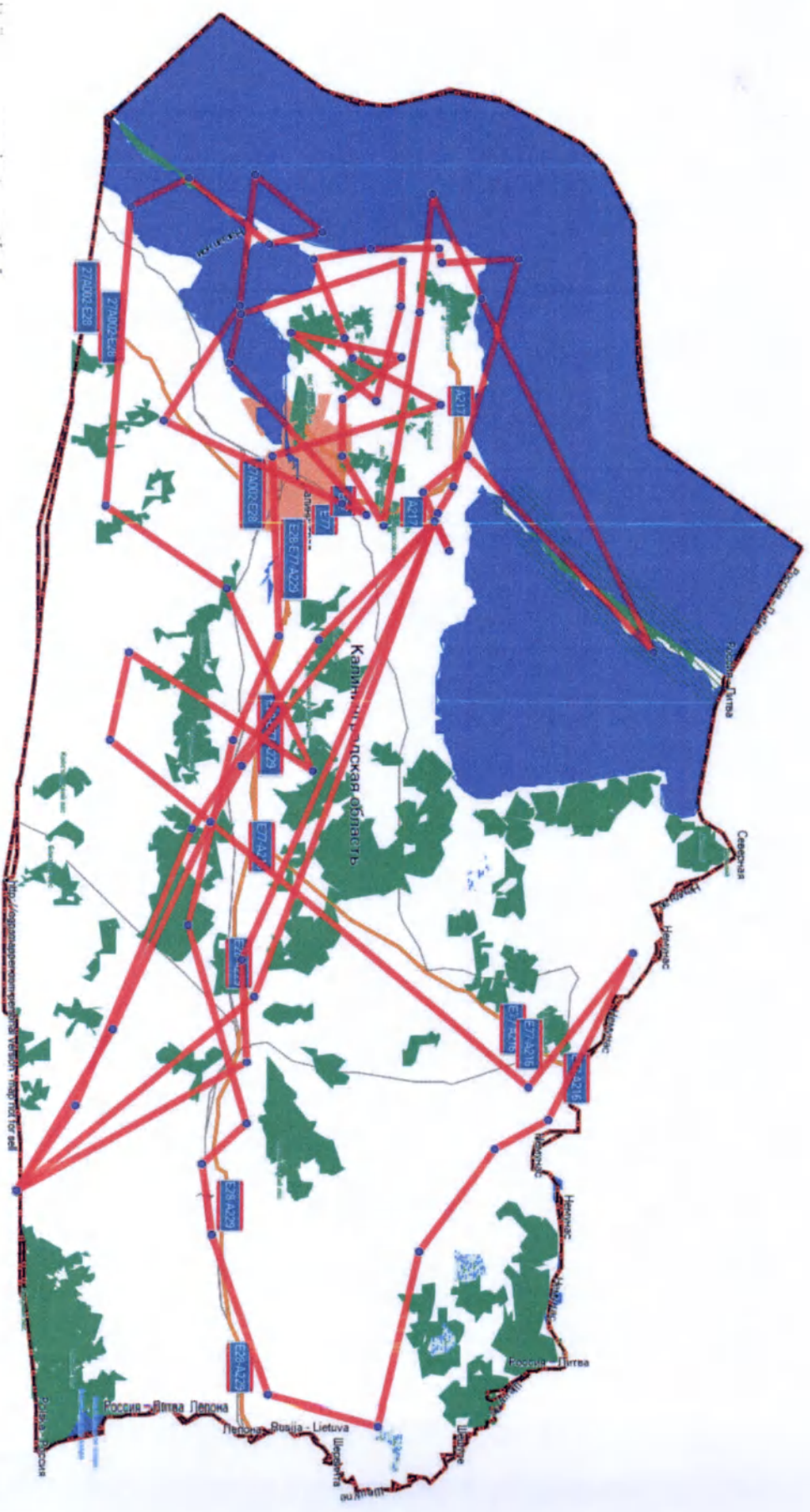
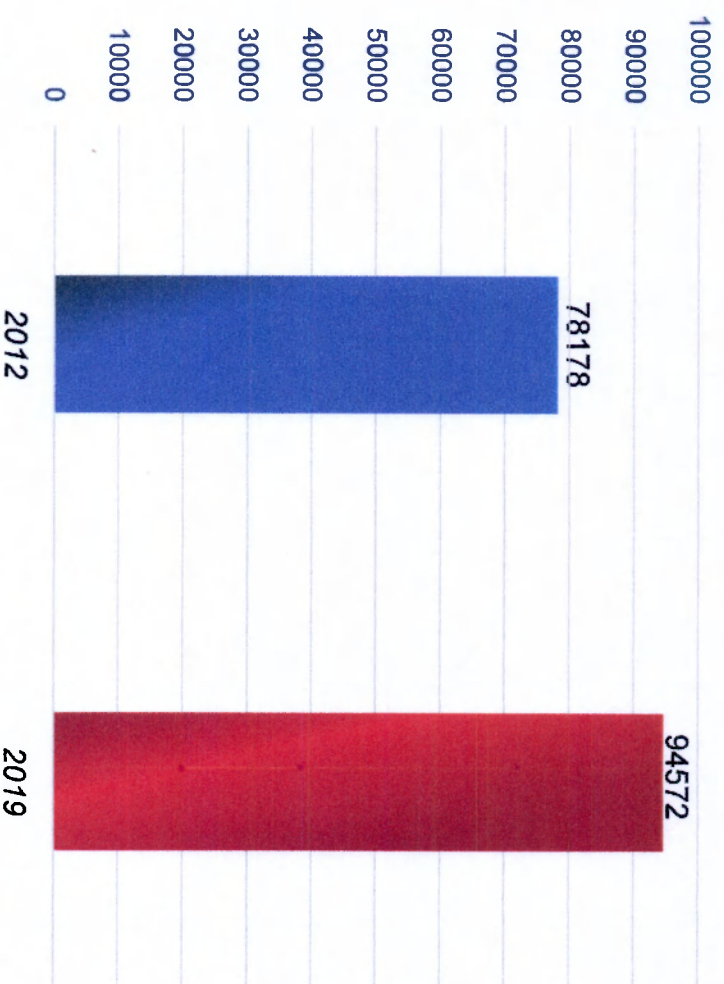


Observation flight of Poland over the territory of the Kaliningrad region
(OS-14-249, April 2014) – 1588 km.

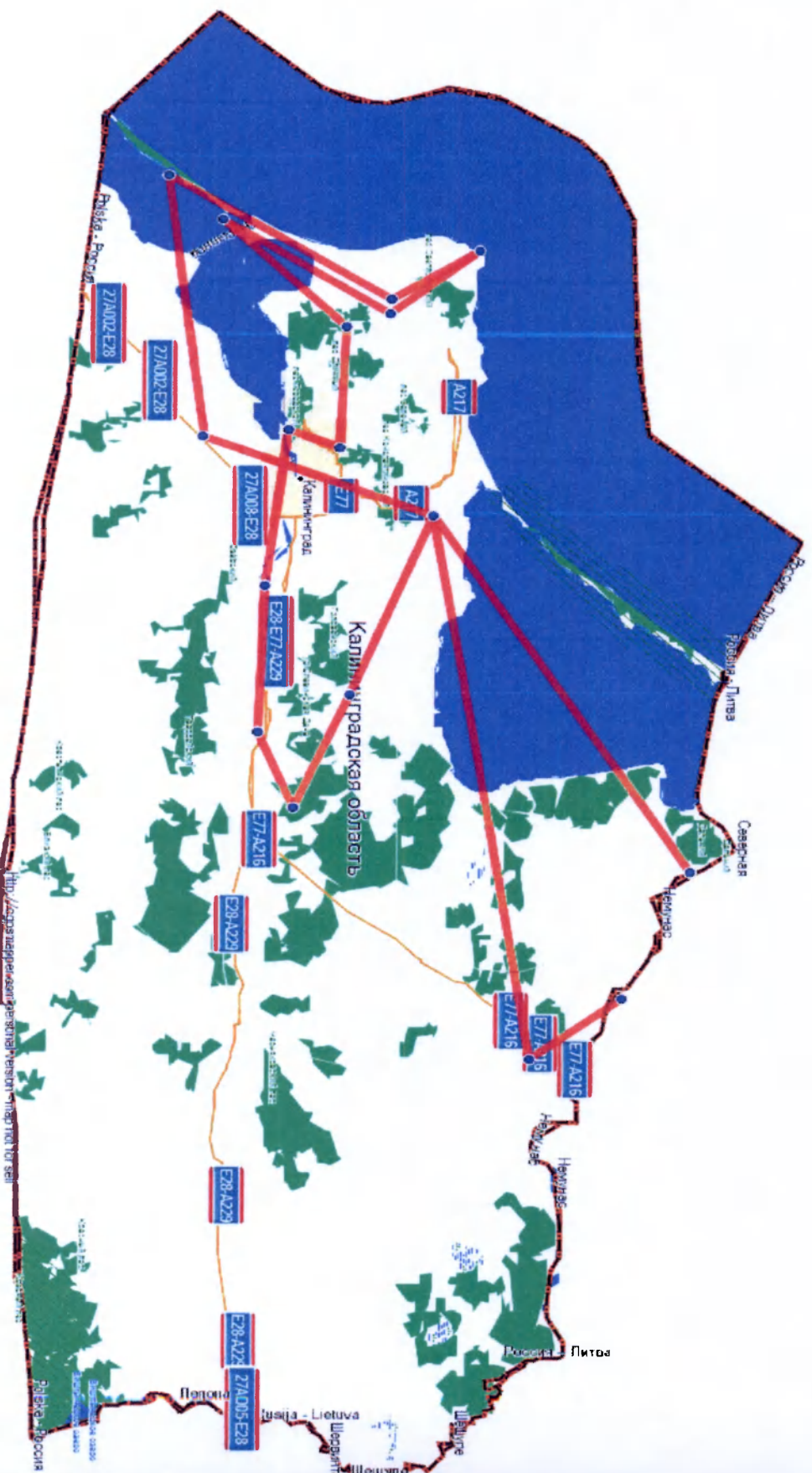


International flights. Air traffic intensity in the airspace of the Kaliningrad region.



Air traffic intensity increased by **16394** flights per year.

Observation flight of USA, Lithuania and Estonia over the territory of the Kaliningrad region (OS-20-070/OS-20-351/OS-20-357, February 2020) – 505 km.



Forming a maximum flight distance for remote territories (half-exclaves).

Kaliningrad region



Alaska



Half-exclave with access to the Baltic Sea.

An Open Skies airport has been designated for territory observation.

Maximum flight distance is established in accordance with the rule, specified in paragraph 5A of Annex E to the Treaty.

Half-exclave with access to the Pacific and Arctic oceans, the Bering Sea and the Chukchee Sea.

An Open Skies airport has been designated for territory observation.

Maximum flight distance is established in accordance with the rule, specified in paragraph 5A of Annex E to the Treaty.

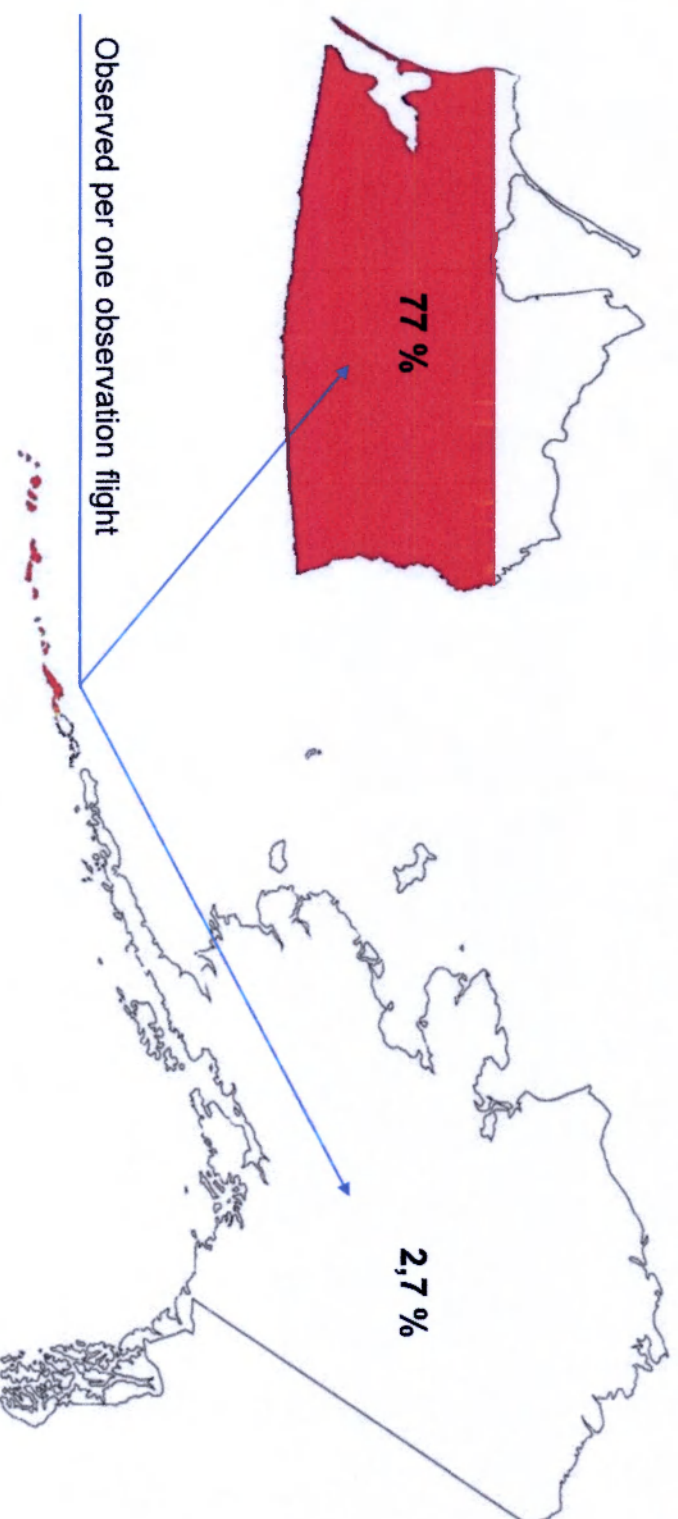
Coverage of observed areas per observation flight over Kaliningrad region (Russian Federation) and Alaska (United States of America).

Area of the Kaliningrad region

~ 15 125 sq. km

Area of Alaska (USA)

~ 1 717 854 sq. km



Conclusion: observation efficacy differs by 28 times.

Comparison of territory areas of Kaliningrad region (Russian Federation) and Alaska (United States of America).



Areas of territory differ more, than by **113** times.

