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29 APR 1968



EMBASSY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

New Delhi

India - Political / Genl

April 25, 1968

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
WBC-India-L-29-68

Dr. Arthur L. Burt
Coordinator for Maps and Publications
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

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Dear Dr. Burt:

Ref: WBC-L-28-68; Your L-29-67 - Indo/Burma Boundary Demarcation.

Enclosed is a copy of the Boundary Agreement Between The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Union of Burma, signed at Rangoon, March 10, 1967. I obtained this copy thru other sources in the Embassy. You may already have a copy of this but I thought I would send this along in case it hadn't come to your attention. The enclosure should be treated as CONFIDENTIAL (maps mentioned - not received).

Sincerely yours,

William B. Cox
William B. Cox
Geographic Attache

Enclosure: As stated.

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GROUP 3
DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR
INTERVALS; NOT
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BOUNDARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION
OF BURMA

The Government of the Republic of India and the
Government of the Union of Burma

Bearing in mind the friendly relations existing
between the two countries,

Firmly believing that the formal delimitation and
demarcation of the entire traditional boundary between the
Republic of India and the Union of Burma will further strengthen
the friendly relations between the two countries,

Have agreed as follows:-

ARTICLE 1

The Contracting Parties agree that the following
shall be the description of the boundary between the Republic
of India and the Union of Burma beginning from its southern
extremity and ending at its northern extremity:

The southern extremity of the India-Burma boundary
is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the triangulation station Reng Tlang.
From this point the boundary runs in a general northeasterly
direction along the divide separating the waters of the
Tuichong from those of the Kola Chaung or Sekul Lui to a point
just west of the source of a nameless feeder of the Varang Lui;
thence in an easterly direction down the midstream of this
nameless feeder to its junction with the Varang Lui; thence
down the midstream of the Varang Lui to its junction with the
Kola Chaung or Sekul Lui; thence up the midstream of the Kola
Chaung or Sekul Lui to its junction with the Zocha Lui; thence
up the midstream of the Zocha Lui to its source on the Samang Tla
range; thence across the range to the source of the Samak or
Kwiman Lui; thence down the midstream of the Samak or Kwiman Lui
to the Kaladan River; thence across the Kaladan River to the
mouth of the Khangza Lui and up the midstream of the Khangza
Lui to its source in the Kaisi Tlang range; thence southwards
along the range of the Kaisi Tlang to the source of the Rale
(Shweleik) Lui; thence down the midstream of the Rale (Shweleik)
Lui to its junction with the Sala Lui; thence up the midstream
of the Sala Lui to its junction with the Khenkhong (Kaikheu) Lui;
thence up the midstream of the Khenkhong (Kaikheu) Lui to a point
on the Pathian Klang range approximately 700 yards north of
height 4146; thence generally northwards along this range to the
source of the Para Lui and down the midstream of the Para Lui
to its junction with the Tisi Va or Mi Chaung; thence up the
midstream of this river to its junction with the Kimung Va or
Kheimu Lui; thence up the midstream of the Kimung Va or Kheimu
Lui to its source on the Kashia Klang; thence generally south-
wards along the crest of the Kashia Klang to the source of the
Raphu Va; thence down the midstream of the Raphu Va to its
junction with the Boiru or Tuipui river; thence down the mid-
stream of the Boiru or Tuipui river to its junction with the

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Tyao or Tio Va River; thence up the midstream of the Tyao or Tio Va river to its source on a saddle marked by Boundary Pillar No. 3 1/CH; thence across that saddle to the source of the Bapi Va and down the midstream of the Bapi Va to its junction with the Timang Va or Tuimang river; thence down the midstream of the Timang Va or Tuimang river to its junction with the Tuisa river; thence down the midstream of the Tuisa river to its junction with the Tuivai river; thence up the midstream of the Tuivai river to its junction with the Tuikui stream; thence up the midstream of the Tuikui stream to its source below Boundary Pillar No. 8 situated on a saddle about 4 1/2 miles east of Lunglen Hill. From Boundary Pillar No. 8 the boundary runs down the midstream of a nameless feeder of the Tuimong Lui to its junction with the Tuimong Lui; thence down the midstream of the Tuimong Lui to its junction with the Tuivel river; thence up the midstream of the Tuivel river to its junction with the Tuinam Lui; thence up the midstream of the Tuinam Lui to a saddle where Boundary Pillar No. 7 is located; thence down the midstream of Paiphum Lui; thence up a ridge; thence eastwards down the ridge to the midstream of a nameless stream to its junction with the Tuival Lui and thence down the midstream of the Tuival Lui to its junction with the Suntuil Lui; thence up the midstream of the Suntuil Lui to its source on Leng Tang range where Boundary Pillar No. 6 is located; thence in an easterly direction down to a nameless feeder of the (Tuita) Tuitha or (Kuga) Khuga river; thence down the midstream of this feeder to its junction with the (Tuita) or (Kuga) Khuga river; thence up the midstream of the (Tuita) Tuitha or (Kuga) Khuga river to its junction with the Chalao Lam or Chika stream; thence along the midstream of this stream up a ravine to Boundary Pillar No. 5; thence down the midstream of the Yangkai Lok to its junction with the Manipur River; thence northwards up the left bank of the Manipur River to its junction with the Yangdung Lui; thence up the midstream of this stream to its source marked by Boundary Pillar No. 3; thence generally northeastwards to height 7582; thence generally eastwards along the watershed between the tributaries of the Manipur River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Chindwin River on the other hand to the source of the Khengyoi Dung and marked by Boundary Pillars 2 and 1; thence down the midstream of the Khengyoi Dung and the Tuisa Dung to Boundary Pillar No. 39 on the left bank of the Tuisa Dung; thence generally eastwards for approximately 400 yards along the left bank of the Tuisa Dung; thence northwards up the midstream of a nameless feeder to Boundary Pillar No. 38 on Nat Taung Hill; thence generally northwards down the slope of the hill to a ravine; thence generally eastwards along the bed of the stream to where Boundary Pillar No. 37 is located; thence in a general northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 36 and thence in the same direction to Boundary Pillar No. 35 located on the right bank of the Auktaung Chaung; thence down the midstream of the Auktaung Chaung to Boundary Pillar No. 34 on the left bank of the Auktaung Chaung; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 33 located on the left bank of the Tiwa Lam or Tuiwang Dung; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 32 located on the right bank of the

Tuitha

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Tiddim Dung or Naneka Chaung; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 31; thence in a north-northwesterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 30; thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 29 located on the left bank of the Rangkep Lok; thence down the midstream of the same stream for a distance of approximately 1 mile to Boundary Pillar No. 28 also located on the left bank of the Rangkep Lok; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 27; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 26 located about 500 yards from the right bank of the Pantha Chaung; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 25 located on the left bank of the Nanpalaung Chaung; thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 24 located about 400 yards from the left bank of the Chaunggyinaung Chaung; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 23 located on the right bank of the Lokchao River or Chaunggyi Chaung; thence down the midstream of this river for about a mile to Boundary Pillar No. 22; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 21; thence in the same direction to Boundary Pillar No. 20 located on the right bank of a tributary of the Chaunggyi Chaung; thence in the same direction to Boundary Pillar No. 19 located approximately 1 mile southeast of Laiching peak trigonometrical station; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 18 located on the right bank of the Namjet Lok; thence in an easterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 17; thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 16 located about 700 yards from the south bank of the Waksu Lok or Wetyu Chaung; thence in a northwesterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 15 on the left bank of the Waksu Lok or Wetyu Chaung; thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 14; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 13 located about half a mile south of the Tuiyang or Nantisin Chaung; thence in a northwesterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 12 located on the left bank of the Tuiyang or Nantisin Chaung; thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 11; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 10 located on the right bank of the Taret River or Nantalet Chaung; thence due to Boundary Pillar No. 9; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 8 located on the right bank of the Yu river; thence across the Yu river to Boundary Pillar No. 7 which is located on the left bank of the Yu river opposite Boundary Pillar No. 8; thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 6; thence in the same direction to Boundary Pillar No. 5 which is located almost north of height 1192; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 4 located on height 1226; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 3; thence in a north-northwesterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 2 located on the right bank of a tributary of the Saga Chaung; thence in the same direction to Boundary Pillar No. 1 located on the left bank of the Saga Chaung. Thence in a northeasterly direction for a distance of approximately 2500 yards; thence in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1100 yards; thence in a northeasterly direction for approximately 700 yards; thence in a northerly direction for approximately 1000 yards; thence in a northeasterly direction for approximately 1200 yards to a point on the right bank of

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a tributary of the Nam A-ya; thence down the midstream of this stream for about one mile; thence in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1000 yards; thence in a northeasterly direction for approximately 700 yards; thence in an easterly direction for approximately 1000 yards to a point on the right bank of the Tinaing Chaung; thence up the midstream of the Tinaing Chaung to its source; thence across the ridge, where it crosses a track going from Manipur to Burma, thence to the source of the Pangero or Hpingge Chaung starting from the north face of the ridge, thence down the midstream of this chaung to its junction with the Khunou Khong; thence down the midstream of this stream to its junction with the Sana Lok and thence along the midstream of the Nam Panga to the point where the main spur of the Kassom range (Lahinpi Taung) meets this river.

From the above point where the main spur of the Kassom range (Lahinpi Taung) meets the Nam Panga, the boundary proceeds along this spur generally in a north-northeasterly direction till it meets the trigonometrical station Mawlashin Taung; thence generally northwestwards, then northeastwards and then northwards along the watershed between the Sana Lok in the West and the Nam Panga, Nam Tagin, Nam Mawngkhkam and Nam Hka streams in the east, passing through trigonometrical station Thyoliching (Kampal Mol) and peak Hting Hting Bum (Kassom) to trigonometrical station Hkacha Bum; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the same watershed to trigonometrical station Hkayam Bum; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the watershed between the Tuikang stream and the Tizu river in the west and the Nam Hka and the Nam We or Shwezalon Chaung in the east to height 7870; thence in a general north-northeasterly direction along the same watershed to a point approximately 1000 yards southeast of height 8256; thence in a general northeasterly direction to Peak Mol Len (Kasulum Bum); thence generally southeastwards, then eastwards and then northeastwards along the same watershed to peak Dazipfu (Shiloi Mol); thence down the midstream of the Petamsai Ti to its junction with the Ti-Ho or Nantaleik or Tizu river; thence up the midstream of this river for about two miles to its junction with a nameless tributary of the Ti-Ho or Nantaleik or Tizu river flowing from the northeast; thence up the midstream of this nameless tributary to its

source near peak Chaku Mol; thence in a northeasterly direction along the watershed between the Ti-Ho or Nantaleik or Tizu river and the Zungki river in the west and the Chilachi Chaung, a tributary of the Latnyu He or Nantaleik or Sawmalin Chaung, the Kundwin He-mu or Mya Chaung, and the Nam Salein or Charing Hka in the east to peak Saramati (Nwemauktaung or Kaiwa-nyu Kysin); thence in a general northerly direction along the same watershed to height 10003; thence in a general northeasterly direction along the same watershed passing through peak Mataungse Kysin to height 11029; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the watershed between the Chokla Lu, the Langnyu river and the tributaries of the Brahmaputra River in the west and the tributaries of the Chindwin River in the east to height 8790; thence in a general northerly direction along the same watershed to height 8650; thence in a general northeasterly direction along the same

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watershed to height 9840; thence generally northwestwards and then northwards and then northeastwards along the same watershed which is known as Patkai Range, passing through trigonometrical stations 7912 and 5268 to trigonometrical station 8511; thence generally northeastwards, then northwards, then northeastwards, and then southeastwards along the same watershed to height 8203; thence in a general northeasterly direction following the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the Chindwin river systems along the Patkai Bum, passing through height 8029 and peak Pungkang to height 7489; thence generally southeastwards along the same watershed to peak Longsip; thence generally northeastwards along the same watershed passing through heights 7578, 7041 and 7340 to peak Ranglung Kan; thence generally eastwards along the same watershed to peak Okhutohap; thence generally northeastwards along the same watershed passing through heights 6257 and 5959 to trigonometrical station Maium (Patkai Bum); thence generally northeastwards, then eastwards and then southeastwards following the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the Chindwin river systems along the Patkai Bum to peak Shawngshan Bum; thence along the watershed between the Irrawaddy and the Brahmaputra river systems to its northern extremity, the exact location of which northern extremity will remain provisional pending its final determination.

ARTICLE II

The boundary between the Republic of India and the Union of Burma has been delineated in the maps attached to this Agreement in accordance with the description given in Article 1 above.

ARTICLE III

The Contracting Parties agree to establish a Joint Boundary Commission composed of officials representing the two countries who will be charged with the task of planning and carrying out demarcation of the boundary between the two countries, with the preparation of boundary maps and with drafting a boundary treaty.

ARTICLE IV

The Contracting Parties agree that should any dispute arise concerning the interpretation or the application of this Agreement, it shall be settled by negotiations between them.

ARTICLE V

(1) This Agreement is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in New Delhi within three months of the signature of the Agreement.

(2) This Agreement will come into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall automatically cease to be in force when the boundary treaty between the Republic of India and the Union of Burma to be

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signed by the Contracting Parties comes into force.

Done in duplicate in Rangoon on the Tenth Day of
March, Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven in the English language.

Sd/ K.M.KANNAMPILLY
PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDIA

Sd/ KYI MAUNG
PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION
OF BURMA.

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STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
IN LOK/RAJYA SABHA ON TUESDAY THE 13TH JUNE,
1967 REGARDING INDIA-BURMA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT.

.....

I have the honour to place on the Table of the House a copy of the Boundary Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Burma which was signed in Rangoon on 10th March, 1967 along with its attached maps. The Agreement incorporates the description of the traditional boundary according to its existing alignment. It has further been delineated on agreed-maps which form an annexure to the Agreement. The Agreement will be followed up by the constitution of a Joint Boundary Commission charged with the task of planning and carrying out the demarcation of the boundary between the two countries and the preparation of detailed boundary maps and the drafting of a boundary treaty.

2. The India-Burma boundary has always been a friendly boundary and there has not been any dispute regarding any part of it. It was based on natural features and defined in provincial notifications in the pre-Independence period. It was, however, felt that in keeping with the very cordial relations between India and Burma, we should formalise the boundary as befitting two friendly independent sovereign States. The matter was discussed when I visited Rangoon in January this year and had the honour of meeting General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, and the Foreign Minister of Burma, and it was agreed that the matter should be processed further.

3. Accordingly, an Indian Delegation visited Rangoon on 17th February this year and held discussions with a Burmese Delegation, as a result of which the present Agreement was signed in Rangoon on 10th March, 1967. Both Governments have ratified the Agreement and the Instruments of Ratification were exchanged in New Delhi on the 30th May, 1967.

4. The India-Burma boundary is about 1450 kilometres long from its southern extremity till it reaches its northern extremity which is the trijunction of the boundaries2/.....

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boundaries of India, Burma and China.

5. As I have said earlier, there was never any dispute between India and Burma at any point of the border. Both the Governments had been publishing maps showing identical alignment of the boundary. It was, therefore, only a question of confirming this well-known, traditional boundary. The negotiations leading to the Agreement were marked by close cooperation and friendly exchange of views. As the Preamble to the Agreement says, both India and Burma firmly believe that the formal delimitation and demarcation of the entire traditional boundary between the two countries would further strengthen their friendly relations. I am sure that the Members of the House would like to associate themselves with me in expressing our appreciation of the cordiality and friendly cooperation shown by the Government of Burma. This Agreement constitutes an important milestone in the long history of friendly relations between India and Burma.

6. The Agreement is only the first step. The Joint Boundary Commission to be appointed by the two Governments will proceed to have the boundary demarcated on the ground. The Commission will also prepare the draft of a Boundary Treaty to be signed by India and Burma. That will be the final act in this process of friendship to transform this traditional border between the two friendly neighbouring countries into a fully delineated and demarcated boundary.

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BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

**The Government of the Republic
of India**

AND

**The Government of the Union
of Burma**

Signed at Rangoon on March 10, 1967