

ANNEXURE

BORDER DISPUTES WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

S. No	Name of the country	the details of border disputes between India and its neighbouring countries including China and Pakistan; (a)	whether a high degree mistrust continues between India and its neighbours mainly due to border disputes; (b)	If so, the steps taken to solve these disputes; and (c)	the details of the policy initiatives taken by Government in the last more than one year to have cordial relations with our neighbours? (d)
1	Bangladesh	During the visit of our Prime Minister to Bangladesh in June 2015 the Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh of 1974 and its Protocol of 2011 were ratified. The implementation of the Agreement and Protocol has settled all outstanding land boundary issues between India and Bangladesh. The award rendered by Arbitration Tribunal for Delimitation of Maritime Boundary between India and Bangladesh on July 7, 2014 has settled maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh.	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise
2	Bhutan	Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	India and Bhutan share exemplary bilateral relationship. India is Bhutan's biggest trading and development partner. The special relationship has been sustained by the tradition of regular high-level political exchanges and regular meetings of bilateral Mechanisms in diverse sectors between the two countries.
3	China	Indian territory under the occupation of China in Jammu & Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" signed between China and			India attaches importance to developing good relations with China. During the visit of President Xi Jinping to India in September 2014 both sides agreed to establish a Closer

		<p>Pakistan on 2 March 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. The fact that Jammu & Kashmir is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions, including at the highest level.</p> <p>The two sides have agreed to each appoint a Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. The 19th round of Special Representatives Talks on the India-China boundary question was held in Beijing from 20-21 April, 2016. India and China are committed to resolving bilateral issues through dialogue and peaceful negotiations and in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner.</p>	<p>Developmental Partnership to expand and deepen relationship in diverse areas. During Prime Minister's visit to China in May 2015, 24 agreements covering economic, political and people-to-people domains were signed. In addition, business agreements between private and public sector organizations were signed with total quantum of funds exceeding US\$ 20 billion. President Xi visited India for BRICS summit in October 15-16, 2016 and had a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister. The two leaders had earlier met in Hangzhou on September 04, 2016 during G20 and in Tashkent on June 23, 2016 during SCO Summit. During these meetings both sides agreed to make efforts for further strengthening of Closer Developmental Partnership on the basis of mutual sensitivity to each other's concerns, interests and aspirations.</p>		
4	Myanmar	<p>There is no border dispute between India and Myanmar. There are, however, nine unresolved Boundary Pillar (BPs) along the India-Myanmar Border in the Manipur Sector.</p>	Not Applicable	<p>Regular dialogue is held between India and Myanmar on issues related with boundary demarcation and border management, through institutionalised mechanisms such as Foreign Office Consultations, National Level Meetings, Sectoral Level Meetings and Heads of Survey Department meeting.</p>	
5	Nepal	<p>India and Nepal share an open border. Nearly 98% of the boundary strip maps have been agreed to and initialled in 2007. The matter regarding formal signing of boundary strip maps is being pursued with Government of Nepal.</p> <p>Matters relating to repair and maintenance of boundary pillars and other relevant issues are discussed in the Boundary Working Group.</p>	Not Applicable	Does not arise	Does not arise

6	Pakistan	<p>Pakistan is in illegal and forcible occupation of approximately 78,000 sq. kms of Indian Territory in Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, under the so-called Sino-Pakistan Boundary Agreement of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.</p> <p>The International Boundary in the Sir Creek area and International Maritime Boundary line (IMBL) between India and Pakistan have not been demarcated.</p>	<p>Pakistan has launched attacks on India in 1948, 1965, 1971 and 1999. Pakistan also supported insurgency and terrorism in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and also aids and abets cross-border terrorism targeted against India which endangers security and stability not only of India but of the entire region. Pakistan covets territory of J&K which is an integral part of India.</p>	<p>The Government, in line with its policy to have normal neighbourly relation including with Pakistan, has taken number of measures in the last two years. It has invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Nawaz Sharif to attend the swearing in ceremony of the new Government on May 26, 2014. Prime Minister Modi and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif also met in Ufa, Russia in July 2015 and discussed all issues of bilateral importance including J&K. Further Prime Minister also stopped over briefly on December 25, 2015 in Lahore and held discussions with his Pakistani counterpart. However, Pakistan has continued with its policy of glorifying anti-India elements and supporting terrorism against India.</p> <p>India seeks normalization of relations with Pakistan and is ready to resolve all outstanding issues including J&K with Pakistan through peaceful bilateral dialogue in the spirit of Simla Agreement (1972) & Lahore Declaration (1999). However in order to have a meaningful dialogue an environment free from terror and violence is necessary.</p>
7	Sri Lanka	Nil	Does not arise	<p>Does not arise</p> <p>In recent years, India has further deepened its relationship with Sri Lanka in diverse spheres, including political, economic, defence and security, and disaster management. The political relations have been marked by high-level exchanges of visits at regular intervals. The visit of Prime Minister of India to Sri Lanka in March 2015 and five separate subsequent visits at the Presidential and Prime Ministerial level from Sri Lanka have provided a fresh momentum to the close and friendly ties. The highlights during the period include rushing of emergency relief to Sri Lanka in the wake of torrential rains and landslides in May 2016, launch of last phase of the Indian Housing Project (4000 houses in Central and Uva Provinces), inauguration of the renovated Duraipappah Stadium in Jaffna, launch of Emergency Ambulance Service, start of negotiations on the India Sri Lanka Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement (ETCA), and the recent decision to set up a bilateral Joint Working Group to address the fishermen issues.</p>
