

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL BORDER

Name of Lines/Boundaries	Between	Features/ Description
17th Parallel	South Vietnam and North Vietnam	The 17th latitude from the equator divided erstwhile North and South Vietnam. It was demarcated based on the 1954 Geneva Accords.
		The 17th parallel became irrelevant after the unification of Vietnam in 1976.
20th Parallel	Libya and Sudan	It is located at the 20th northern latitude which is used as the border between Sudan and Libya.
22nd Parallel	Egypt and Sudan	The 22nd latitude north of the equator marks a major portion of the Sudan-Egypt border.
25th Parallel	Mauritania and Mali	The northernmost section of the Mali-Mauritania border is marked using this line.
31st Parallel	Iran and Iraq	The 31st northern latitude marks the border between Iraq and Iran. It also demarcates the border between the US states of Louisiana and Mississippi.
38th Parallel	South Korea and North Korea	The 38th parallel is used to demarcate the central part of the Demilitarized zone between North and South Korea.
49th Parallel	The USA and Canada	It is located 49 degrees north of the equator. Demarcated after the Anglo-American Convention of 1818 and the Oregon Treaty of 1846, it forms the international border between the northern USA (Excluding Alaska) and Canada.
Durand Line	Pakistan and Afghanistan	Delimited by Sir Mortimer Durand with the agreement of the erstwhile Amir of Afghanistan in 1893.

		Present-day Afghanistan does not recognize the Durand line.
Hindenburg Line	Poland and Germany	It was a German Defensive line in French territory during World War I
		It was rendered irrelevant by the treaty of Versailles in 1919.
McMahon Line	China and India	It was drawn by Sir Henry McMahon in consultation with Tibetan representatives in 1914.
		China disputes the legal status of this line but it is the de facto border between India and China.
Maginot Line	Germany and France	It was a defensive line at the French border towards Germany before World War II. The Maginot line was rendered obsolete following the successful invasion of France by Germany following the outbreak of World War II
Mannerheim Line	Russia and Finland	Finland built this as a defensive line against the Soviet Union for the Winter War during World War II.
Oder-Neisse Line	Poland and Germany	It runs along the rivers Oder and Lusatian Neisse rivers.
		It demarcates the Polish-German border according to the Potsdam Conference. It was recognized by a unified Germany in 1990.
Radcliffe Line	India and Pakistan	It was demarcated by Sir Cyril Radcliffe for the Partition of India and the formation of East and West Pakistan.
		It includes present-day India, Bangladesh and Pakistan.
Siegfried Line	France and Germany	It was built as an extension of the Hindenburg defensive line on the western front of World War I by the Weimar Republic and later the Third Reich of Germany in the 1930s.
Blue Line	Lebanon and Israel	A border demarcation between Lebanon and Israel published by the United Nations on 7 June 2000 for the purposes of determining whether Israel had fully withdrawn from Lebanon.

Green Line / Attila
Line / UN Buffer
Zone

The Republic
of Cyprus
and Turkish
Cyprus

A demilitarized zone, patrolled by the United Nations
Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), that was
established in 1964 and extended in 1974 after the
ceasefire of 16 August 1974

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