

BOUNDARY TREATY BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE KINGDOM OF NEPAL

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China
and His Majesty the King of Nepal,

Being of the agreed opinion that a formal settlement of the question of the boundary between China and Nepal is of fundamental interest to the peoples of the two countries;

Noting with satisfaction that the friendly relations of long standing between the two countries have undergone further development since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and that the two Parties have, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and in a spirit of fairness, reasonableness, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, smoothly achieved an overall settlement of the boundary question between the two countries through friendly consultations;

Firmly believing that the formal delimitation of

the entire boundary between the two countries and its consolidation as a boundary of peace and friendship not only constitute a milestone in the further development of the friendly relations between China and Nepal, but also are a contribution towards strengthening peace in Asia and the world;

Have resolved for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty on the basis of the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the Question of the Boundary between the Two Countries of March 21, 1960 and have agreed upon the following:

Article 1

The Contracting Parties, basing themselves on the traditional customary boundary line and having jointly conducted necessary on-the-spot investigations and surveys and made certain adjustments in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation, hereby agree on the following alignment of the entire boundary line from west to east, Chinese territory being north of the line and Nepalese territory south thereof:

(1) The Chinese-Nepalese boundary line starts from the point where the watershed between the Kali River and the Tinkar River meets the watershed between the tributaries of the Mapchu (Karnali) River on the one hand and the Tinkar River on the other hand, thence it runs southeastwards along the watershed between the tributaries of the Mapchu (Karnali) River on the one hand and the Tinkar River and the Seti River on the other hand, passing through Niu-machisa (Lipudhura) snowy mountain ridge and Tinkarlipu (Lipudhura) Pass to Pehlin (Urai) Pass.

(2) From Pehlin (Urai) Pass, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge southeastwards for about 500 meters, then northeastwards to Height 5655 meters, thence continues to run along the mountain ridge northwestwards to Tojang (Tharodhunga Tuppa), then northeastwards passing through Height 5580.6 meters to Chimala Pass, thence it runs generally northwestwards, passing through Chimala to Lungmochiehkua (Numoche Tuppa); thence the boundary line runs generally eastwards, passing through Paimowotunkua (Kitko Tuppa) and then runs along Chokartung (Kitko) mountain spur down to the Chilungpa (Yadangre) stream, then it follows the

Chilungpa (Yadangre) stream northwards to its junction with the Mapchu (Karnali) River, then it follows the Mapchu (Karnali) River generally eastwards to Yusa (Hilsa). At Yusa (Hilsa), the boundary line departs from the Mapchu (Karnali) River and runs northeastwards along the mountain spur up to Chialosa (Takule), then along the mountain ridge, passing through Kumalatse (Kumalapche), Kangpaochekuo (Ghanbochheko) and Mainipaimikuo (Manepamango) to Kangkuona (Kangarje), then northwards passing through Kangchupeng (Kandumbu) and Height 6550 meters to Nalakankar.

(3) From Nalakankar, the boundary line runs generally northeastwards along the watershed between the tributaries flowing into the Manasarowar Lake and the tributaries of the Humla Karnali River passing through Nalakankar Pass to Latsela (Lapche) Pass; thence it runs generally southeastwards along the watershed between the tributaries flowing into the Manasarowar Lake and the tributaries of the Machuan River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Humla Karnali River, the Mugu Karnali River and the Panjang Khola on the other hand, passing through Changla mountain, Namja Pass, Khung (Thau) Pass and

Marem Pass to Pindu Pass, then it continues to run southeastwards along the watershed between the tributaries of the Machuan River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Barbung River and the Kali Gandaki River on the other hand gradually turning northeastwards to Height 6214.1 meters.

(4) From Height 6214.1 meters, the boundary line runs northeastwards along the mountain spur, passing through Height 5025 meters and crossing the Angarchubo (Angarchhu) stream to Height 5029 meters; thence it runs generally eastwards along Tuchu (Thukchu) mountain spur, passing through Height 4730 meters and Bungla (Panglham) to the foot of Tingli Bhodho spur at its northwestern end, then turns northeastwards and runs along the southern bank of the Roumachushui (Rhamarchhushu) seasonal stream to the foot of Tingli Bhodho spur at its northeastern end; thence turns southeastwards, crosses the junction of two seasonal streams flowing northwards, and runs to the junction of three seasonal streams flowing northwards, and then up the eastern stream of the above three seasonal streams to Height 4697.9 meters, then turns southwestwards crossing a seasonal stream to Height 4605.8 meters; thence it runs gen-

erally southeastwards passing through Pengpengla (Phumphula) and then along Chukomaburi (Chhukomapoj) mountain ridge, passing through Height 4676. 6 meters and Height 4754. 9 meters to Height 4798. 6 meters, thence along the mountain ridge northeastwards passing through Hsiabala, then generally eastwards passing through Height 5044. 1 meters to Chaklo.

(5) From Chaklo, the boundary line runs generally southwards along the watershed between the tributaries of the Yalu Tsangpo River and the tributaries of the Kali Gandaki River, passing through Height 6724 meters to Lugula Pass, thence it runs generally eastwards along Lugula snowy mountain and the watershed between the tributaries of the Yalu Tsangpo River and the tributaries of the Marshiyangdi River to Gya (Gyala) Pass.

(6) From Gya (Gyala) Pass, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge eastwards to Height 5782 meters, then southeastwards to Lajing Pass, then it runs along Lajing mountain ridge, passing through Height 5442 meters and Lachong (Lajung) Pass to Height 5236 meters, then turns southwestwards to Sangmudo snowy mountain; thence generally

southeastwards and continues to run along Lajing mountain ridge, passing through Height 6139 meters to Height 5494 meters, and then in a straight line crosses the Dougar (Tom) River to Height 5724 meters; thence the boundary line runs generally northeastwards along the snowy mountain ridge, passing through Height 6010 meters, Height 5360 meters and Height 5672 meters to Thaple Pass.

(7) From Thaple Pass, the boundary line runs generally northeastwards along the snowy mountain ridge, passing through Tsariyangkang snowy mountain to Khojan; thence it continues to run generally southwards along the snowy mountain ridge, passing through Mailatsaching Pass, Pashuo snowy mountain and Langpo snowy mountain to Yangrenkangri (Yangra) snowy mountain.

(8) From Yangrenkangri (Yangra) snowy mountain, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge southwards to Tsalasungkuo and then generally eastwards and then northeastwards along a dry stream bed and passes through Jirapo (Kerabas) to reach the Sangching (Sanjen) River, then follows that river southeastwards, passes through its junction with the Changchieh (Bhryange) River and continues to follow

the Sangching (Sanjen) River to a point where a small mountain spur south of Genjungma (Pangshung) pasture ground and north of Chhaharey pasture ground meets with the Sangching (Sanjen) River; then it runs along the above small mountain spur eastwards and then southeastwards to Height 4656.4 meters, then runs eastwards to the Black Top; thence it runs along a mountain spur to the junction of the Bhurlung River and the Tanghsiaka (Khesadhang) stream, then runs eastwards along the Bhurlung River to its junction with the Kyerong River; thence follows the Kyerong River southwards and then eastwards to its junction with the Tungling Tsangpo (Lende) River; then runs northeastwards up the Tungling Tsangpo (Lende) River, passing through Rasua Bridge to the junction of the Tungling Tsangpo (Lende) River and the Guobashiachu (Jambu) stream; thence turns eastwards up the Guobashiachu (Jambu) stream, passing through the junction of the Chusumdo Tsangpo River and the Phuriphu Tsangpo River, both the tributaries of the upper Guobashiachu (Jambu) stream, to reach the boundary marker point at Chusumdo.

(9) From the boundary marker point at Chusumdo, the boundary line runs generally southeastwards

along the ridge of Tsogakangri (Seto Pokhari) snowy mountain, Langtang snowy mountain, Dorley mountain and Gulinchin (Phurbo Chyachu) mountain to Chakesumu (Kharaney) mountain; thence runs down to reach the Changnibachu (Kharaney) River and then follows that river southwards to its junction with the Bhochu (Bhote Kosi) River; then follows the Bhochu (Bhote Kosi) River southwards, passing through Dalaima (Bhaise) Bridge to the junction of the Bhochu (Bhote Kosi) River and the Junchu (Jum) River; thence eastwards up the Junchu (Jum) River to its source at Tsaje mountain (Jum Khola Ko Sir Ko Tuppa); thence the boundary line runs generally northwards along the mountain ridge to Chomo Pamari (Height 6208.8 meters).

(10) From Chomo Pamari (Height 6208.8 meters), the boundary line runs generally northwards along the mountain ridge to Height 5914.8 meters, then generally northeastwards along Shondemo Kangri (Sudemo) snowy mountain passing through Height 5148 meters, and then crosses two tributaries of the Shondemo Chu (Shongdemo) stream, passing through Shondemo (Sudemo) which lies between the above two tributaries to Gyanbayan, then it runs along Gyan-

bayan mountain spur downwards, crosses the Pinbhu Tsangpo River (the western tributary of the Lapche River), and then along the mountain spur up to Height 5370.5 meters at Seborori (Korlang Pari Ko Tippa); thence the boundary line turns southeastwards along the mountain spur downwards, crosses the Lapche Khung Tsangpo River (the eastern tributary of the Lapche River), then it runs along Bidin Kangri (Pid-ing) snowy mountain to Height 5397.2 meters; thence the boundary line turns westwards along the mountain ridge to Height 5444.2 meters at Kabobori (Raling), then generally southwards along Rasumkungpo (Rishinggumbo) mountain ridge to Niehlu (Niule) Bridge.

(11) From Niehlu (Niule) Bridge, the boundary line runs generally eastwards to Chejenma (Gauri Shankar), and then eastwards along the mountain ridge and then northwards along the watershed between the Rongshar River and the Rongbuk River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Dudhkosi River on the other hand to Nangpa Pass, and then runs generally southeastwards along the mountain ridge, passing through Cho Oyu mountain, Pumoli mountain (Gnire Langur), Mount Jolmo Lungma (Sagar Matha) and Lhotse, to Makalu mountain; then runs southeastwards and then eastwards along the

mountain ridge to Popti Pass.

(12) From Popti Pass, the boundary line runs along the mountain ridge eastwards passing through Tsagala (Kepu Dada) to Kharala (Khade Dada), and then generally northeastwards passing through Lanapo (Lhanakpu) and Chebum (Chhipung) to the source of the Sunchunchu (Shumjung) River; then it follows the Sunchunchu (Shumjung) River to its junction with the track leading from Kimathangka to Chentang, then it runs along the track to the bridge on the Karma Tsangpo (Kama) River; thence it runs generally southeastwards along the Karma Tsangpo (Kama) River passing through its junction with the Pengchu (Arun) River, and then along the Pengchu (Arun) River to its junction with the Nadang River, then continues to follow the Pengchu (Arun) River westwards to its junction with the Tsokangchingpo (Chhokang) River; thence the boundary line departs from the Pengchu (Arun) River and runs generally eastwards along a mountain spur passing through Angde and Dalai (Tale) Pass to Dalaila (Tale), and then runs along the mountain ridge passing through Jungkan (Dukan), Kaijungan (Khachunkha), Renlangbu (Relinbu) and Sulula to reach Ragla (Rakha) Pass.

(13) From Ragla (Rakha) Pass, the boundary

line runs generally eastwards along the watershed between the tributaries of the Nadang River and the tributaries of the Yaru River on the one hand and the tributaries of the Tamur River on the other hand, passing through Ombola (Ombak) Pass, Theputala (Tiptala) Pass, Yangmakhangla (Kangla) Pass and Chabukla to the terminal point where the watershed between the Khar River and the Chabuk River meets the watershed between the Khar River and the Lhonak River.

The entire boundary line between the two countries as described in the present Article is shown on the 1:500,000 maps of the entire boundary attached to the present Treaty; the location of the temporary boundary markers erected by both sides and the detailed alignment of certain sections of the boundary are shown on the 1:50,000 maps of those sections attached to the present Treaty.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties have agreed that wherever the boundary follows a river, the midstream line shall be the boundary. In case a boundary river changes its course, the original line of the boundary

shall remain unchanged in the absence of other agreements between the two Parties.

Article 3

After the signing of the present Treaty, the Chinese-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee constituted in pursuance of the Agreement of March 21, 1960 between the two Parties on the question of the boundary between the two countries shall set up permanent boundary markers as necessary on the boundary line between the two countries, and then draft a protocol setting forth in detail the alignment of the entire boundary line and the location of the permanent boundary markers, with detailed maps attached thereto showing the boundary line and the location of the permanent boundary markers. The above-mentioned protocol, upon being signed by the Governments of the two countries, shall become an annex to the present Treaty and the detailed maps shall replace the maps now attached to the present Treaty.

Upon the signing of the above-mentioned protocol, the tasks of the Chinese-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee shall be terminated, and the Agreement of March 21, 1960

between the two Parties on the question of the boundary between the two countries shall cease to be in force.

Article 4

The Contracting Parties have agreed that any dispute concerning the boundary which may arise after the formal delimitation of the boundary between the two countries shall be settled by the two Parties through friendly consultations.

Article 5

The present Treaty shall come into force on the day of the signing of the Treaty.

Done in duplicate in Peking on October 5, 1961, in the Chinese, Nepalese and English languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

刘少奇



Chairman of the People's
Republic of China

His Majesty the King
of Nepal