

## Stage 1:

1. **2005**, We completed the 1st of 3 stages of negotiations by signing an **Agreement on Political parameters & Guiding principles** ie defined rules of behaviour along the LAC.

Following political parameters & guiding principles for a boundary settlement:

1. **Solve Peacefully & dont affect other Bilateral area:** Border dispute will not hurt relshp in other areas of cooperation. Solve peacefully thru negotiations. No use of or threat of Force.
2. **must be Mutually Acceptable Soln:** Soln shud be , in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, a fair, reasonable & mutually acceptable solution
3. **Final & Whole Soln, be Flexible:** any soln shud be Final & whole solution covering all sectors of India-China Boundary. Both sides shud be flexible & make mutually acceptable changes to their respective positions on border dispute
4. **Respect each others Strategic interests:** give due consideration to each other's strategic & reasonable interests, & the principle of mutual & equal security.
5. **Consider Historical evidence, National Sentiments:** two sides will take into account, inter alia, historical evidence, national sentiments, practical difficulties & reasonable concerns & sensitivities of both sides, & the actual state of border areas.
6. **Geographically sensible boundary:** The boundary should be along well-defined & easily identifiable natural geographical features to be mutually agreed upon between the two sides.
7. **No exchange of populated area:** In reaching a boundary settlement, the two sides shall safeguard due interests of their settled populations in the border areas. ( => populated areas wont be exchanged).
8. **Use modern Cartographic & Surveying :** the delineation of the boundary will be carried out utilising means such as modern cartographic & surveying practices & joint surveys.
9. **Pending final agreement- maintain peace, adhere to LAC, cont CBMs:** Pending an ultimate settlement of the boundary question, the two sides should strictly respect & observe the line of actual control & work together to maintain peace & tranquillity in the border areas. The India-China Joint Working Group & the India-China Diplomatic & Military Expert Group shall continue their work under the Agreements of 7 September 1993 & 29 November 1996, including the clarification of the line of actual control & the implementation of confidence building measures.

**10. Spcl Reps shud continue to talk with aim of developing a Framework:** Special Representatives on the boundary question shall continue their consultations in an earnest manner with the objective of arriving at an agreed framework for a boundary settlement, which will provide the basis for the delineation & demarcation of the India-China boundary to be subsequently undertaken by civil & military officials & surveyors of the two sides.

Comments:

- In 1st stage,
  - China was not happy with the provision that areas with settled population will not be up for grabs ie concept of Status Quo.
  - One of the basic guiding principle of 2005 agreement was of finding a soln respecting the current territorial Status Quo. But China started calling Arunachal -the "Southern Tibet". Started denying visas for ppl frm Arunachal travelling to Tibet
  - LAC:- Thr r diff perceptions over whr LAC exactly lies esp in Ladakh. China doesnt want to discuss LAC as it feels this will dilute the actual Border dispute
  -
- 2nd Stage : thr is a deadlock in 2nd stage.
  - 2012: we setup **Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on Border Affairs** to discuss BDCA
  - **Border Defence Cooperation Agreement:**
    - outlines ways to implement border defence cooperation "on basis of their respective laws and relevant bilateral agreements".
    - This includes exchange of information, joint smuggling efforts, assistance in locating trans-border movement, disease transmission or "any other way mutually agreed upon the two sides".
    - The agreement elaborates on mechanisms for implementing this border defence cooperation including flag meeting, border personal meetings, hotlines and meetings between representatives at various fora.
    - says that cooperation can be enhanced through CBMs such as cultural exchanges, "non-contact" sports, military exercises, and "small scale tactical exercises along the LAC in the India-China border areas."
    - Military clauses cover tailing patrols, seeking clarification in areas of differing perceptions of the LAC and practice military restraint in all ways.

- The agreement clearly stated that the agreement would be honoured irrespective of the alignment of the LAC.
- The agreement concludes in an elastic nature, "It may be revised, amended or terminated with the consent of the two sides. Any revision or amendment, mutually agreed by the two sides, shall form an integral part of this Agreement'
- **Diff b/w Working Mechanism & Spcl Representatives**
  - Working Mechanism, aimed at resolving day-to-day patrolling issues,
  - Special Representatives talks are meant to settle the entire boundary issue through consultations.
- **Military CBMs:**
  - India & China signed Agreement on CBMs in Military Field along LAC in 1996
  - In line with that a new CBM was institutionalised in 2014
  - Now Commanders of Northern Command & Eastern Command will meet their Chinese counterparts every yr.
  - aim is to maintain peace on 4057 km LAC since political settlement will take time.
  - Focus in 2014 was imple of BDCA Border Defence Coop Agreement signed in 2013
  - Practical steps will include  
No Tailing policy; More Border Personnel Meeting points; small platoon level tactical exercises; Hotline b/w commanders; Joint Counter Terrorism exercise in Bengal in 2014 November (earlier conducted in 2007, 2008, 2013)

•