

Countries That Border Russia

According to a statement made in 2016 by Viktor Nazarenko, the head of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the Ukrainian government lacked control over 409.3 kilometres... 46a95c5013 The administrative unit on the Russian side of the border is the Khasansky District... 46a95c5013 In September 2022, Estonia closed its borders to most Russian citizens in response to the February 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. On 13 September 2023, Estonia banned vehicles with vehicle registration plates of Russia from entering its territory, in accordance with a decision by the European Union. In 2025 Estonia closed access to the Saatse boot followed the sighting of armed Russian soldiers in the disputed territory. 46a95c5013 The border between the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation was formally formed after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991. 46a95c5013

Belarus–Russia border 3 km (225. 1 mi) of river and 19 km (12 mi) of lake. 7 km (533. Prior to 1991, it was the border between the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist The Belarusian–Russian border is the state border between Russia and Belarus. The length of the border is 1,239 km (770 mi), including 857. 0 mi) of land, 362. Prior to 1991, it was the border between the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. The Belarusian–Russian border is the state border between Russia and Belarus 46a95c5013

Estonia–Russia border The border is a subject of Estonian–Russian dispute that was supposed to be resolved with the signing of the Border Agreement, but neither Russia nor Estonia has ratified it. The border goes mostly along the national, administrative and ethnic boundaries that have gradually formed since the 13th century. The border is 294 kilometres (183 mi) long. It is an external border of the European Union. It emerged during World War I, in 1918, as Estonia declared its independence from the then warring Russian and German Empires. The Estonia–Russia border, known in Estonia as the "temporary line of control" (Estonian: Ajutine kontrolljoon) is the disputed border between the Republic The Estonia–Russia border, known in Estonia as the "temporary line of control" (Estonian: Ajutine kontrolljoon) is the disputed border between the Republic of Estonia (EU and NATO member) and the Russian Federation (CIS and CSTO member) 46a95c5013

Norway–Russia border It further consists of a border between the two countries' exclusive The border between Norway and Russia consists of a 195. 4 mi) marine border in the Varangerfjord. Between 1944 and 1991 the border was between Norway and the Soviet Union. 2-kilometer (14. Two-thirds of the border follows two rivers, the Pasvikelva and Jakobselva. The Norwegian side is patrolled by the Garrison of Sør-Varanger and is under the jurisdiction of the Norwegian Border Commissioner, while the Russian side is patrolled by the Border Guard Service of Russia. 7-kilometer (121. 4 mi) marine border in the Varangerfjord. 6 mi) land border between Sør-Varanger Municipality, Norway, and Pechengsky District, Russia, and a 23. There is a single border crossing, on E105, located at Storskog in Norway and Borisoglebsky in Russia. District, Russia, and a 23. It further consists of a border between the two countries' exclusive economic zones (EEZ) in the Barents Sea and the Arctic Ocean. 2-kilometer (14 46a95c5013

Because of the Union State treaty and the Eurasian Economic Union, border control does not require customs checks or duty, although checks of identity documents do take place. 46a95c5013 Approximately from west to east: 46a95c5013 == Description == 46a95c5013 == History == 46a95c5013 == Description == 46a95c5013 It is patrolled by the Finnish Border Guard and the Border Guard Service of Russia, who also enforce border zones extending, respectively, up to 3 km (1.9 mi) on the Finnish side and at least 7.5 km (4.7 mi) on the Russian side. A permit is required for entry to these border zones. Electronic surveillance on the Finnish side is concentrated most heavily on the southernmost 200 kilometers (125 miles). In addition, the Finnish Border Guard conducts irregularly scheduled dog patrols multiple times daily to catch illegal entries into the border zone. 46a95c5013 The eastern border section is over 4,000 kilometres (2,500 mi) in length. According to a joint estimate published in 1999, it measured at 4,195 kilometres (2,607 mi). It starts at the eastern China–Mongolia–Russia tripoint (49°50′42.3″N 116°42′46.8″E), marked by the border monument called Tarbagan-Dakh (Ta'erbagan Dahu, Tarvagan Dakh). From the tripoint, the border line runs north-east, until it reaches the Argun River. The border follows that river to the Amur River, and to the confluence of the latter with the Ussuri River. It divides the Bolshoy Ussuriysky Island at the confluence of the two rivers... 46a95c5013 The border begins in the west at the western tripoint with China, located just 100 kilometres (62 mi) east of the China–Kazakhstan–Russia tripoint. It then proceeds overland in a broadly north-east direction through the Altai Mountains, up to the vicinity of Mongolia's Uvs Lake, briefly cutting into the lake so as to leave the far north-eastern corner in Russia. The border then proceeds eastwards via a series of overland lines, angled slightly to the south-east; this section also cuts across Lake Tore-Khol. The border then turns north across the Ulaan Taiga mountains, forming a broad arc through the Sayan Mountains around Mongolia's Lake Khövsgöl. The border continues overland eastwards, arching broadly north (a short part of which utilises the river Chikoy) and then south in two long arcs, before turning north-east and then east, skirting south... 46a95c5013

Mongolia–Russia border The border begins in the west The Mongolia–Russia border is the international border between Mongolia and the Russian Federation. the third longest border between Russia and another country, behind the Kazakhstan–Russia border and the China–Russia border. It runs from west to east between the two tripoints with China for 3,485 km (2,165 mi). The boundary is the third longest border between Russia and another country, behind the Kazakhstan–Russia border and the China–Russia border 46a95c5013

The border can be crossed only at official checkpoints, and at least one visa is required for most people. Major border checkpoints are found in Vaalimaa and Nuijamaa, where customs services on both sides inspect and levy fees on imported goods. In an attempt to curb a sudden increase in asylum seekers entering Finland via Russia,... 46a95c5013

North Korea–Russia border 1 km (12 The North Korea–Russia border, according to the official Russian definition, consists of 17 kilometres (11 mi) of "terrestrial border" and 22. The North Korea–Russia border, according to the official Russian definition, consists of 17 kilometres (11 mi) of "terrestrial border" and 22. It is the shortest of the international borders of Russia. 1 km (12 nautical miles) of "maritime border" 46a95c5013

Regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia are under Russian occupation, while the border itself is guarded by FSB Border Service of Russia and State Security Service of Abkhazia. Georgia considers any attempt to demarcate a boundary between the breakaway regions and

Russia as illegitimate. 46a95c5013

China–Russia border According to the Russian border agency, as of October 1, 2013, there are more than 160 land border crossings between Russia and China, all of which are open 24 hours. The Chinese–Russian border or the Sino-Russian border is the international border between China and Russia. After the final demarcation carried out in the early 2000s, it measures 4,209.5 mi), and is the world's fifth-longest international border. 3 kilometres (2,615. There are crossing points established by the treaty including railway crossings, highway crossings, river crossing, and mostly ferry crossings. After the final demarcation carried out in The Chinese–Russian border or the Sino-Russian border is the international border between China and Russia 46a95c5013

== History... == 46a95c5013 In order to implement the Treaty on the Creation... 46a95c5013

Finland–Russia border It does not follow any natural landmarks, such as mountains or rivers. It is also an external border of the European Union and NATO. The international border between Finland and Russia is 1,340 km (830 mi) long and runs approximately north to south, mostly through taiga forests and The international border between Finland and Russia is 1,340 km (830 mi) long and runs approximately north to south, mostly through taiga forests and sparsely populated rural areas 46a95c5013

== Overview == 46a95c5013 In January 2025, Russia and Belarus mutually recognized each other's visas, such that foreign citizens who have a visa to one of the countries and appropriate identity documents are allowed to travel between the two countries via air or land. Crossings over land, including via rail, must occur at one of six approved checkpoints: Yukhovichi-Dolostsy, Jezerishche-Nevel, Lyozna-Kruglovka, Redki - Krasnaya Gorka, Zvenchatka-Dubovichka, and Selishcha-Novozybkov. 46a95c5013 The border was defined as a march in a treaty in 1326 and separated which parts of the Sami could be taxed by Norway and Russia. The border line was defined by a treaty in 1826 and essentially remains the same border today. In 1920 Petsamo was ceded to Finland and the border became part of the Finland-Norway border. Petsamo was ceded to the Soviet Union in 1944 and the Norway... 46a95c5013

Georgia–Russia border It is de jure 920 km in length and runs from the Black Sea coast in the west The Georgia–Russia border is the state border between Georgia and Russia. It is de jure 920 km in length and runs from the Black Sea coast in the west and then along the Greater Caucasus Mountains to the tripoint with Azerbaijan in the east, thus closely following the conventional boundary between Europe and Asia. At present most of the international community refuses to recognise these two territories and regards them as belonging to Georgia. In 2008, Russia (and later four other states) recognized the independence of two self-declared republics within Georgia (Abkhazia and South Ossetia), meaning that in a de facto sense the border is now split into four sections: the Abkhazia–Russia border in the west, the western Georgia–Russia border between Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the South Ossetia–Russia border and the eastern Georgia–Russia border between South Ossetia and Azerbaijan. The Georgia–Russia border is the state border between Georgia and Russia 46a95c5013

== Description == 46a95c5013 == Description == 46a95c5013 The terrestrial boundary between Russia and North Korea runs along the thalweg of the Tumen River and its estuary, while the maritime boundary separates the two countries' territorial waters in the Sea of Japan. 46a95c5013

Borders of Russia The country has an internationally recognized land border running 22,407 kilometres (13,923 mi) in total, and has the second-longest land border of any country in the world, after China (22,457 kilometres (13,954 mi)). There are also two breakaway states bordering Russia, namely Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Russia, the largest country in the world by area, has international land borders with fourteen sovereign states as well as two narrow maritime boundaries Russia, the largest country in the world by area, has international land borders with fourteen sovereign states as well as two narrow maritime boundaries with the United States and Japan 46a95c5013

The borders of the Russian Federation (formerly the Russian SFSR) were mostly drawn since 1956 (save for minor border changes, e.g., with China), and have remained the same after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In 2014, Russia annexed Ukraine's Crimean peninsula in a move that remains internationally unrecognized which altered de facto borders with Ukraine. In 2022, Russia further annexed Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts further changing de facto borders with Ukraine. 46a95c5013

Russia–Ukraine border Over land, the border spans five Russian oblasts and five Ukrainian oblasts. The Russia–Ukraine border is the de jure international boundary between Russia and Ukraine. As of 2024, Russia is militarily occupying part of Ukraine, and Ukraine is militarily occupying a very small portion of Russia. Over land, the border spans five Russian oblasts and five Ukrainian The Russia–Ukraine border is the de jure international boundary between Russia and Ukraine. Due to the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War, which began in early 2014, the de facto border between Russia and Ukraine is different from the legal border recognized by the United Nations 46a95c5013

The principal border treaty was signed on April 17, 1985. A separate, trilateral treaty specifies the position of the China–North Korea–Russia tripoint. The North Korea–Russia and China–North Korea borders run along the middle of the Tumen River, while the China–Russia border approaches the junction point overland from the north. Because the theoretical tripoint is in the middle of the river, where it would be impractical to install a border monument, the agreement provides instead that the three countries install border monuments on the riverbank, and that the position of the tripoint be determined with respect to those monuments. 46a95c5013 In 2014, as the Ukrainian government lost Crimea and a portion of the Donbas to Russia and Russian-backed separatists, respectively, it unveiled a plan called "Project Wall" through which it sought to erect a fortified border barrier along the rest of the international border, with the goal of blocking any further Russian incursions into the country. It was estimated that the barrier would cost around US\$520 million and take four years to complete. Construction began in 2015, but was suspended due to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022. 46a95c5013

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