channel islands No. 1 and No. 2 belong to China, and No. 3 and No. 4 to Mongolia). It then proceeds along the main stream of Khalkh (Halh) River NW to the centre of the main stream SE of island No. 5. Then it follows the old river channel surrounding island No. 5, which belongs to China, to the centre of confluence of the old channel and the main stream of the same river. Then it follows the main stream until it reaches the centre of another junction of the main stream and the old channel of the same river (along this section of the main stream islands Nos. 6 and 7 belong to China). Then it runs along the old channel, which surrounds China's island No. 8, to the centre of another junction of the old channel and the main stream. Then it continues along the main stream of the river to the centre of the stream east of post No. (I) of triple marker No. 562 (in this sector of the main stream, islands Nos. 10, 11, 13, 17, 18 and 20 belong to China and islands Nos. 9, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 19 belong to Mongolia). From here it proceeds along the old river channel, which surrounds China's island No. 21, to the centre of another junction of the old channel and the main stream. Then it runs west along the main stream to the centre of the main stream of Khalkh (Halh) River surrounded by the three posts of triple marker No. 562. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 27.90 kilometers.

Marker No. 562 consists of three concrete posts bearing the same number, situated on the two banks of Tsagaan Eregiin (Tsagan-Eregin-Gol) River and the north bank of Khalkh (Halh) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the south bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, the east bank of Tsagaan Eregiin (Tsagan-Eregin-Gol) River, and 100 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of the main stream of Khalkh (Halh) River.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the south bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, the west bank of Tsagaan Eregiin (Tsagan-Eregin-Gol) River, and 57 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of the main stream of Khalkh (Halh) River.

Post No. (III) is on the boundary line, situated on the north bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, and 329.4 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of the main stream of Khalkh (Halh) River. In the direction of $14^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.32 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point at an elevation of 1013.4 meters on Mount Khökh Öndör (Hoh Ondor) in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $280^{\circ}45'$ and the distance 95.3 meters. From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $5^{\circ}30'$ and the distance 377.2 meters. From post No. (II) to post No. (III) the magnetic azimuth is $22^{\circ}12'$ and the distance 386.4 meters.

(12) From mid-point of the main stream of Khalkh (Halh) River, which is surrounded by the three posts of triple marker No. 562, the boundary line runs straight NNE (9.0° true azimuth), via post No. (III) of triple marker No. 562 to marker No. 563. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.98 kilometers.

Marker No. 563 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point (elevation 799.9 meters) south of a small gully, which in turn is situated SW of a 882.3-meter rise. In the direction of $9^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.63 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 1013.4 meters) on Mount Khökh Öndör (Hoh Ondor) in the Chinese territory. In the direction of $133^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 10.28 kilometers is a triangulation point on the 1070.6-meter Mount Kharaat (Harat) in the territory of China.

(13) From marker No. 563 the boundary line runs straight NE (39.2° true azimuth) for 1.35 kilometers, then continues NE (30.3° true azimuth) for 1.18 kilometers, and again NE (40.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 564. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.97 kilometers.

Marker No. 564 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, situated at an elevation of 888.4 meters on Kharaat Uulyn Ovoo (Harat Ulin Obo). In the direction of $326^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.41 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 1013.4 meters) on Mount Khökh Öndör (Hoh Ondor) in the territory of China. In the direction of $89^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.12 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 901.1 meters) in the territory of China.

(14) From marker No. 564 the boundary line runs straight WNW (291.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 565. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.66 kilometers.

Marker No. 565 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, situated on top of the 996.2-meter Mount Yargait. In the direction of $41^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.55 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 1002.0 meters) on Mount Zürkh (Jurh Ul) in the territory of China. In the direction of $350^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.59 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 936.3 meters) in Chinese territory.

(15) From marker No. 565 the boundary line runs straight NW (301.1° true azimuth) via Ats Shavartain (Aq Xabartai) River to marker No. 566. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.31 kilometers.

Marker No. 566 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base situated on top of the 857.8-meter Mount Ers (Ers Ul). In the direction of $29^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.34 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 936.3 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of $91^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.70 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 1002.0 meters) on Mount Zürkh (Jurh Ul) in the territory of China.

(16) From marker No. 566 the boundary line runs straight NNW (353.4° true azimuth), passing through Ömkhii (Ohhi Hulag) spring to marker No. 567. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.00 kilometers.

Marker No. 567 is a solitary post on a sandy hill. In the direction of $86^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 56 meters from this marker is a pine tree marked with a cross in Chinese territory. In the direction of $358^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.67 kilometers is the peak of Mount Khuld (Darhan Ul) on the boundary line.

(17) From marker No. 567 the boundary line runs straight NNW (353.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 568. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.65 kilometers.

Marker No. 568 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point with an elevation of 970.1 meters, which in turn is situated 20 meters SSE of the centre of a sand pit on top of Mount Khuld (Darhan Ul). In the direction of $232^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 276 meters from this marker is an exposed rocky point in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $155^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.49 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 950.3 meters) on Mount Sagitu (Saqitu) in the territory of China.

(18) From marker No. 568 the boundary line runs straight NNW (353.4° true azimuth) for 20 meters to the centre of a sand pit, and then straight WNW (293.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 569. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.80 kilometers.

Marker No. 569 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 8.16 kilometers SE ($134^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth) of the 776.8-meter Shar Mod (Xar Mod) triangulation point. In the direction of $103^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 11.36 kilometers from this marker is a 932.5-meter triangulation point on Mount Nütsgen (Nuqgen Ul) in the territory of China.

(19) From marker No. 569 the boundary line runs straight WNW (293.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 570. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.54 kilometers.

Marker No. 570 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 1.88 kilometers SW ($228^{\circ}36'$ magnetic azimuth) of the 776.8-meter Shar Mod (Xar Mod) triangulation point.

(20) From marker No. 570 the boundary line runs straight WNW (293.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 571. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.31 kilometers.

Marker No. 571 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 390 meters ESE of the east tributary of Khailstai (Hulstain He) River. In the direction of 356°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.54 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 737.3 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of 342°48' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.68 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 754.5 meters) in the territory of China.

(21) From marker No. 571 the boundary line runs straight WNW (293.8° true azimuth), crossing the east tributary of Khailstai (Hulstain He) River to marker No. 572. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.30 kilometers.

Marker No. 572 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 190-meters ESE of Khailstai (Hulstain He) River. In the direction of 35°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.22 kilometers from this marker is a 737.3-meter triangulation point in Chinese territory. In the direction of 349°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.73 kilometers is a 754.5-meter triangulation point in Chinese territory.

(22) From marker No. 572 the boundary line runs straight WNW (293.8° true azimuth), crossing Khailstai (Hulstain He) River to marker No. 573. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.20 kilometers.

Marker No. 573 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, situated at a point 4.5 meters east of the Nomon Khaan (Nomon Han) triangulation point. In the direction of 331°06' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.31 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 754.0 meters) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 3°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.42 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 754.5 meters) in Chinese territory.

(23) From marker No. 573 the boundary line runs straight NW (329.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 574. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.73 kilometers.

Marker No. 574 is a solitary concrete post, situated in a meadow 4.95 kilometers WNW (299°18' magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point (elevation 754.5 meters). In the direction of 346°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.46 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 730.9 meters) in the territory of China.

(24) From marker No. 574 the boundary line runs straight NW (329.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 575. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.79 kilometers.

Marker No. 575 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the SW bank of Lake Enger (Engger Nur). In the direction of 341°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.62 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 713.0 meters in the territory of China.

(25) From marker No. 575 the boundary line runs straight NW (329.0° true azimuth), crossing the SW corner of Lake Enger (Engger Nur) to marker No. 576. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.17 kilometers.

Marker No. 576 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, situated on the lower level of Shiliin Khudagiin Ovoo (Xilin Honghor) at an elevation of 702.2 meters. In the direction of 66°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.10 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 712.2 meters) on the top of Mount Zamyn Khökh (Jamin Hoh Tolgoi) in the territory of China.

(26) From marker No. 576 the boundary line runs straight WNW (272.8° true azimuth), passing through Lake Demchiin (Demqin Nur), a triangulation point at an elevation of 706.2 meters on Ovgor Ulaan (Obgor Ulan) Rise and post No. (I) of double marker No. 577 to the centre of the Khalkh (Halhyan Gol) River channel between the two posts of the double marker. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.16 kilometers.

Marker No. 577 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, situated on either side of Khalkh (Halh) River.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, situated on the east bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, 136 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $340^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.61 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point (elevation 703.5 meters) in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory, situated on the west bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, 76 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $246^{\circ}36'$ and the distance 120 meters.

(27) From the centre of Khalkh (Halh) River channel between the two posts of double marker No. 577 the boundary line wends its way roughly WNW along the main stream of Khalkh (Halh), passing a river channel on the NE side of an island (belonging to Mongolia) lying SW of Övdög (Owdog) population centre to the middle of this river channel between the two posts of marker No. 578. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 31.75 kilometers.

Marker No. 578 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, situated on either bank of Khalkh (Halh) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the south bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, 121.5 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel.

Post No. (II) is in Chinese territory, situated on the north bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, 94.5 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $342^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.64 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point at an elevation of 606.3 meters in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $6^{\circ}48'$ and the distance 216 meters.

(28) From the centre of Khalkh (Halh) River channel between the twin posts of marker No. 578, the boundary line meanders along the main stream of Khalkh (Halh) River roughly SW, passing through the river channel of the NW side of an island belonging to Mongolia to the centre of the point where Khalkh (Halh) River branches off from Shariljiin (Xarilj) River, and between the two posts of marker No. 579. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 2.38 kilometers.

Marker No. 579 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, situated on either bank of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of China, situated on the west bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, the north bank of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River, and 80 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of the place where the two rivers branch off. In the direction of $359^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.19 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point (elevation 606.3 meters) in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is in Mongolian territory, situated on the west bank of Khalkh (Halh) River, the south bank of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River, and 114 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of the place where the two rivers branch off.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $166^{\circ}30'$ and the distance 146 meters.

(29) From the centre of the place where Khalkh (Halh) River separates from Shariljiin (Xarilj) River between the twin posts of double marker No. 579 the boundary line meanders WSW along the main stream of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River to the centre of this stream between the twin posts of double marker No. 580. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 17.51 kilometers.

Marker No. 580 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, situated on either bank of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the south bank of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River 62 meters from the centre of the river channel.

Post No. (II) is in Chinese territory, situated on the north bank of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River 58 meters from the centre of the river channel. In the direction of $38^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.71 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 603.6 meters) on top of Mount Bukh (Buh Tolgoi) in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $270^{\circ}00'$ and the distance 240 meters.

(30) From the centre of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River channel between the two posts of double marker No. 580 the boundary line continues to meander roughly WNW along Shariljiin (Xarilj) River, passing through the river channel situated south of an island (belonging to China) lying ESE of a triangulation point at an elevation of 589.0 meters to the centre of the river channel between the twin posts of double marker No. 581. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 16.15 kilometers.

Marker No. 581 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, situated on either bank of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River west of a triangulation point at an elevation of 589.0 meters.

Post No. (I) is in Chinese territory, situated on the east bank of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River, 116 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $113^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 57 meters from this post is a triangulation point (elevation 589.0 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of $60^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.41 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 590.3 meters) in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, situated on the west bank of Shariljiin (Xarilj) River, 124 meters from the turning-point of the boundary line at the centre of the river channel.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $270^{\circ}00'$ and the distance 240 meters.

(31) From the centre of the Shariljiin (Xarilj) River channel between the twin posts of marker No. 581 the boundary line runs straight WSW (260.3° true azimuth), via post No. (II) of marker No. 581 and post No. (I) of marker No. 582 to the centre of the Orshuun (Orxun) River channel between the twin posts of marker No. 582. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.09 kilometers.

Marker No. 582 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number, situated on either bank of Orshuun (Orxun) River.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, situated on the east bank of Orshuun (Orxun) River 386 meters from the centre of the river channel.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, situated on the west bank of Orshuun (Orxun) River 130 meters from the centre of the river channel. In the direction of $315^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.33 kilometers from this post is a triangulation point (elevation 586.2 meters) in Chinese territory.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $270^{\circ}00'$ and the distance 516 meters.

(32) From the centre of Orshuun (Orxun) River channel between the two posts of marker No. 582 the boundary line runs straight WSW (260.3° true azimuth) via post No. (II) of marker No. 582 to marker No. 583. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.29 kilometer.

Marker No. 583 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, situated on the old site of the 590.3 (591.2)-meter Ulaan Gangyn (Muhar Obo) cairn. In the direction of $258^{\circ}30'$ magnetic

azimuth and at a distance of 2.32 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 587.1 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of 316°12' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.21 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 586.2 meters) in the territory of China.

(33) From marker No. 583 the boundary line runs straight SW (221.0° true azimuth), cutting across the NW part of Lake Khujirt (Har Toirom) to marker No. 584. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.84 kilometers.

Marker No. 584 is a solitary concrete post mounted on a base, situated on the north bank of Lake Buir (Buir) at an elevation of 587.8 meters. In the direction of 332°48' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.71 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 586.5 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of 32°24' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.00 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 587.1 meters) in Chinese territory.

(34) From marker No. 584 the boundary line runs straight SW (220.5° true azimuth) for 290 meters to the shore of Lake Buir (Buir). It then continues along the same straight line for 26.71 kilometers NW of Lake Buir (Buir) and then turns from south to SW and runs for 3.68 kilometers to the west shore of that lake. It then runs straight WSW (241.7° true azimuth) for 50 meters to marker No. 585. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 30.73 kilometers.

Marker No. 585 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the west shore of Lake Buir (Buir) 5.66 kilometers south (191°12' magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 588.5 meters. In the direction of 217°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.31 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 587.8 meters) in Mongolian territory.

(35) From marker No. 585 the boundary line runs straight WSW (241.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 586. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.37 kilometers.

Marker No. 586 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Bulangiin Bagana (Bulanggin Bagan) flatland 760 meters NW (319°42' magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 587.8 meters. In the direction of 247°36' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.48 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 593.2 meters) in the territory of China.

(36) From marker No. 586 the boundary line runs straight SW (211.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 587. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.47 kilometers.

Marker No. 587 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 4.52 kilometers SSE (183°42' magnetic azimuth) of a 593.2-meter triangulation point. In the direction of 135°18' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.09 kilometers from this marker is a buried rock at an elevation of 594.0 meters in the territory of Mongolia.

(37) From marker No. 587 the boundary line extends straight SW (211.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 588. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 588 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Shiliin Khonkhoryn (Xilin Honghor) flatland 3.56 kilometers NW of the Ulaan (Ulan-Hudag) well. In the direction of 269°54' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.94 kilometers from this marker is a point where a road branches off in the territory of Mongolia.

Article 33. The segment of boundary line defined in article I, paragraph 26, of the Sino-Mongolian Border Treaty is 414.9483 kilometers long. Along this segment markers Nos. 589 to 639 are erected. The specific course of this segment of the boundary line and the exact positions of these markers are as follows:

(1) From marker No. 588, which is situated on the Shiliin Khonkhoryn (Xilin Honghor) flatland, the boundary line runs straight NW (313.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 589. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.97 kilometers.

Marker No. 589 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 7.13 kilometers SW ($220^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of the 599.2-meter Shiliin Ovoo (Xilin Obo) triangulation point. In the direction of $350^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.74 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 610.8 meters on top of Mount Oonokhoin Tavan Tolgoi (Onohoin Taban Tolgoi) in Chinese territory.

(2) From marker No. 589 the boundary line runs straight NW (313.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 590. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.80 kilometers.

Marker No. 590 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 4.23 kilometers WSW ($245^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 610.8 meters on Mount Oonokhoin Tavan Tolgoi (Onohoin Taban Tolgoi). In the direction of $358^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.59 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 607.9 meters) in Chinese territory.

(3) From marker No. 590 the boundary line runs straight NW (313.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 591. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.88 kilometers.

Marker No. 591 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 3.13 kilometers SSW ($200^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 609.9 meters.

(4) From marker No. 591 the boundary line runs straight NW (313.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 592. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.16 kilometers.

Marker No. 592 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Modon Khashaатын Modon Temdeg (Hurain Bagan) flatland 1.64 kilometers SE ($139^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point (elevation 612.8 meters). In the direction of $203^{\circ}12'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.03 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 616.2 meters) in the territory of Mongolia.

(5) From marker No. 592 the boundary line runs straight WNW (296.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 593. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.58 kilometers.

Marker No. 593 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 2.56 kilometers SW ($231^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 606.7 meters. In the direction of $120^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.06 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 612.8 meters) in Chinese territory.

(6) From marker No. 593 the boundary line runs straight WNW (296.5° true azimuth), passing through the SW part of seasonal Lake Khökh (Hoh Nur) to marker No. 594. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.35 kilometers.

Marker No. 594 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the ridge of the 598.4-meter Ar Bulagiin Modon Temdeg (Hudagin Huxu). In the direction of $155^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.95 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 613.4 meters). In the direction of $343^{\circ}48'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.90 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 632.5 meters) in Chinese territory.

(7) From marker No. 594 the boundary line runs straight WNW (276.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 595. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.45 kilometers.

Marker No. 595 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Khooloin Khoit Bagana (Holoin Hoit Bagan) flatland 6.85 kilometers WNW ($297^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 613.4 meters. In the direction of $347^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.79 kilometers from this marker is a buried rock at an elevation of 635.2 meters.

(8) From marker No. 595 the boundary line runs straight WSW (265.0° true azimuth) to marker No. 596. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.32 kilometers.

Marker No. 596 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Khüreegiin Khooloi (Huregin Holoi).

(9) From marker No. 596 the boundary line runs straight WSW (251.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 597. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.76 kilometers.

Marker No. 597 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Agityn Khoooli (Agitin Holoï). In the direction of $356^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.10 kilometers is a triangulation point at an elevation of 642.0 meters on Mount Agit in Chinese territory.

(10) From marker No. 597 the boundary line runs straight WSW (251.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 598. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.45 kilometers.

Marker No. 598 is a solitary concrete post, situated on alkaline ground at an elevation of 585.7 meters NW of the Ar Bulagiin (Ar-Bulagin-Hudag) well. In the direction of $348^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.38 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 564.2 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of $53^{\circ}42'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.92 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 642.0 meters) on Mount Agit in Chinese territory.

(11) From marker No. 598 the boundary line runs straight WNW (287.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 599. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.63 kilometers.

Marker No. 599 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Derst Khajuu (Derst Haju) 5.83 kilometers SE ($136^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 552.7 meters. In the direction of $85^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.35 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 564.2 meters in Chinese territory.

(12) From marker No. 599 the boundary line runs straight WNW (287.9° true azimuth) to marker No. 600. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 600 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 172 meters south ($178^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Khöl Dersnii (Hol Dersni Hudag) well. In the direction of $345^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 174 meters from this marker is the Khul Dersnii (Hul-Dersni-Hudag) well in Mongolian territory.

(13) From marker No. 600 the boundary line runs straight NNW (346.0° true azimuth), passing through the mid-point between the Khul Dersnii (Hul-Dersni-Hudag) well and the Khöl Dersnii (Hol Dersni Hudag) well to marker No. 601. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 0.23 kilometer.

Marker No. 601 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a point 60 meters NNE ($9^{\circ}54'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Khul Dersnii (Hul-Dersni-Hudag) well. In the direction of $154^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 64 meters from this marker is the Khöl Dersnii (Hol Dersni Hudag) well in the territory of China.

(14) From marker No. 601 the boundary line runs straight SW (238.2° true azimuth) to marker No. 602. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.94 kilometers.

Marker No. 602 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Shiliin Bagana (Xilin Bagan) flatland at an elevation of 634.0 meters. In the direction of $294^{\circ}18'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.66 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point at an elevation of 650.7 meters on Mount Zakhyn Khar (Jahin Har Tolgoi) in Chinese territory. In the direction of $321^{\circ}24'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.89 kilometers is the 665.9-meter Khar Tolgoi (Har Tolgoi Obo) cairn in Chinese territory.

(15) From marker No. 602 the boundary line runs straight SW (218.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 603. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.40 kilometers.

Marker No. 603 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Khüreegiin Shiliin (Huregin Xil) flatland 3.66 kilometers south ($183^{\circ}06'$ magnetic azimuth) of the 638.7-meter Bor Dalan (Bor Dalang) triangulation point.

(16) From marker No. 603 the boundary line runs straight SW (218.4° true azimuth), passing through Elst Öndör (Elst Ondor) Rise to marker No. 604. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 604 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the Elst Khonkhor (Elst Honghor) depression at an elevation of 622.0 (622.6) meters. In the direction of $218^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth

and at a distance of 1.29 kilometers from this marker is Talyn Tolgoin (Talin-Tolgoi-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(17) From marker No. 604 the boundary line runs straight WSW (245.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 605. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.87 kilometers.

Marker No. 605 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 626.4 (627.0)-meter Eenchiin (Ingqin-Obo) cairn. In the direction of 114°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.09 kilometers from this marker is Talyn Tolgoin (Talin-Tolgoi-Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 51°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.47 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 637.5 meters) in Chinese territory.

(18) From marker No. 605 the boundary line runs straight NW (314.4° true azimuth), passing through Lake Khet Shorvog (Het Xorbog) to marker No. 606. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 606 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small sandy mound north of seasonal Lake Khiliin Toirom (Hilin-Toirom). In the direction of 75°30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.31 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 597.1 meters) in the territory of China. In the direction of 317°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.30 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 604.7 meters) in the territory of Mongolia.

(19) From marker No. 606 the boundary line extends straight NW (314.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 607. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.82 kilometers.

Marker No. 607 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the flat Bor Dalan (Bor Dalang) Ridge 679 meters NNW (1°00' magnetic azimuth) of a 604.7-meter triangulation point. In the direction of 57°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.18 kilometers is a cairn in the territory of China.

(20) From marker No. 607 the boundary line runs straight NW (314.4° true azimuth), passing through Lake Baga Khaluun Shavart (Baga Halun Xabart) to marker No. 608. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 3.78 kilometers.

Marker No. 608 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a sandy tract between Lake Baga Khaluun Shavart (Baga Halun Xabart) and Lake Khüree (Hure Hur). In the direction of 10°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.91 kilometers from this marker is a 634.0-meter triangulation point in Chinese territory. In the direction of 144°15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.35 kilometers is a 604.7-meter triangulation point in the territory of Mongolia.

(21) From marker No. 608 the boundary line extends NW (314.4° true azimuth), passing through the west part of Lake Khüree (Hure Hur) and the Lake Shuvuut Ulaan (Subut Ulan Xur) to marker No. 609. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.43 kilometers.

Marker No. 609 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a slope 176 meters WNW (301°00' magnetic azimuth) of a cairn on top of the 646.2-meter Mount Ulaan Tolgoi (Ulan Tolgoi). In the direction of 338°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.49 kilometers from this marker is a 660.1-meter triangulation point in the territory of China.

(22) From marker No. 609 the boundary line extends straight NW (314.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 610. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 610 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 698.1 (698.2)-meter Khashaatyn Ovoo (Haxatin Obo). In the direction of 336°45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.70 kilometers from this marker is the Kharuulyn (Harulin-Hudag) well in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 68°00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.19 kilometers is Khavirga (Habirga Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(23) From marker No. 610 the boundary line runs straight NNW (351.5° true azimuth) to marker No. 611. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 14.74 kilometers.

Marker No. 611 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 1560 meters NNW (346°15' magnetic azimuth) of a 649.9-meter triangulation point. In the direction of 52°15'

magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.17 kilometers from this marker is a cairn on Mount Mergen (Mergen Ul) in the territory of China.

(24) From marker No. 611 the boundary line runs straight NNW (351.5° true azimuth), passing through post No. (I) of double marker No. 612 to the centre of the Kherlen (Herleng) River channel between the two posts of this double marker. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.90 kilometers.

Marker No. 612 consists of two concrete posts bearing the same number. They are situated on either bank of Kherlen (Herleng) River 2.40 kilometers NE of a 667.3-meter rise.

Post No. (I) is on the boundary line, situated on the south bank of Kherlen (Herleng) River, 207.5 meters from the bend of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $130^\circ 30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 132 meters from this post is an exposed boulder in Chinese territory.

Post No. (II) is in the territory of China, on the north bank of Kherlen (Herleng) River, 277 meters from the bend of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $151^\circ 15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.84 kilometers is Khayn Khad (Hanin Had) cairn in Chinese territory.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $359^\circ 15'$ and the distance 484.5 meters.

(25) From the centre of the Kherlen (Herleng) River channel between the twin posts of marker No. 612, the boundary line runs north along Kherlen (Herleng) River, following the channel on the west side of a small island belonging to China to the centre of the channel between the twin posts of double marker No. 613. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.12 kilometers.

Marker No. 613 consists of two concrete posts, situated on either bank of Kherlen (Herleng) River 1.10 kilometers SSW of the Khorkhoit (Horhoit Bulag) spring.

Post No. (I) is in the territory of Mongolia, situated on the south bank of Kherlen (Herleng) River, 240.2 meters from the bend of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $10^\circ 30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.36 kilometers from this post is Khorkhoit (Horhoit Bulag) spring in the territory of China.

Post No. (II) is on the boundary line, situated on the north bank of Kherlen (Herleng) River, 325.8 meters from the bend of the boundary line in the middle of the river channel. In the direction of $21^\circ 45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 820 meters from this post is the Khorkhoit (Horhoit Bulag) spring in the territory of China.

From post No. (I) to post No. (II) the magnetic azimuth is $358^\circ 00'$ and the distance 566 meters.

(26) From the centre of the river channel between the two posts of marker No. 613 the boundary line runs straight NNW (351.5° true azimuth), passing post No. (II) of marker No. 613 to marker No. 614. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 1.93 kilometers.

Marker No. 614 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 644.6 (641.8)-meter Öndögtiin Tokhoin Ovoo (Horhoit Obo). In the direction of $160^\circ 45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 951 meters from this marker is Khorkhoit (Horhoit Bulag) spring in Chinese territory. In the direction of $97^\circ 30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.65 kilometers is a 747.2-meter triangulation point on Mount Khar Dalan (Har Dalang) in Chinese territory.

(27) From marker No. 614 the boundary line runs straight ENE (62.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 615. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.67 kilometers.

Marker No. 615 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small ridge 265 meters south ($190^\circ 15'$ magnetic azimuth) of a cairn on a 716.0-meter rise. In the direction of $221^\circ 30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 67 meters from this post is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of $145^\circ 00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.88 kilometers is a 747.2-meter triangulation point on Mount Khar Dalan (Har Dalang) in the territory of China.

(28) From marker No. 615 the boundary line runs straight ENE (62.3° true azimuth), passing through seasonal Lake Bor Toirom (Bor Toirom) to marker No. 616. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.89 kilometers.

Marker No. 616 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 4.46 kilometers NE (58° 15' magnetic azimuth) of a cairn on a 758.5-meter rise. In the direction of 108° 45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.14 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 743.8 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of 221° 45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.88 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 747.2 meters) on Mount Khar Dalan (Har Dalang) in Chinese territory.

(29) From marker No. 616 the boundary line runs straight ENE (62.3° true azimuth) to post No. 617. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 11.03 kilometers.

Marker No. 617 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a cairn at the highest point of the 763.5 (764.7)-meter Bürkheeriin Ovoo (Burher Ul). In the direction of 141° 45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 19.6 meters from this marker is a cairn in Chinese territory on the 763.5 (764.7)-meter Bürkheeriin Ovoo (Burher Ul). In the direction of 154° 30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.77 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 755.2 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of 285° 30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.37 kilometers is a cairn on the top of Mount Ulaan (Ulan Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(30) From marker No. 617 the boundary line runs straight NNW (356.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 618. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.28 kilometers.

Marker No. 618 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 426 meters east (93° 00' magnetic azimuth) of Tsagaan Chuluut Ovoo (Tsagan-Chulut-Obo). In the direction of 33° 00' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.75 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation of 744.3 meters) on Mount Mangiryn Ovoo (Mangirin Obo) in the territory of China.

(31) From marker No. 618 the boundary line runs straight NNW (356.7° true azimuth), passing through a small saddle on the west side of small Mount Burkhand Ukhua (Burhand Uha) to marker No. 619. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.42 kilometers.

Marker No. 619 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 1.64 kilometers north of Lonkhyn (Longhin-Obo) cairn. In the direction of 305° 15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 2.01 kilometers from this marker is the 772.6-meter Khi (Hi-Obo) hill in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 27° 30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.50 kilometers is Tüimertiin (Tuimertin Obo) cairn in the territory of China.

(32) From marker No. 619 the boundary line runs straight NNW (356.7° true azimuth) to marker No. 620. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.59 kilometers.

Marker No. 620 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Khamtyn Ovoo (Hamtin-Owoo) Hill. In the direction of 54° 15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 476 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of China. In the direction of 224° 15' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 508 meters is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(33) From marker No. 620 the boundary line runs straight NNW (356.7° true azimuth) via seasonal Lake Dund Toirom (Dund Toirom) to marker No. 621. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.56 kilometers.

Marker No. 621 is a solitary concrete post, situated on top of the 829.2 (827.8)-meter Zaraagiin Ovoo (Jara Ul). In the direction of 189° 45' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 162 meters from this marker is a mound in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of 53° 30' magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.02 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 771.4 meters) in Chinese territory.

(34) From marker No. 621 the boundary line runs straight NE (32.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 622. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.60 kilometers.

Marker No. 622 is a solitary concrete post, situated at a place 4 meters south of the centre of a road, which in turn is situated at a point 575 meters NW ($326^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth) of a 767.7-meter rise. In the direction of $271^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.75 kilometers is a buried rock in the territory of Mongolia.

(35) From marker No. 622 the boundary line runs straight NE (32.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 623. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.07 kilometers.

Marker No. 623 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a slope 2.18 kilometers WSW ($271^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the Shorvog (Xorbog Hudag) well. In the direction of $351^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 514 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $79^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.10 kilometers is a triangulation point 802.4 meters in the territory of China.

(36) From marker No. 623 the boundary line runs straight NE (32.8° true azimuth), passing through seasonal Lake Ar Toirom (Ar-Toirom) to marker No. 624. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.10 kilometers.

Marker No. 624 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small slope 1.50 kilometers SW ($230^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of the 819.2-meter Baruun Shavartyn (Barun Xabartin Obo) cairn. In the direction of $310^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 112 meters from this marker is a cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $201^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.75 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 802.4 meters) in Chinese territory.

(37) From marker No. 624 the boundary line runs straight NE (32.8° true azimuth) to marker No. 625. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.05 kilometers.

Marker No. 625 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 864.0 (862.9)-meter Khavtgaityn (Harun Obo). In the direction of $110^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.74 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 932.6 meters) in the territory of China. In the direction of $13^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.37 kilometers is a triangulation point on the 858.3-meter Mount Ulaan (Ulan Tolgoi) in the territory of China.

(38) From marker No. 625 the boundary line runs straight NNW (335.1° true azimuth) to marker No. 626. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 6.18 kilometers.

Marker No. 626 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the 811.0 (810.8)-meter Shavart Bulagiin Ovoo (Xabart Obo). In the direction of $101^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.40 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the 858.3-meter Mount Ulaan (Ulan Tolgoi) in the territory of China. In the direction of $247^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.55 kilometers is Khar Tolgoin (Har Tolgoin Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia.

(39) From marker No. 626 the boundary line runs straight NNE (24.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 627. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.19 kilometers.

Marker No. 627 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a flatland 5.15 kilometers NNW ($354^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point on top of the 858.3-meter Mount Ulaan (Ulan Tolgoi).

(40) From marker No. 627 the boundary line runs straight NNE (24.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 628. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 5.35 kilometers.

Marker No. 628 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 241 meters SW ($251^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth) of a buried rock at an elevation of 810.4 meters. In the direction of $193^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 9.95 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the 858.3-meter Mount Ulaan (Ulan Tolgoi) in the territory of China.

(41) From marker No. 628 the boundary line runs straight NNE (24.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 629. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.74 kilometers.

Marker No. 629 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the NW slope of a 797.5-meter rise. In the direction of $46^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.21 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 791.1 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of $353^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 4.06 kilometers is a pit on Mount Tsagaan Chuluut (Tsagan-Chulut-Ula) in Mongolian territory.

(42) From marker No. 629 the boundary line runs straight NNE (24.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 630. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.99 kilometers.

Marker No. 630 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Ereen Khamar (Eren Hamar), 23.64 meters SE ($122^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 716.4 meters. In the direction of $176^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.09 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 796.9 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of $55^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.16 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 757.4 meters) in the territory of China.

(43) From marker No. 630 the boundary line runs straight NNE (24.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 631. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.19 kilometers.

Marker No. 631 is a solitary concrete post, situated on Dörvöljin Buldruu (Dorbolgin Buldru). In the direction of $353^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 960 meters from this post is a buried rock in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $186^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.36 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 757.4 meters) in the territory of China.

(44) From marker No. 631 the boundary line runs straight NNE (24.3° true azimuth), passing through the summit of Mount Khiliin Tolgoi (Horin-Tolgoi) and the NW part of Lake Tömört (Tomort Nur) to marker No. 632. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 12.94 kilometers.

Marker No. 632 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the NW slope (elevation 721.0 (721.5) meters) of a rise NW of Lake Bayanbulag (Bayanbulag Nur). In the direction of $124^{\circ}00'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.68 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 729.4 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of $21^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.26 kilometers is a cairn on the top of the 776.1-meter Mount Kharuul (Harul-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia.

(45) From marker No. 632 the boundary line runs straight NNE (25.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 633. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 4.66 kilometers.

Marker No. 633 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a ridge 1.82 kilometers SSE ($175^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth) of a cairn on the 776.1-meter Mount Kharuul (Harul-Tolgoi). In the direction of $98^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.86 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point on the 846.9-meter Mount Baga Chonot (Baga Qont Ul) in Chinese territory.

(46) From marker No. 633 the boundary line runs straight NNE (25.3° true azimuth) to marker No. 634. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.34 kilometers.

Marker No. 634 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of the 864.8 (864.2)-meter Mount Chonot (Gont Ul). In the direction of $223^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.95 kilometers from this marker is a cairn on the top of the 776.1-meter Mount Kharuul (Harul-Tolgoi) in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $181^{\circ}45'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 6.76 kilometers is a triangulation point on the 846.9-meter Mount Baga Chonot (Baga Qont Ul) in Chinese territory.

(47) From marker No. 634 the boundary line runs straight NNE (23.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 635. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.76 kilometers.

Marker No. 635 is a solitary concrete post, situated on an earth embankment 2.50 kilometers NNW of Lake Kheremt (Meremt Nur). In the direction of $170^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.70 kilometers from this marker is the site of historical ruins on a

721.8-meter peak in Chinese territory. In the direction of $208^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 8.26 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 870.8 meters) in the territory of China.

(48) From marker No. 635 the boundary line runs straight NNE (23.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 636. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 13.57 kilometers.

Marker No. 636 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a 776.0 (775.0)-meter rise. In the direction of $147^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 3.68 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 788.4 meters) in Chinese territory. In the direction of $60^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.03 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 741.1 meters) in Chinese territory.

(49) From marker No. 636 the boundary line runs straight NNE (23.4° true azimuth), passing through a 771.7-meter rise to marker No. 637. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 9.81 kilometers.

Marker No. 637 is a solitary concrete post, situated on the top of Mount Shirchnii Orgil (Xirin Obo). In the direction of $206^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 19.7 meters from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 767.3 meters) in the territory of China. In the direction of $302^{\circ}30'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 47 meters is a triangulation point (elevation 764.3 meters) in the territory of Mongolia.

(50) From marker No. 637 the boundary line runs straight NNE (26.4° true azimuth) to marker No. 638. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 7.78 kilometers.

Marker No. 638 is a solitary concrete post, situated on a small ridge 2.78 kilometers WNW ($283^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth) of a triangulation point at an elevation of 653.7 meters. In the direction of $213^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 7.80 kilometers from this marker is a triangulation point (elevation 767.3 meters) in Chinese territory.

(51) From marker No. 638 the boundary line runs straight NNE (26.4° true azimuth), crossing Lake Tsagaan (Qagan Nur) to temporary marker No. 639. The length of this segment of the boundary line is 10.79 kilometers.

Marker No. 639 is a solitary concrete post, temporarily erected at a point on the boundary line 8.3 meters SSW of a point where the elevation is 646.7 (645.5) meters (the centre of the 646.7 (645.0)-meter Tarvagan Dakhyn Ovoo (Tarvagan Dahin Obo or Tarvagan-Dahin-Obo)) at the east end of the Sino-Mongolian boundary line. In the direction of $306^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 1.73 kilometers from this marker is Zakhyn (Zahin Obo) cairn in the territory of Mongolia. In the direction of $152^{\circ}15'$ magnetic azimuth and at a distance of 5.60 kilometers is a triangulation point (elevation 648.1 meters) in Chinese territory.

(52) From temporary marker No. 639 the boundary line runs straight NNE (26.4° true azimuth) to the east end of the Sino-Mongolian boundary line where the elevation is 646.7 (645.5) meters (the centre of the 646.7 (645.0)-meter Tarvagan Dakhyn Ovoo (Tarvagan Dahin Obo or Tarvagan-Dahin-Obo)). The length of this segment of the boundary line is 8.3 meters.

PART III. MAINTENANCE OF THE BOUNDARY LINE AND BOUNDARY MARKERS

Article 34. 1. The two Contracting Parties shall maintain the boundary markers and take whatever action may be necessary to prevent them from being removed, damaged or destroyed.

2. Neither Party shall unilaterally erect new boundary posts, new cairns or other signs anywhere on the boundary line. However, in order to make the boundary line more identifiable, the two Parties may, if they deem such action necessary, set up additional signs at certain points of the boundary.

Article 35. 1. The responsibility for maintaining the boundary markers shall be shared between the two Parties as follows:

- (a) In the case of markers consisting of a sign, and of markers consisting of two or three concrete posts bearing the same number, each Party undertakes to maintain such of these markers as are situated in its territory. In the case of markers situated on the boundary line, the Chinese Party undertakes to maintain such of them as bear an odd number, and the Mongolian Party to maintain such of them as bear an even number.
- (b) Both Parties shall be responsible for maintaining markers bearing the emblems of the two countries.

2. If either Party discovers that a marker has been moved, damaged or destroyed, it shall notify the other Party accordingly as soon as possible. The Party responsible for maintaining such a marker shall, in the presence of the representative of the other Party, replace the marker, repair it or set up a new marker at the same place. Where, for natural reasons, the Party concerned is unable to replace the marker, repair it or set up a new marker at the same place, the two Parties may, provided that the boundary line is not changed, jointly select a new site suitable for erecting the marker.

3. The two Parties shall jointly place on record the replacement, repair or reconstruction of markers. Should it prove necessary to set up a new marker elsewhere or to add further signs, the Parties shall sign an instrument for that purpose specifying, in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, the site of such marker, or the sites of such additional signs, and make a sketch map to indicate the site of the marker or the sites of the signs. The instrument and sketch map shall, after signature by both Parties, be annexed to this Protocol.

Article 36. The two Parties shall take steps to protect the triangulation points, wells, springs and boundary roads straddling the boundary line and refrain from making artificial changes in their positions.

Triangulation points across the boundary line shall belong to both Parties and be shared by them.

Article 37. The two Parties shall do everything possible to prevent any change in the bed of the main courses of boundary rivers. Each Party shall refrain from artificially inducing any change, regardless of its extent, in the bed of the main courses of these rivers. If, for natural reasons, the bed of the main course of a boundary river should change, the original boundary line shall be retained, unless the two Parties decide otherwise.

Article 38. The two Parties shall protect the azimuth points used in this Protocol to plot the course of the boundary line and the positions of the markers and ensure that they are not moved or damaged. The Parties shall jointly protect the azimuth points situated on the boundary line, and such points as are situated in the territory of either Party shall be protected by that Party.

Article 39. Each Party shall be responsible for prosecuting any of its nationals who has moved, damaged or destroyed boundary markers.

Article 40. After this Protocol enters into force, the two Parties shall jointly inspect the boundary line between the two countries in its entirety every five years. They may, however, jointly decide to postpone such inspection, or to inspect together only certain sections of the boundary line. They may, on the proposal of either Party and with the agreement of the other Party, carry out jointly and on a provisional basis, an inspection of certain sections of the boundary line. After each inspection the two Parties shall jointly prepare a report thereon.

PART IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 41. The maps of the frontier between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China annexed to this Protocol shall be printed in Mongolian-Chinese and Chinese-Mongolian versions, respectively. The two versions of these identical maps shall be prepared on the scale of 1:100,000 for the entire boundary line, and 105 copies shall be made of each version. In addition, maps on the scale of 1:10,000 have been prepared, for the section where the Khalkh (Halh) River is the boundary, showing to which country the islets belong; six copies of each version have been printed.

Article 42. This Protocol shall enter into force on the date of its signature. In accordance with article III, paragraph 2, of the Sino-Mongolian Boundary Treaty, this Protocol shall, on its entry into force, become an annex to the Sino-Mongolian Boundary Treaty, and the boundary maps annexed to this Protocol shall replace the maps annexed to the said Treaty.

DONE at Ulan Bator, on 30 June 1964, in two copies, in the Mongolian and Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

[SOSORBARAM]

Plenipotentiary of the Government
of the Mongolian People's Republic

[JI PENGFEI]

Plenipotentiary of the Government
of the People's Republic of China
