The Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation Treaty on the State Border of Latvia and Russia

27 March 2007

The Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation, hereinafter referred to as "the Parties", having mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and independence, equality of rights and territorial integrity, confirming their loyalty to the principles of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, recognising the beneficial effect on the further development of good neighbourly relations of legally formulating the State border of the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation, based on the goodwill of both Parties, have agreed as follows:

Article 1
For the purposes of this Treaty, the expression "Latvia-Russia State border" (hereinafter: State border or border") shall mean the line, and the surface vertically corresponding to such line, which separates the territories of the two sovereign states of the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation (the land, waters, subterranean land and airspace).

Article 2
In accordance with the standards of international law, and on the basis of the agreement achieved during negotiations, the Parties have determined the State Border between the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation.
The Latvia-Russia State border shall be that which is set out in the "Republic of Latvia and Russian Federation State Border Description" and which is indicted in red on the "Republic of Latvia and Russian Federation State Border Delimitation Map" on a scale of 1:50,000 (hereinafter: "Delimitation Map").
The Republic of Latvia and Russian Federation State Border Description (Attachment 1), and the 1:50,000 scale Delimitation Map (Attachment 2) shall each be an inseparable part of this Treaty.

Article 3
Where the State Border lies along a river (straightened riverbed) or major branch of a river, stream or ditch, the border shall lie along the centre of such river, branch, stream or ditch.
In determining the main branch of a river, the basic criterion shall be the median level of water through-flow.
Article 4
Any natural changes which may occur in rivers, streams and ditches adjacent to the Border shall not alter the Latvia-Russia State border line demarcated *in situ*, or the ownership of islands, unless the Parties shall have agreed otherwise.
Following border demarcation, the ownership of islands formed in rivers adjacent to the border shall be determined in accordance with the demarcated border line, but the ownership of islands formed exactly on the demarcated border line shall be determined by means of consultations between the Parties, based on justice and the principle of equality.

Article 5
In order to determine and mark *in situ* the Latvia-Russia State border in accordance with this Treaty, and to prepare the demarcation documents, the Parties shall form a Joint Demarcation Commission, based on the Parity Principle, as soon as possible after this Treaty comes into force, and shall assign to the Commission the following tasks:
- Develop and approve the procedure for demarcation of the State border;
- Determine *in situ* the precise location of the State border line in accordance with this Treaty and its attachments: The Republic of Latvia and Russian Federation State Border Description and the 1:50,000 scale Delimitation Map;
- Having formed a working group for the demarcation of the border, supervise its work;
- erect border signs;
- determine the precise location of the mid-lines of rivers adjacent to the border (straightened riverbeds) or river branches, streams and ditches, and determine the precise location of the Border line on lakes;
- establish the precise ownership of islands in rivers;
- prepare draft border demarcation documents;
- resolve other issues related to the border demarcation works.
The demarcation documents prepared by the Commission are to be approved by the government of each Party.
Expenditure associated with border demarcation shall be met by the Parties in accordance with the parity principle.

Article 6
The Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation State border regimen shall be set out in a separate Treaty.

Article 7
The intersection point of the State borders of the Republic of Latvia, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Estonia shall be set out in a separate Treaty between the said three States.
The intersection point of the State Borders of the Republic of Latvia, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus shall be set out in a separate Treaty between the said three States.
Article 8
This Treaty shall be ratified and shall come into force on the date the ratification documents are exchanged.
Signed [date] 200. , in two copies, each copy being in the Latvian and Russian languages, and with each text having equal force.

ON BEHALF OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA
Prime Minister
Aigars Kalvitis

ON BEHALF OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Head of Government
Mikhail Fradkov
Appendix 1 to the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation Treaty on the State Border of Latvia and Russia

DESCRIPTION of the state border of the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation

The state border between the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation begins at the intersection point of the state borders of the Republic of Latvia, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus.

Beginning at the aforesaid point of intersection, which is located at the intersection of the centre lines of the River Zilupe [Sinjuha] and its tributary river, the River Neverica, about 0.1 km south of the barrow named The Barrow of Friendship and the intersection of highways, the Latvia-Russia border runs in a generally northern direction downstream along the centre of the River Zilupe [Sinjuha] about 7.3 km to a nameless brook feeding into it on the right-hand side, and follows the brook, running along the centre of it upstream, first in a north-easterly direction, then in a north-westerly direction, to a point located about 0.4 km north of the Latvian settlement Skripicina. From here, the border turns north and reaches the easterly edge of the Latvian settlement Siruteva, turns northeast and proceeds through the forest east of the Latvian settlements at the following approximate distances:

From Kazaki: 0.3 km, from Grisina: 1.0 km, from Dauguleva: 0.6 km; about 0.2 km east of the Latvian settlement Konovalova, it turns north, and about 0.8 km further on, it turns northwest, runs through the forest and along firebreaks about 0.1 km east from the Latvian settlement Sopatni, 0.3 km east of the Latvian settlement Trubilova, 1.6 km west of the Russian settlements Bezgribovo and Tolstjaki, 0.3 km east of the Latvian settlement Gumnisci. Approximately 0.5 km east of the Latvian settlement Terehova, and 0.5 km west of the Russian settlement Buracki, the border crosses the Sebez-Nirza highway, turns northwest and runs along the centre of a ditch northeast of the Latvian settlement Diragina. Approximately 0.6 km east of the Latvian settlement Savelinki, and 0.2 km east from the point marked 136.0, the border turns northeast, crosses the Idrica-Zilupe railway line, and then the Sebez-Ludza highway between the Russian settlement Mogili and the Latvian settlement Cernova, and reaches Point 1 which is located approximately 34.0 km from the border intersection point along the border line.

From Point 1, located on the southwest shore of Lake Cernoe approximately 0.1 km north of the point where the nameless brook flows out of the lake, and approximately 0.8 km northeast of the Latvian settlement Cernova, the border runs along Lake Cernoe, at first approximately 0.4 km in a north-easterly direction, then approximately 0.2 km in a north-westerly direction to the point where a ditch feeds into the lake on the north-western side, runs along the centre of this ditch to the River Pernovka approximately 0.6 km east of the Latvian settlement Klesi, then proceeds downstream along the centre of the River
Pernovka, then along its right arm, to the point where it feeds into Lake Zilezers [Sinee]; from here the border runs along Lake Zilezers [Sinee], at first approximately 0.7 km in a north-easterly direction, and then for approximately 1.1 km in a north-westerly direction, then for approximately 1.3 km in a south-westerly direction to the exit point of the old Zilupe [Sinjaja] riverbed from this lake, then for approximately 1.0 km downstream along the centre of the old Zilupe [Sinjaja] riverbed to the channel between the old Zilupe [Sinjaja] riverbed and the River Zilupe [Sinjuha], then along the centre of the channel, crosses to the River Zilupe [Sinjuha], runs for approximately 0.7 km downstream along the centre of the River Zilupe [Sinjuha]; the border again turns to the River Zilupe [Sinjaja] and runs downstream along the centre of its straightened bed to where the River Robezu joins it; then upstream against the current along the centre of the River Robezu to Lake Pitela; then along Lake Pitela, initially for approximately 1.7 km in a northerly direction, then, for approximately 0.6 km in a north-westerly direction, the border crosses from the lake to the main ditch; then running along this ditch and the straightened bed of the River Pitolka, it reaches the River Ludza [Lza] approximately 2.2 km south of the Russian settlement Malinovka; then the border runs downstream along the centre of the straightened bed of the River Ludza [Lza] to the intersection of the straightened riverbed and the old riverbed of the River Ludza [Lza] approximately 0.5 km southwest of the Russian settlement Ljamony. Then the border proceeds along the centre of the old Ludza [Lza] riverbed to the intersection of the old riverbed and the straightened riverbed of the River Ludza [Lza] 0.2 km northeast of the Latvian settlement Donikova, then downstream along the centre of the straightened riverbed of the River Ludza [Lza] to Point 2 which is located approximately 73 km from Point 1 along the border line.

From Point 2, located in the centre of the River Ludza [Lza] between the Russian settlements Porozek and Tropsi, opposite the place where a nameless brook joins it on the left side, the border proceeds in a general westerly direction, first upstream along the centre of the nameless brook to where it intersects a dirt track, then along the dirt track approximately 0.4 km north of the Latvian settlement Kostjugovka, and turns north approximately 1.2 km north of Lake Zaborovje and proceeds along a forest road east of the geodesic point marked 102.6 and approximately 0.4 km further on turns from the road northwest and along the eastern side of the forest, reaches the River Lada, crosses it, and proceeds for approximately 0.1 km west of this river to a ditch, then proceeds along the centre of the ditch for approximately 0.6 km. Then the border runs approximately 0.7 km south of the Russian settlement Lopusni, then turns southwest and reaches the Gavry-Karsava highway, crosses it, and proceeds in a south-westerly direction to a sand quarry, crosses the quarry and reaches a dirt track, proceeds along this dirt track in a south-westerly direction for approximately 1.2 km, turns northwest and reaches the River Ritupe [Utroja]; from here it proceeds upstream along the centre of the River Ritupe [Utroja] to Point 3, about 28 km from Point 2 along the border line.

From Point 3, located in the centre of the River Ritupe [Utroja], opposite the point where a ditch feeds into this river approximately 2.2 km west of the Latvian settlement Orlenki, the border runs in a general northerly direction first along the centre of this ditch which connects the River Ritupe [Utroja] and the River Kuhva, then reaches the River Kuhva and proceeds for approximately 8.4 km downstream along the centre of this river, turns
east from the River Kuhva and reaches the Pytalovo-Karsava railway line approximately 4.1 km north of the Skangali railway platform, turns north for approximately 9.5 km about 30 m west of the axis of the railway line, leaving the Punduri station house and the farm buildings belonging to it in the territory of the Republic of Latvia, then turns west from the railway, proceeds through the forest and by firebreaks south of the Russian settlement Osinovye Ostrova, north of the Latvian settlement Robeznieki, and reaches the Kuhva River at the Latvian settlement Zelci. Then the border proceeds downstream along the centre of the River Kuhva to where the River Masejka joins it, then upstream along the centre of the River Masejka to a ditch west of the elevation marked 94.3, then along the centre of this ditch to the northwest corner of the forest, turns northeast, and reaches the forest approximately 0.9 km east of the Latvian settlement Tribunava. Then the border proceeds east along the edge of the forest, turns north, then west, runs for approximately 0.5 km south, and then west and north, of the Russian settlement Lauzi, and reaches the River Ludonka.

Then the border proceeds for approximately 7.8 km downstream along the centre of the River Ludonka, approximately 0.3 km northwest of the Russian settlement Skoptovo, crosses to the left side of the river, proceeds east of the Latvian settlement Lugi, along the western edge of the Russian settlement Kopancy, approximately 0.5 km east of the Latvian settlement Nidrupe, crosses the high voltage electricity line and through the woods and brushwood, reaching the right bank of the River Trostjanka approximately 3.1 km west of the Russian settlement Zogari, then proceeds downstream along the centre of the River Trostjanka for approximately 7.1 km to where it enters the River Kira; from here upstream along the centre of the River Kira and approximately 0.2 km further on, turns north and proceeds for approximately 6.0 km along the centre of the ditch, crosses the improved dirt track between the Russian settlement Bubnevo and the Latvian settlement Lavacnieki, and then along the centre of the ditch, ravines and forest, reaching the River Vjada at the southwest edge of the Russian settlement Sazonovo; from here it proceeds downstream along the centre of the River Vjada to Point 4, which is located approximately 79 km along the border line from Point 3.

From Point 4, located in the centre of the River Vjada approximately 1.6 km downstream from the Russian settlement Sazonovo, the border proceeds in a general north-westerly direction, first through the forest along forest roads, firebreaks, along the northern edge of the Latvian settlement Jaskova, east of the Latvian settlement Katlesi, and reaches the River Lipenka (Liepna), then downstream along the centre of the River Lipenka (Liepna) for approximately 0.2 km, then turns north along the ditch and proceeds along its centre to the improved dirt track, transects this track between the Russian settlement Untino, and the Latvian settlement Katlesi, and proceeds through the forest along firebreaks approximately 0.3 km north of the Latvian settlement Straujupe, crosses the River Voroza west of the Lake Gniloe, proceeds approximately 0.9 km east of the Latvian settlement Ezermala, then reaches the River Voroza, proceeds upstream along the centre of this river for approximately 0.8 km; then approximately 0.8 km southwest of the geodesic point marked 126.1, the border turns northwest from the River Voroza and in a straight line, crossing the Kacanovo-Liepna highway, proceeds through the forest by firebreaks south of the Russian settlement Kostovo-Goruska, then crosses the River Voroza, proceeds
north of the Latvian settlement Voroza and reaches Point 5, located approximately 27 km from Point 4 along the border line.

From Point 5, located at the intersection of firebreaks at the southwestern edge of the Zanogi [Zanoginskoe] Marsh approximately 4.5 km southwest of the Russian settlement Zanogi, the border runs in a general northerly direction, at first running straight along the firebreaks and the western edge of the Zanogi [Zanoginskoe] Marsh and approximately 5.1 km further on, turns southeast and runs for approximately 0.6 km to a firebreak. Then the border turns north and 1.1 km further on reaches the River Kudupe [Kudeb], and runs for approximately 4.7 km downstream along the centre of this river and reaches Point 6, which is located approximately 12 km from Point 5 along the border line.

From Point 6, located in the centre of the River Kudupe [Kudeb], approximately 0.8 km east of the Latvian settlement Putrovka, the border runs in a general westerly direction, turns from the River Kudupe [Kudeb] northwest and up the slope, reaches the southern edge of the Russian settlement Terehovo, crosses the Terehovo-Aluksne highway, runs north along the western edge of the Russian settlement Terehovo, turns southwest, then northeast, and runs for approximately 2.1 km along the centre of a ditch, then turns west and along ditches, traversing small spaces of land to cross from one ditch to another, runs north of the Latvian settlement Zabolova [Zabolo] and Zabolova [Zabolova], and south of the Russian settlement Brunisevo, reaches the dirt track and runs along it, then approximately 0.5 km northeast of the Latvian settlement Selehova the border runs along ditches and brooks and approximately 0.4 km northwest of the Latvian settlement Demsan, moves from the brook to a forest road, and at first runs along it, then along a firebreak, reaches the River Pededze, and runs to the centre of it approximately 70 m north from the point where the River Laikupe joins the River Pededze, the end point of the Latvia-Russia border which is located a distance of approximately 19 km from Point 6 along the border line.

The end point of the Latvia-Russia border coincides with the point of intersection of the state borders of the Republic of Latvia, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Estonia.

This Description has been made in accordance with a 1:50,000 scale topographic map published between 1987 and 1991, taking into account land use plans of the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation. All distances mentioned in this Description have been determined in accordance with this map.

The state border between the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation is marked, in accordance with the aforesaid Description, by a red line on a scale 1:50,000 on the Delineation Map of the State Border of the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia