

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN ON THE BOUNDARY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as both sides) following the norms of international law that territory and boundary are inviolable, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence) and being determined to jointly safeguard the boundary between the two countries and committed to build it into a peaceful, friendly and cooperative one, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1

The following definitions shall be used in the Agreement:

1. "Boundary" and "Boundary line" have the same meaning, referring to the demarcation line separating the territory of China and the territory of Pakistan and the vertical plane along the line demarcating the ground and the airspace.
2. "Delimitation documents" refer to the legal documents delimitating the boundary between China and Pakistan.
3. "Demarcation documents" refer to the demarcation protocol and its appendices constituted after the boundary was demarcated.

4. "Joint inspection documents" refer to the various documents signed after the joint inspections of the boundary, including the Protocol of Joint Inspection and its appendices and other related documents.
5. "Boundary markers" refer to the markers set upon the boundary line or on either side of the boundary line marking the boundary alignment on the spot and the geographical co-ordinates of which are determined and recorded in the demarcation documents or joint inspection documents.
6. "Border areas" refer to the county level administrative areas of both sides adjoining the China-Pakistan boundary line.
7. "Border people" refer to the citizens of the two countries who reside permanently in the county level administrative divisions adjoining the China-Pakistan boundary line.
8. "Competent authorities" refer to the institutions which are established by the respective laws of both sides and resolve related problems according to this Agreement.
9. "Boundary representatives" refer to the personnel appointed by both sides according to their own laws and this Agreement and responsible for the maintenance of order at certain boundary sections and timely coordination of and dealing with boundary incidents.
10. "Boundary incidents" refer to the actions that violate this Agreement and other related boundary agreements, or incidents that occur in the border area of one side causing damage or impact to the other side.
11. "Cross-border waters" refer to the rivers, lakes or other water bodies located at or passing through the boundary line.
12. "Cross-border facilities" refer to the highways, oil and gas pipelines, transmission lines, bridges and

hydrologic monitoring facilities and any other installations.

13. "Aerial craft" refers to any aircraft that get supporting force in the atmosphere from the reaction of air, but not the reaction of air on the earth surface, including planes (inclusive of drones and helicopters) airships and balloons.
14. "Force majeure" refers to the objective circumstances which are unforeseeable, unavoidable and insurmountable.

CHAPTER 2

THE ALIGNMENT OF BOUNDARY LINE AND THE MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARY MARKERS

ARTICLE 2

The Boundary line between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is determined by the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and Government of Pakistan on the Boundary between China's Sinkiang and the Contiguous Areas the Defence of which is under the Actual Control of Pakistan" signed on March 2, 1963.

ARTICLE 3

Both sides determine the alignment of the boundary line and the locations of boundary markers on the spot based on the following demarcation documents and joint inspection documents:

- (i). "The Protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Demarcation of Boundary between China's Sinkiang and the Contiguous Areas the defense of which is under the Actual Control of Pakistan" signed on March 26, 1965;

- (ii). "The Protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the First Joint Inspection of China-Pakistan Boundary" signed on September 13, 1987;
- (iii). Joint inspection documents which will be signed by both sides and come into effect henceforth.

ARTICLE 4

1. Both sides should respect, protect and properly maintain the boundary markers and topographic markers so as to keep the boundary line clear and stable.
2. Both sides should educate and encourage their own border people to support and take part in the protection of boundary and topographic markers.

ARTICLE 5

1. Both sides should carry out maintenance of the boundary markers in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the demarcation and joint inspection documents listed in Article (3) of this Agreement.
2. The division of labor of both sides in doing this job shall be carried out in accordance with the stipulations of the "Protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Demarcation of Boundary between China's Sinkiang and the Contiguous Areas the Defense of which is under the Actual Control of Pakistan" signed on March 26, 1965.

ARTICLE 6

1. Both sides should take measures to safeguard the boundary markers so as to protect them from being damaged, removed or destroyed.

2. (a) When found that the boundary markers are damaged, removed or destroyed, the competent authorities of both sides shall inform each other immediately. The side responsible for the maintenance of the said boundary markers should repair, restore or rebuild it at its original location in a timely way and in the presence of the other side, who should be informed of the work at least 10 days in advance. Representatives of the competent authorities of both sides shall form record after the work is completed (**see Appendix-I**).

(b) If the boundary markers cannot be restored or rebuilt at its original location, the representatives of the competent authorities of both sides shall form record (**see Appendix-II**), explaining the reason and submit the situation to the China-Pakistan Boundary Joint Commission set up according to this Agreement. The Commission will establish another proper location to set up new boundary marker under the premise, that the alignment of the boundary line remains unchanged. The Joint Expert Group of both sides should form record (**see Appendix-III**) after setting up the boundary marker at the new location.

(c) The style, specification, quality and location of the repaired, restored, rebuilt and location-changed boundary markers should meet the requirements stipulated in the demarcation documents or the joint inspection documents. The above-mentioned records, after signing, should be submitted to the China-Pakistan Boundary Joint Commission for the record.

3. Neither side shall change the location of the boundary markers or add boundary markers unilaterally.

4. Both sides shall investigate and affix the responsibility on the personnel who have damaged, removed or destroyed the boundary markers in accordance with their own laws.

CHAPTER 3

JOINT BOUNDARY INSPECTION

ARTICLE 7

1. Both sides shall carry out joint inspection of the boundary according to the stipulations of the boundary Protocol between the two countries.

2. Both sides shall decide through diplomatic channels the starting time and range of the inspection prior to each joint inspection.

3. To carry out joint inspection, both sides shall set up China-Pakistan Boundary Joint Inspection Commission to determine the task, principle, procedure and way of work of joint inspection.

4. Both sides shall sign, after each joint inspection, a joint inspection document, which shall become an additional document to the demarcation documents.

CHAPTER 4

UTILIZATION AND PROTECTION OF THE CROSS-BORDER WATERS

ARTICLE 8

1. Both sides shall utilize and protect the cross-border waters on the basis of respecting each other's rights and interests and in accordance with relevant bilateral agreements and international treaties, in which both sides are involved.
2. Both sides shall take measures to protect the ecological environment of the cross-border waters and their banks so as to prevent and control soil erosion, man-made pollution and other harmful effects.
3. Either side shall make sure that the utilization of the cross-border waters shall not cause heavy losses to the lower reaches.

ARTICLE 9

1. Neither side shall change the shape of the riverbeds of the boundary rivers artificially without the written consent of the competent authorities of the other side.
2. If problems, which may change the riverbed shape and the flowing state of the rivers, affect the utilization of water resources, undermine the ecological environment, damage the boundary markers or infringe upon other interests of both sides, arise in repairing, building, transforming or demolishing any building or facilities (including cross-border facilities) in the cross-border waters or on their banks, both sides shall resolve them by relevant agreements.

ARTICLE 10

The competent authorities of two sides may exchange such information as the discharge and water level of the cross-border waters according to needs.

CHAPTER 5

ACTIVITIES AND MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN BORDER AREAS

ARTICLE 11

1. One side shall not infringe upon the interests of the other side while engaging in industrial, agricultural, animal husbandry and mining pursuits in the vicinity of the boundary line.
2. The competent authorities of both sides shall supervise production activities in the areas close to the boundary and timely inform the other side of the specific timing and venue of the activities that may infringe upon the interest of the other side.
3. Both sides shall take measures to protect the ecological environment of the border areas and forbid the establishment of special storage facilities for dangerous chemicals and places to dispose of hazardous wastes within a range of 10 kms. on their own side of the boundary line.
4. When one side needs to carry blasting operation within a range of 1 km of the boundary line on its own side, the other side shall be informed at least 48 hours in advance, and measures shall be taken to prevent personal safety of the citizens and other interests of the other side from being infringed upon.

5. Mining is forbidden within a range of 2 kms. on either side of the boundary line unless both sides have other agreements.

6. Hunting by opening fire or firing shots are forbidden within 1 km on either side of the boundary line. Shooting towards the boundaries of the other side and cross-border hunting are also forbidden.

7. Both sides shall not check the cross-border migration of wildlife artificially. It shall be resolved by both sides through consultation if the boundary facilities obstruct the cross-border migration of animals.

ARTICLE 12

1. Construction, administration and maintenance of the cross-border facilities are subject to consensus through consultation of the competent authorities of both sides and the China-Pakistan Boundary Joint Commission.

2. The dividing line of the administration of the cross-border facilities on the cross-border waters shall be the centre line, and the median line of the facilities or the axle centre line of the structure, unless both sides have other agreements.

3. The dividing line of the administration of the cross-border facilities shall not affect the alignment of the on-the-spot boundary line.

ARTICLE 13

1. The competent authorities of both sides shall take measures to supervise the livestock raised near the boundary so as to prevent them from entering into the boundaries of the other side.

2. If one side sees the livestock of the other side crossing the border, it shall drive them back on the spot and inform the other side. If they cannot be driven back on the spot, the competent authorities of both sides shall inform each other as soon as possible, take measures to look for, isolate, keep and hand over them as soon as possible, and shall not hide, use, slaughter, trade or possess them in some other ways.

ARTICLE 14

1. If epidemics occur in the border area of one side, such as human infectious disease, animal infectious disease, animal parasitic disease, plant dangerous disease, pest, weeds and other harmful organisms, the competent authorities shall inform the other side as soon as possible and take preventive and curative measures. The competent authorities of the side who is informed of the epidemic shall offer active assistance.

2. The competent authorities of both sides shall enhance cooperation to jointly prevent the cross-border spread of the epidemics and infectious diseases listed in **paragraph (1)**.

3. Both sides may, when necessary, hold consultations on the protection and utilization of border natural resources, and the prevention of the cross-border spread of the above listed epidemic diseases, plant diseases and pests.

ARTICLE 15

When natural disasters (flood, fire, mud-slides, drift ice etc.) occur in border areas, the competent authorities of both sides shall quickly inform each other and take effective measures to prevent the disasters from spreading into the boundaries of the other side. One side shall come to the rescue and help of the other side at their request, when necessary.

ARTICLE 16

1. If one side takes aerial photography of the areas and the facilities or carries out other flights of aerial craft for the purpose of remote sensing survey, on its side, within the range of 25 kms. of the boundary, it shall inform the other side at least 15 days in advance through diplomatic channels **(see Appendix IV)**.

2. If the above-mentioned flight needs entering into the boundaries of the other side, one side shall submit a request to the other side at least 30 days in advance through diplomatic channels **(see Appendix V)** and get its approval. The other side shall give a reply to the above-mentioned request at least 10 days prior to the flight.

ARTICLE 17

1. To make the boundary line easy to recognize, both sides shall not set up new permanent facilities within a range of 20 Meters on either side of the boundary line.
2. The stipulations of paragraph (1) of this Article shall not apply to:

- a. Patrol path, wire entanglement, monitoring and blocking devices;
- b. Port facilities;
- c. Other facilities decided by both sides through consultation

CHAPTER 6

ENTRY-EXIT OF THE BOUNDARY

ARTICLE 18

1. Citizens of the two countries and third country personnel bearing valid travel documents may make exit-entry of the boundary and stay during the determined period.
2. Personnel and their luggage, goods and means of communication and transportation must make their entry / exit at the ports determined by both sides.

ARTICLE 19

1. (a) Relevant personnel of the two countries bearing China-Pakistan Border Pass may go to and carry out activities in the designated areas of the other side through border ports as agreed upon by both sides. The China – Pakistan Border Pass shall be issued and regulated in accordance with existing practice.

(b) When the bearer of the China-Pakistan Border Pass loses it within the territory of the other side, him/her shall timely inform the relevant departments of the country where him/her will be at the moment. The relevant departments of the country shall timely complete the procedures related to the lost documents and provide conditions for him/her to exit the boundary.
2. If one side revises the pattern of the China-Pakistan Border Pass, it shall inform the other side of the revised pattern through diplomatic channels.

3. When personnel of one side carry out activities within the boundaries of the other side, they shall abide by the laws of the country where they stay and their legitimate rights and interests shall be protected.

4. When the competent authorities of one side stop the personnel of the other side from entering or repatriate the personnel of the other side according to its laws, the other side shall offer positive cooperation.

ARTICLE 20

Both sides shall set up border ports and passages for the entry / exit of personnel, goods, and means of communication and transportation and sign a special agreement on their establishment and management.

ARTICLE 21

1. Cross – border highway communication and transportation shall be carried out according to the relevant agreements between the two sides or the competent authorities of both sides, whereas bilateral or multilateral cross-border transportation agreements shall be followed when going to a third country by land.

2. To promote economic development of the border areas, both sides shall encourage facilitation of communication and transportation, which shall follow the relevant agreements.

ARTICLE 22

The simplification of cross-border procedure for the personnel of the two countries building and managing the cross-border facilities, going to or working in a specific place of the border areas, is determined according to the relevant agreements of both sides.

ARTICLE 23

When fire, mudslides, flood, epidemic diseases or other natural disasters occur in border areas, fire fighting or rescue personnel of one side, whose names and IDs are confirmed by the competent authorities of both sides, at the request of the competent authorities of the other side, may cross the boundary in accordance with the time and place agreed upon by the two sides to carry out rescue.

ARTICLE 24

Out of the needs to protect the life and health of human, animal and plant, or because of security, natural disasters or force majeure, either side may impose temporary restrictions on or suspend the entry / exit of personnel, goods and communication and transportation means, of which the competent authorities and local government of the other side shall be informed in advance.

ARTICLE 25

1. Both sides shall strengthen cooperation on maintenance of entry / exit order and legal order of border areas to jointly prevent and crackdown on various cross-border crimes such as terrorist activities, robbery, kidnapping, transportation of and trafficking in arms, ammunition and explosives, counterfeit money making and trafficking, smuggling, drug trafficking, psychiatric chemicals transaction, trafficking in other contraband, trafficking in women and children, illegal entry / exit, stay and employment.
2. To implement the stipulations of paragraph (1) of this Article, both sides and the competent authorities of both sides may sign related agreements, set up contact channels and cooperation mechanism.

CHAPTER 7

Economic Cooperation and Liaison System of the Border Areas

ARTICLE 26

Both sides shall spur local government at all levels of the border areas of the two countries to set up an appropriate liaison system. Contacts shall be conducted in the way of meeting or letter. The subject, time and venue of the meeting shall be determined in advance. The meeting results shall be signed by the local government representative and done in duplicate in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

2. Both sides shall promote official contacts and cooperation between frontier forces, frontier inspection, public security administration, the customs, inspection and quarantine, communication and transportation, trade, agricultural and other departments. The abovementioned departments shall meet at least

once a year and exchange information on their contact persons timely.

3. The lists of administrative divisions of the border areas of the two countries are seen in **Appendix (VI)**. When one side readjusts its administrative divisions, the other side shall be informed timely.

ARTICLE 27

1. Both sides shall promote economic ties, trade and tourism between the border areas, provide facilities for the exchange of personnel and goods and encourage border cooperation of various forms. Both sides or the competent authorities of both sides may sign related agreements in this regard.

2. Both sides shall carry out border trade according to the national laws of their own country. Concrete implementation methods of border trade shall be decided by both sides or the competent authorities of both sides according to their own internal laws and the bilateral agreements.

3. Both sides may open market places or trade areas (points) in the border townships (towns), specific venues of which shall be decided through consultation by the provincial governments of both sides according to the existing laws and regulations of the two countries. Examination of the entry / exit personnel, goods and communication and transportation means shall be done according to their respective internal laws, unless both sides have separate agreements.

4. Both sides shall levy tariff and other taxes on import/ export commodities according to their own internal laws, bilateral agreements and international treaties.

5. Both sides shall ensure and enforce the ban on the import / export of prohibited goods and articles, and on smuggling.
6. Both sides shall take measures to protect precious wild animals and plants and ban illegal trade in wild animal and plant species.
7. The competent authorities of both sides shall strengthen cooperation to jointly crack down on smuggling and fraudulent practices in doing trade.

CHAPTER 8:

Handling of the Boundary Incidents

ARTICLE 28

Boundary representatives or the competent authorities of both sides shall carry out cooperation on the prevention and handling of the boundary incidents:-

- (a) Damaging, dislocating or destroying the boundary markers and other boundary facilities;
- (b) Shooting from the other side of the boundary;
- (c) Infringing upon the life and health of citizens of the other side from one side of the boundary or across the boundary;
- (d) Robbing, swindling, stealing and sabotaging the property within the boundaries of the other side;
- (e) Personnel, livestock and means of communication and transportation (aerial craft, ship and vehicle) cross the boundary or stay illegally;

- (f) Crossing the border illegally to engage in production, mining, hunting or other activities.
- (g) Carrying personnel and transporting goods to cross the border illegally;
- (h) Cross-border crimes such as smuggling drugs, arms, ammunition etc;
- (i) Cross-border spread of fire, flood and other natural disasters;
- (j) Cross-border spread of epidemic diseases of people, livestock and animals, diseases of plant and crop, and pests;
- (k) Personnel of a third country and stateless personnel cross the border illegally;
- (l) Organizing and luring citizens of the other side to cross the border for taking part in gambling;
- (m) Polluting the cross-border waters;
- (n) Other boundary incidents;

ARTICLE 29

1. The boundary representatives and competent authorities of both sides shall jointly take necessary measures to prevent and check personnel's illegal cross-border actions and illegal activities in the border areas.

2. When signs of personnel crossing the border to carry out illegal activities are found, the boundary representatives or competent authorities of both sides shall timely inform each other and take related measures to prevent them from happening.

3. The boundary representatives or competent authorities of both sides shall, within their own territory, investigate the illegal cross-border personnel, ascertain their identities, cross border facts and reasons as soon as possible, and hand them over to the side

where they stayed before crossing the border within 7 days from the date they were detained. The other side shall be informed in advance prior to the hand-over. If the illegal cross-border personnel cannot be handed over or received within the set time, the other side shall be informed of the information about them and the reason.

4. If the illegal cross-border personnel are citizens of the side which detained them, they need not be handed over.

5. If the illegal cross-border personnel have also committed other crimes within the boundaries of the detaining side besides crossing the border, the competent authorities of the side which detained them may detain them within the time needed to investigate and handle their criminal offence according to its internal laws. The boundary representatives or competent authorities of the detaining side shall inform their counterparts of the other side, as soon as possible, of the information about the cross-border personnel, the crimes they have committed within its boundaries, measures taken for them and results of investigation and handling.

6. When handing over the illegal cross-border personnel, the boundary representatives or competent authorities of the detaining side shall provide the boundary representatives of the receiving side with the duplicate or copy of the personnel's cross-border evidence and hand over the communication and transportation means they used in crossing the border, together with their legitimate property that they have brought with them from within the boundaries of the receiving side.

7. The procedure for handing over the illegal cross border personnel shall be decided through consultation between the boundary representatives or competent authorities of both sides. The form of the Hand – Over Letter is seen in **Appendix (VII)**.

ARTICLE 30

1. Both sides shall protect the legitimate rights and interest of the cross-border personnel and shall treat the illegal cross-border personnel in a dignified and humane way.

2. (a) If the illegal cross-border personnel do not pose a direct threat to the life and personal safety of the frontier personnel or others, weapons shall not be used towards them.

(b) Before using weapons towards to illegal cross-border personnel, the frontier personnel shall clearly issue a warning of using weapons and fire a warning shoot.

(c) Using weapons towards the illegal cross-border personnel by the frontier personnel can only be the last resort when all other methods do not work and within the limits of effective checking of the illegal activities.

(d) If the illegal cross-border personnel are injured when caught, the catchers shall timely come to their rescue.

ARTICLE 31

1. When a human dead body which cannot be recognized, is found near the boundary, the boundary representatives or competent authorities of both sides shall inform each other as soon as possible, jointly ascertain its ownership, carry out joint recognition when necessary and discuss hand-over and methods to dispose off it.

2. The procedure for handing over the human dead body shall be decided through consultation by the boundary representatives or competent authorities of both sides. The form of Hand-Over Letter is seen in **(Appendix-VIII)**.

3. When carcasses of livestock that cannot be recognized are found near the boundary, the boundary representatives or competent authorities of both sides shall inform each other in time and dispose off them through consultation according to the actual situation.

4. The human dead bodies and livestock carcasses listed in paragraph 1 and 3 of this Article shall be subject to quarantine and other necessary handling measures.

ARTICLE 32

1. (a) After one side or its competent authority confirms that there is an aerial craft illegally crossing the border and flying into the territorial airspace of its country from that of the other country, it shall immediately inform the other side or its competent authority of the possible type of the cross-border aerial craft and its cross-border time, venue (indicating geographical coordinates), height and flying direction (courses).

(b) The side owning the aerial craft or its competent authority, after receiving the information about the aerial craft crossing the border illegally, should immediately verify the fact of the illegal cross-border and inform the other side or its competent authority of the reason of the illegal cross-border.

(c) If the side owning the aerial craft or its competent authority has no information regarding the aerial craft, it shall inform the other side or its competent authority and take measures to seek the related information.

(d) Both sides or their competent authorities may jointly investigate the reason of the aerial craft illegally crossing the border.

2. The procedure of exchanging information about aerial craft illegally crossing the border shall follow the relevant agreements between both sides or their competent authorities.

ARTICLE 33

1. The boundary representatives or competent authorities of both sides shall jointly investigate and deal with the claims for damages caused by boundary incidents.

2. The boundary representatives or competent authorities of both sides shall also solve the issues regarding the return of property left within the boundaries of the other sides while handling boundary incidents.

CHAPTER 9

The Boundary Representatives and Their Powers, Functions and Working Procedures

ARTICLE 34

1. To maintain the boundary management system and handle the boundary incidents related to this Agreement in time, both sides shall appoint boundary representatives and deputy representatives respectively at corresponding sections of the boundary and inform each other of the appointments of the boundary representatives and their deputies. The sections under the jurisdiction of the boundary representatives and their meeting venues will be decided through diplomatic channels.

2. The boundary representatives of both sides shall carry out their work according to the laws of their own country and this Agreement as well as other bilateral treaties related to the boundary.

3. When the boundary representatives of both sides handle through consultation the boundary incidents which are related to the functions and powers of relevant competent authorities of both sides, personnel of the said authorities shall be drawn into the handling.

4. When the boundary representative is not available, a deputy representative shall be authorized to exercise his powers and perform his functions.

5. A boundary representative may appoint his assistant, secretary, interpreter, liaison officer and other staff.

ARTICLE 35

1. When the boundary representative, deputy representative, assistant boundary representative and other staff members carry out official business related to this Agreement within the boundaries of the other side, their personal safety and the official documents and property they carry shall be inviolable. The communication means and documents they use and personal articles shall be exempted from inspection and examination at entry / exit. The other side shall provide working places, communication means and other necessary assistance.

2. During their stay within the boundaries of the other side, the personnel mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall abide by the laws of the country where they stay.

ARTICLE 36

To maintain the boundary management system and prevent and deal with boundary incidents, the boundary representatives of both sides shall exchange the following information in time.

- a. Situation in the border areas and changes that may possibly take place and have taken place;
- b. Measures taken to maintain the boundary management system and prevent boundary incidents;
- c. Information about possible or preparatory illegal cross-border;
- d. Information about the personnel who attempt to cross the border into the territory of the other side and the cross-border personnel caught within the boundaries of its own side;
- e. Information about the activities of terrorists and separatists in the border areas;
- f. Information about illegal activities such as illegal stay in the border areas.
- g. Other important information related to the implementation of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 37

1. The boundary representatives and deputy representatives carry out their work mainly through talks, meetings and joint investigations.

2. Talks shall usually be held in turn in the territory of the two countries. The results of each working talks shall be made into a summary, which shall be done in duplicate, in the Chinese & English languages and signed by the boundary representatives of both sides. The summary shall reflect process of the talks and the decisions adopted as well as the measures and time limit to implement the decisions.

3. The boundary representatives may also solve the problems by exchanging letters or through other means of communication.

4. The meetings between the assistant boundary representatives can only be held according to the authorization by the boundary representatives. The results of the meeting shall be made into a summary, which shall come into effect after the confirmation of the boundary representatives of both sides.

ARTICLE 38

1. (a) The talks between the boundary representatives shall be held regularly or at the suggestions of one side. The suggestion shall be put forward at least 7 days in advance and the other side shall be informed of the time, venue, subjects and participants of the talks. The other side shall reply within 3 days after receiving the notice and try its best to hold the talks according to the time suggested. If it is not acceptable, alternate time shall be suggested.

(b) The meeting between the assistant boundary representatives may be held at any time according to the actual needs. When the inviting side puts forward a meeting request, the invited side should come to the meeting on time.

2. (a) When the meeting is held on the suggestion of the boundary representative of one side, the boundary representative of the other side shall be present in person.

(b) If the boundary representative of one side is unable to attend the talks because of a business trip, vacation, health or other reasons, the deputy representative may come to the talks instead, of which, however, the boundary representative of the other side shall be informed in advance.

3. No side shall refuse the proposed talks or meeting without sound reason.

4. Meeting and talks shall be held at official working hours in principle and may be held at any time when the situation is critical.

ARTICLE 39

1. (a) With prior consultations, the boundary representatives, deputy representatives and assistant boundary representatives may carry out a joint on-the-spot investigation to handle the boundary incident. Experts, witnesses and victims may be brought along to the scene when necessary.

(b) Results of the investigation shall form a joint record or other document as an Appendix to the related summary. The forms of these documents shall be decided by the boundary representatives through consultations.

2. If the boundary representatives of both sides have different views regarding the cause, process and consequence of the boundary incident under investigation, such differences shall be reflected in the summary or related document.

3. The related expenses for the joint investigation shall be borne by both sides respectively.

ARTICLE 40

1. The boundary representatives of both sides shall implement the resolutions jointly reached on handling the boundary incidents and inform each other in time of the measures taken to implement the said resolutions.

2. If the boundary representatives have not reached consensus on the boundary incident they handled, then the said issue shall be settled through diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE 41

1. The boundary representatives and deputy representatives may cross the boundary by the Certificate of Appointment stipulated by this Agreement (**see Appendix IX**) in order to perform their functions.

2. The assistant boundary representatives, secretaries, interpreters and liaison officers may cross the boundary by the Certificate issued by the boundary representatives (**see Appendix X**).

3. Experts and other personnel needed to clarify certain issues may cross the boundary by the certificate of one-time round trip crossing the China-Pakistan boundary signed and issued by the boundary representatives (**see Appendix XI**).

4. The personnel mentioned in Paragraph 1, 2 and 3 of this Article can only cross the boundary at the place agreed beforehand and the boundary representative of the other side shall be informed of the specific date and time of each cross-border at least 24 hours in advance.

ARTICLE 42

1. The boundary representatives of both sides may, within their functions and powers as determined by this Agreement, jointly decide on the annual plan of joint activities to maintain the boundary management system at the sections under their jurisdiction and execute the plan together with the authorities on boundary administration, representatives of the administrative organs of the border areas as well as related responsible departments.

2. The boundary representatives shall create favourable conditions for frontier forces, frontier inspection, the customs,

inspection and quarantine, communications and transportation, trade and other relevant departments of the two countries to strengthen cooperation on boundary-related issues.

ARTICLE 43

Both sides shall bear the expenses related to the implementation of this Agreement within their own boundaries respectively. The local expenses for meeting or talks shall be borne by the hosting side of the meeting or talks.

ARTICLE 44

1. The handing-over of illegal cross-border personnel, letters, human dead body, cross-border livestock and property must be carried out at the place agreed to by the boundary representatives of both sides. Specific modes of liaison shall be decided through consultation by the boundary representatives of both sides.

2. The handing-over of cross-border personnel and human dead body shall be done by the boundary representatives, deputy representatives or assistant boundary representatives personally. The handing over of letters, cross-border livestock and property may be done by other staff members of both sides entrusted by the boundary representatives.

3. The forms of the hand-over letters of the boundary representative's letters, cross border livestock and property are defined by **Appendix XII, XIII & XIV** of this Agreement.

CHAPTER 10

Implementation Mechanism

ARTICLE 45

To implement this Agreement, both sides shall set up the China-Pakistan Boundary Joint Commission, which shall carry out work in accordance with the Commission Constitution (**Appendix XV**) attached to this Agreement.

CHAPTER 11

Final Provision

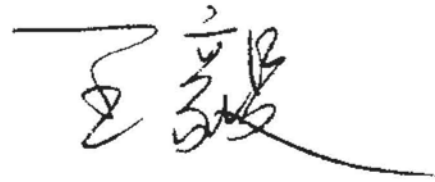
ARTICLE 46

1. All the appendices of this Agreement are the inseparable parts of this Agreement.
2. This Agreement may be amended or supplemented, subject to unanimity reached by both sides through consultation.

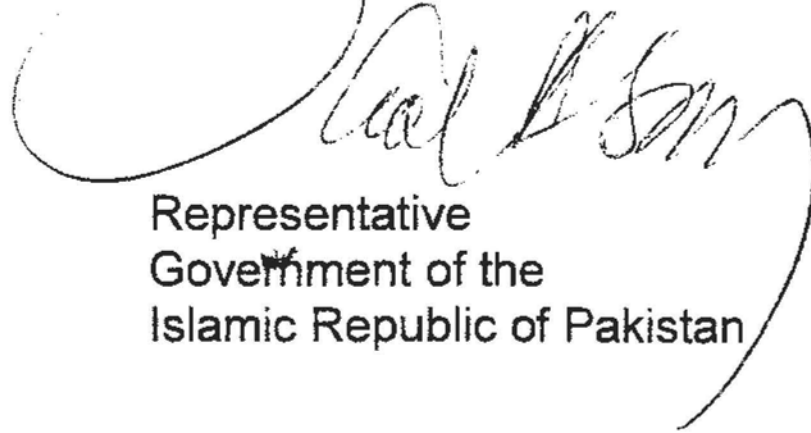
ARTICLE 47

1. Both sides shall notify each other in writing through diplomatic channels that the internal legal procedures for entry into force of this Agreement have been fulfilled. This Agreement shall enter into force on the 30th day from the date the later of these written notifications is sent out.
2. This Agreement shall remain valid for a period of ten years. Unless either side requests in writing the termination of this Agreement six months before its expiration, its validity shall be automatically extended for another ten years and shall thereafter be renewable accordingly.

Done on 22-05-2013 (date, month and year) in Islamabad in duplicate each written in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.



Representative
Government of the
People's Republic of China



Representative
Government of the
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Appendix I

The Form of the Record of the Repair, Restoration and Reconstruction of Boundary Marker No. _____

According to the stipulations of Article _____ of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on _____ (date, month, year), Representative _____ (Name) of _____ (name of the competent authority) of _____ (name of the country) _____ (repaired, restored or rebuilt) Boundary marker No. _____ on _____ (date, month, year) in the presence of Representative _____ (name) of _____ (name of competent authority) of _____ (name of the country).

Boundary Marker No. _____ (to explain the process and reason of the repair, restoration and reconstruction of the boundary marker).

The above-mentioned work is completed according to the stipulations of _____ (name of the demarcation document or the joint inspection document) signed on _____ (date, month, year).

The Record is done in duplicate and in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Representative of

(name of the
competent authority of People's
Republic of China)

(Signatures)

Representative of

(name of the
competent authority of the Islamic
Republic of Pakistan)

(Signatures)

Appendix II

The form of the Record of the Boundary Marker No. --- Which cannot be Restored or Rebuilt at its Original Location after Being Damaged, Moved or Destroyed.

According to the stipulations of Article _____ of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on-----
----- (date, month, year)
representative----- (name) of _____ (name of the competent authority) of _____ (name of the, country), in the presence of Representative _____ (name) of (name of the competent authority) of _____ (name of the country), confirmed that Boundary Marker No. ----- was (damaged, moved or destroyed) and can not be restored or rebuilt at its original location according to the stipulation of _____ (name of the demarcation document or the Joint Inspection Document) signed on ----- (date, month and year).

Boundary Marker No. ---- explain the conditions and reason why it cannot be restored or rebuilt at its original location).

Both sides agreed that they shall report to the China-Pakistan Boundary Joint Commission respectively in this regard.

This record is done in duplicate and in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Representative

(name of the competent authority) People's Republic of China

Representative

(name of the competent authority) Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Appendix III

**The Form of the Record of the Re-erection of Boundary
Marker No.-----
at New Location after Being Damaged, Moved or Destroyed.**

According to the stipulation of Article - of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on----- (date, month and year), and the decision of the China-Pakistan Boundary Joint Commission of----- (date, month and year), Representative ----- (name) of ----- (China or Pakistan) of the Joint Expert Group, in the presence of Representative ----- (name) of----- (Pakistan or China), re-erected at new location the ----- (damaged, moved or destroyed) Boundary marker No.-----

The register (attached) of the re-erected Boundary Marker No. - at new location is drafted according to----- (the demarcation document or the Joint Inspection Document) signed on -----

(date, month, year).

This record is done in duplicate and in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Chinese Representative
of the Joint Expert Group

(signatures)

Pakistani Representative
of the Joint Expert Group

(signatures)

Appendix IV

The Form of the Note Notifying the Aerial Craft Flying in One's Own Side of the Boundary.

----- (Foreign Ministry/Embassy of --(name of the country) presents its compliments to (-----) (Embassy/Foreign Ministry and with reference to Article ----- of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on----- (date, month, year) has the honour to inform the following:

1. Purpose of the flight.
2. Various indexes of the flight.
 - a. Period and specific starting date and time of the flight;
 - b. Flight range, geographical coordinates of entry/exit 25 km regional point and flight directions;
 - c. Flight altitude.
3. Various indexes of the aerial craft;
 - a. Owner;
 - b. Type and model ;
 - c. Colour;
 - d. Identification mark ;
 - e. Fuselage number;
 - f. Call sign ;
 - g. Whether equipped with radar device
4. Various indexes of the camera
 - a. Type and model
 - b. Focal distance.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Appendix V

The Form of the Note Requesting for Agreement to the Aerial Craft Cross- Border Flying.

----- (Foreign Minister/Embassy), of --(name of country) presents its compliments to----- (Embassy/Foreign Ministry) of ---- (name of country) and with reference to Article of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on ----- (date, month, year) has the honour to ask for permission for the following aerial craft to cross the border:

1. Flight purpose;
2. Flight indexes;
 - a. Flight period and specific starting date and time;
 - b. Flight range, geographical coordinates of entry / exit 25 km regional point and flight direction;
 - c. Flight altitude;
 - d. Cross-border place planned in the process of flying (coordinates, residential area or flying sketch map);
 - e. Flight cross-border depth.
3. Aerial Craft indexes:
 - a. Owner;
 - b. Type and model;
 - c. Colour;
 - d. Identification mark;
 - e. Fuselage number;
 - f. Call sign;
 - g. Whether equipped with radar device
4. Camera indexes:
 - a. Type and model
 - b. Focal distance.

----- (Foreign Ministry/Embassy) of ---- (name of country) would be very grateful for the agreement and earliest reply.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Appendix VI

List of Administrative Divisions of the Border Areas

According to the stipulations of Article of the “Agreement between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System” signed on (date, month, and year), the list of Administrative Divisions of the Border Areas is defined as follows:

1. The People’s Republic of China:
Tashkurgan Tajik Autonomous County,
Kashghar Prefecture of Xinjiang Uygur
Autonomous Region;
2. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan:
Gilgit-Baltistan region

Appendix VII

The Form of the Hand-over Letter of Cross-Border Personnel

No : _____
Date : _____
Time : _____
Venue: _____

According to the stipulations of Article- of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on----- (date, month, year) ----- (post, name) handed over and -----(post, name) received the cross-border person ----- (nationality, name, sex, place of birth and date of birth). The said person crossed the border at(name of the place and the number of the boundary marker nearby) on----- (date, month and year) and was caught at- (name of the place and the number of the boundary marker nearby) at----- (time)----- (date, month and year) by ----- (catcher). Cross-border reason -----

In the meantime, the following means of transportation and property were handed over ----- (name, country and main feature). If some means of transportation or property could not be handed over, the reason of which should be explained.

During the handover--- (write down other related issues that need to be explained during the hand over.

This handover letter is done in duplicate and in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Hand-Over person:

(Sign, Seal)

Receiver:

(Sign, Seal)

Appendix VIII

The Form of the Hand-over Letter of Human Dead Body

No :

Date :

Time :

Venue :

According to the stipulation of Article _____ of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on -----(date, month, year), ----- (post, name) handed over and -----(post, name) received human dead bodies _____ (quantity, name, sex and main feature). The above-mentioned human dead bodies were found by (finder) at _____ (name of the place and number of the boundary marker nearby) at _____ (time), _____ (date, month, year),

After confirmation of both sides, the above-mentioned people were citizens of -----(nationality) before their death. The possible reason of their death is-----

In the meantime, the following property were handed over: name, quantity and main feature. If there were some property that could not be handed over, give reasons for that.

During the handover (Write down other related issues that need to be explained.

This handover letter is done in duplicate and in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Hand-over person:
(signature seal)

Receiver:
(signature seal)

Appendix IX

The Form of the Certificate of Appointment of Boundary Representatives and Deputy Representatives.

Front cover : National emblem and country's name.

First page : Certificate of Appointment.

Second page : Photo, seal and holder's signatures

Third page :

According to the stipulations of Article----- of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on ----- (date, month and year), the government of ----- (country's name) appoints ----- (name)-----
—(Boundary Representative/Deputy Representative) of -----
(section's name) of the China-Pakistan boundary -----
(name) is authorized to fulfill the duties stipulated by the aforesaid Agreement and has the right to cross the China-Pakistan boundary and stop over in the border areas of ----- (country's name).

Authorized by -----
(signature)

Seal
(date, month and year)

Fourth page: _____ (corresponding language)
Text of the third page.

Appendix X

The Form of the Certificate for Assistant Boundary Representative, Secretary, Interpreter and Liaison Officer

Front cover : National Emblem and country's name.

First page : Certificate of Appointment.

Second page : Photo, seal and holder's signatures

Third page :

According to the Stipulations of Article -----of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on -----(date, month, year) -----(name) is appointed----- (post) of the Boundary Representative of ----- (section's name) of the China -Pakistan boundary. ----- (Name) is authorized to fulfill, the duties stipulated by the aforesaid Agreement and, therefore, has the right to cross the China -Pakistan boundary and stopover in the border areas of ----- (country's name).

Boundary Representative-----
of----- Section of-----
----- (country's name)
(signature)

Seal
(date, month and year)

Fourth page -----(corresponding language)
Text of the third page\

Appendix XI

The Form of Certificate of One-time Round Trip Crossing the China-Pakistan Boundary.

First page : Certificate of One-Time Round Trip Crossing the China-Pakistan Boundary Second page:

According to the Stipulations of the Article ---- of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on -----(date, month, year), ----- (name) has the right to cross; the China-Pakistan boundary for a one-time round trip at-----section of----- (country's name) and may stop over in the border areas of----- (country's name) from -----(date, month and year) to - (date, month, year).

Boundary Representative----- of -----
Section of -----(country's name)
(signature)

Seal
(date, month, year)

Third page: _____ (corresponding language Text of the second page)

Appendix XII

The Form of the Hand-over Letter of letters

No : _____
Date : _____
Time : _____
Venue: _____

According to the stipulation of Article-- of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on------(date, month and year), -----(post and name) handed over and -----(post, name) received the letter -----(number) from -----Section Boundary Representative of (country's name)-----to-----Section Boundary Representative of -----(country's name).

Both sides confirmed after inspection that the aforesaid letter was sealed in good condition.

This hand-over Letter is done in duplicate and in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Deliverer _____
(signature),

Receiver: _____
(signature)

Appendix XIII

The Form of the Hand-Over Letter of Cross-Border Livestock

No : _____
Date : _____
Time : _____
Venue: _____

According to the stipulation of Article---of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on -----(date, month, year),----- (post, name) handed over and ----- (post name) received the livestock ----- (variety, quantity, sex, hair colour, age, mark and other features) which crossed the border (Time, Venue, and the number of boundary marker nearby) from the territory of ----- (country's name).

During the hand-over -----write down other related issues that needed to be explained at hand-over).

This Hand-over letter is done in duplicate and in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Handed over by: ----
(signature, seal)

Receiver:-----
(signature, seal)

Appendix XIV

The Form of the Property Hand-Over Letter

No : _____
Date : _____
Time : _____
Venue: _____

According to the stipulation of Article --of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" signed on _____(date, month, year), _____(post and name) handed over and _____(post and name) received the property _____(name, quantity and main features).

The aforesaid property was found by _____ (the finder) at _____ (venue and the number of boundary marker nearby) at _____ (time, date, month, year). After confirmation of both sides, the said property belongs to _____ (country's name).

Receiver: ---
(seal, signature)

During the Hand-Over--(write down other related issues that needed to be explained at had-over).

Done in duplicate and in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Handed over by:
(seal, signature)

Constitution of China-Pakistan Boundary Joint Commission

According to the stipulation of Article-- of the "Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Boundary Management System" (hereinafter referred to as the agreement), signed on ----- (date, month, year), the Constitution of China-Pakistan Boundary Joint Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) is defined as follows:

CHAPTER 1

Made-up of the Commission

The Commission shall be made up of a chief representative of appropriate rank and a certain number of delegates appointed by both sides according to the stipulated procedure of their own internal laws. Expert groups may be established under the Commission according to the need of the work. The first appointments should be made within 3 months after this Agreement comes into effect and noticed to each other through diplomatic channels.

The Chief Representatives of the Commission shall be assumed by the leaders of the responsible departments of the Foreign Ministries of the two countries. And the delegates shall be made up of the personnel from the relevant business departments responsible for the work and border local governments at provincial level.

CHAPTER 2

Responsibility of the Commission

The Commission shall carry out its work according to the stipulations of the Agreement and have the following responsibilities:

1. To supervise the implementation of the Agreement;
2. To address the dislocation of the relocation of the boundary markers that can not be restored at their original locations;
3. To appoint representatives in charge of various specific boundary affairs according to the need;
4. To discuss and settle the boundary incidents which the boundary representatives could not settled;

5. To work out differences in explanations of the clauses of the Agreement in the process of implementing the Agreement;
6. To address other important issues related to the maintenance of the China- Pakistan Boundary Management Systems.

CHAPTER 3

Working-Ways of the Commission

1. The Commission shall carry out its work by ways of holding plenary sessions or meetings of the chief representatives. Working results shall be made into a summary, done in duplicate and in the Chinese and English languages, which shall come into effect when signed by the chief representatives of the both sides. If the chief representative of one side is unable to attend the session or meeting, he (or she) should authorize a commission member of its side to sign on his (or her) behalf.

The Commission shall, work out a written decision on the settlement of the issues mentioned in Chapter 2 of this constitution.

The Commission may also carry out their work by letters or other ways decided by both sides through consultation.

CHAPTER 4

Meeting Mechanism of the Commission

1. (a) Meetings of the Commission include plenary session, meeting of the chief representatives and meeting of expert groups.

(b) The Commission plenary session shall be held once a year by turns within the boundaries of both sides. The first Commission plenary session should be held within a year after this Agreement comes into effect. Time, venue and agenda of the session shall be decided through diplomatic channels.

(c) Either side may suggest holding a meeting of the chief representatives when necessary.

(d) Experts of both sides may be invited to attend the plenary session and meeting of the chief representatives when necessary.

(e) Meetings of the expert groups shall be held according to the need of the actual work.

2. Plenary session, meeting of the chief representatives and meeting of expert groups shall be presided over by the side where the meetings are held.
3. The Commission shall work out rules of procedure by itself, which shall come into effect after adopted by the plenary session.
4. Working languages of the Commission are Chinese and English.

CHAPTER 5

Expenses of the Commission

1. Meeting place and means of transportation of the plenary session, meeting of the chief representatives and meetings of the expert groups shall be provided by the side where the meetings are held. And other expenses shall be born by both sides respectively.
2. Other expenses occurred from the Commission shall be executed subject to the suggestion put forward by the plenary session or the meeting of the chief representatives and the approval of the Governments of the two countries.