

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

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

With a view to ensuring the further development
of the friendly and good-neighbourly relations which
happily exist between the two independent and
sovereign states, China and Afghanistan;

Resolving to formally delimit and demarcate the
boundary existing between China and Afghanistan in
the Pamirs in accordance with the principles of respect
for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity
and mutual non-aggression and the Ten Principles of
the Bandung Conference, and in the spirit of friend-
ship, cooperation and mutual understanding;

Firmly believing that the formal delimitation and demarcation of the boundary between the two countries will further strengthen the peace and security of this region;

Have decided for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty, and appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

For the Chairman of the People's Republic of China: Chen Yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

For His Majesty the King of Afghanistan: A. Kayeum, Minister of Interior;

Who, having examined each other's full powers and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1

The Contracting Parties agree that, starting from a peak with a height of 5630 metres (the reference coordinates of which are approximately 37° 03' N, 74° 36' E) in the southern extremity, the boundary line between the two countries runs along the Mustagh Range watershed between the Karachukur Su River, a tributary of the Tashkurghan River, on the one hand, and

the sources of the Aksu River and the Wakhjir River, the upper reaches of the Wakhan River, on the other hand, passing through South Wakhjir Daban (called Wakhjir Pass on the Afghan map) at an elevation of 4923 metres, North Wakhjir Daban (named on the Chinese map only), West Koktorok Daban (named on the Chinese map only), East Koktorok Daban (called Kara Jilga Pass on the Afghan map), Tok Man Su Daban (called Mihman Yoli Pass on the Afghan map), Sarik Tash Daban (named on the Chinese map only), Kokrash Kol Daban (called Tigarman Su Pass on the Afghan map), and reaches Peak Kokrash Kol (called Peak Povalo Shveikovski on the Afghan map) with a height of 5698 metres.

The entire boundary line as described in the present Article is shown on the 1:200,000 scale map of the Chinese side in Chinese and the 1:253,440 scale map of the Afghan side in Persian, which are attached to the present Treaty. Both of the above-mentioned maps have English words as an auxiliary.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties agree that wherever the boundary between the two countries follows a watershed, the ridge thereof shall be the boundary line, and wherever it passes through a daban (pass), the water-parting line thereof shall be the boundary line.

Article 3

The Contracting Parties agree that:

1. As soon as the present Treaty comes into force, a Chinese-Afghan Joint Boundary Demarcation Commission composed of an equal number of representatives and several advisors from each side shall be set up to carry out on location concrete surveys of the boundary between the two countries and to erect boundary markers in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the present Treaty and then draft a protocol relating to the boundary between the two countries and prepare boundary maps setting forth in detail the alignment of the boundary line and the location of the boundary markers on the ground.

2. The protocol and the boundary maps mentioned in Paragraph 1 of the present Article, upon coming into force after being signed by the representatives of the two governments, shall become annexes to the present Treaty, and the boundary maps prepared by the Joint Boundary Demarcation Commission shall replace the maps attached to the present Treaty.

3. Upon the signing of the above-mentioned protocol and boundary maps, the tasks of the Chinese-Afghan Joint Boundary Demarcation Commission shall be terminated.

Article 4

The Contracting Parties agree 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 consultation.

Article 5

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

Done in duplicate in Peking on November 22,
1963, in the Chinese, Persian and English languages,
all three texts being equally authentic.

Plenipotentiary of the Plenipotentiary of the
People's Republic of China Kingdom of Afghanistan

陈 毅

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be in Persian or Pashto script, with a stylized flourish at the end.