

# **MINUTES OF CHINA – NEPAL JOINT MEETING ON TRANS – FRONTIER PASTURING BY BORDER INHABITANTS**

A joint meeting between China and Nepal on trans-frontier pasturing by border inhabitants was held in Kathmandu from July 8 to August 30, 1983. Attending the meeting were the Chinese delegation headed by Mr. Ma Muming, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Nepal and the Nepalese delegation headed by Mr. Bir Bahadur Shahi, Acting Secretary of the Home Ministry of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The two sides, in a spirit of friendly cooperation, discussed the questions on trans-frontier pasturing and reached agreement on matters concerning future trans-frontier pasturing. The two sides have agreed that the points agreed upon be put in the Minutes, and that, based on the contents of the Minutes, an agreement on trans-frontier pasturing by border inhabitants will be discussed and concluded by the two sides for implementation. The following are

the points agreed upon by the two sides:

1. Both sides agree that trans-frontier pasturing by border inhabitants should be brought to an end as early as possible. In view of the fact that the border inhabitants in certain areas of both sides find it difficult at present to terminate the practice of crossing the frontier for pasturing in the territory of the other side, the above-mentioned border inhabitants may, from the date of the conclusion of the agreement on trans-frontier pasturing by border inhabitants between the two sides, continue trans-frontier pasturing within a limited period of time set in the agreement. Meanwhile, each side will make efforts to develop its own pasture grounds, make a phased reduction of the number of its livestock for trans-frontier pasturing and completely terminate trans-frontier pasturing when the stipulated time limit expires.

2. Some border inhabitants in Humla, Mustang, Sindhupalchok and Dolakha Districts of Nepal are permitted to cross the frontier for grazing on some of the pasture grounds in China's Burang, Zhongba and Nyalam Counties. Some border inhabitants in Burang County of China are permitted to cross the frontier for grazing on some of the pasture grounds in Nepal's

Darchula, Bajhang and Humla Districts. The particulars such as the names of the villages or places to which the above-mentioned border inhabitants belong, the number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing, the time for trans-frontier pasturing season, the number of years set for the trans-frontier pasturing, the reduced number of livestock for each phase, the names and the extent of the pasture grounds to be used for trans-frontier pasturing etc. are given in the Annex.

3. The border inhabitants should pay compensations for trans-frontier pasturing to the local authorities concerned of the other side according to the following standards:

For each sheep or goat, 100 grams of wool every 4 months and 250 grams over 4 months;

For each yak, cow or bull, 250 grams of butter every month;

For each horse or mule, 1.50 Yuan Renminbi or 12 Nepalese Rupees every trans-frontier pasturing season.

The compensations may also be paid in kind other than the above in equivalent value or in cash.

4. In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the agreement on trans-frontier pasturing, violations

of the agreement will be dealt with by the local authorities concerned of the country to which the pasture grounds belong according to the following principles:

(1) With regard to the livestock in trans-frontier pasturing exceeding the time for the pasturing season as provided for in the Annex, the compensations will be doubled ( $1 \times 2$ ) and the livestock be ordered to leave the territory of the above-mentioned country within a set time.

(2) With regard to the livestock in trans-frontier pasturing going beyond the extent of the pasture grounds as provided for in the Annex, the compensations will be tripled ( $1 \times 3$ ) and the livestock be ordered to return to the above-mentioned pasture grounds within a set time.

(3) With regard to the livestock in trans-frontier pasturing exceeding the number of the livestock as provided for in the Annex, apart from paying the compensations, the livestock will be confiscated in the following percentages and be ordered to leave the territory of the above-mentioned country within a set time:

For yaks, cow, bulls, mules or horses, 1% for the exceeded number between 100 and 500 heads; 2% for that between 500 and 1000

heads;3% for over 1000 heads.

For sheep or goats,2% for the exceeded number between 100 and 500 heads;4% for that between 500 and 1000 heads;6% for over 1000 heads.

(4) The above-mentioned compensations or confiscated livestock may also be paid in kind other than the above in equivalent value or in cash.

5. Trans-frontier pasturing by any person and his livestock that are not included in the border inhabitants permitted for trans-frontier pasturing as prescribed in the Annex, is strictly forbidden. Such illegal activities as hunting, digging medicinal herbs, collecting firewood, felling bamboo, smuggling etc. by the border inhabitants who have crossed the frontier for pasturing are strictly forbidden (with the exception of collecting firewood for daily use by those engaged in trans-frontier pasturing). Offenders will be dealt with by law according to the gravity of each case by the local authorities concerned of the country to which the pasture grounds belong.

6. Immunization measures should be taken in advance for the livestock to be sent for trans-frontier pasturing. Once a contagious disease is discovered, the local authorities concerned of the country to which the

pasture grounds belong will take necessary measures to prevent the spreading of the disease.

7. The two sides guarantee that, after the agreement on trans-frontier pasturing is concluded, the local authorities concerned of the two sides must make the contents of the agreement fully and clearly known to the border inhabitants respectively, earnestly strengthen the administration of the trans-frontier pasturing and strictly guard against occurrence of violations so as to ensure the implementation of the agreement.

8. All written or oral agreements on trans-frontier pasturing concluded in the past between the officials of the two sides will become invalid from the date of the conclusion of the agreement on trans-frontier pasturing by border inhabitants.

Done in duplicate in Kathmandu on September 30, 1983, in the Chinese, Nepalese and English languages, all the three texts being equally authentic.

马牧鸣



Head of the Chinese  
Delegation

Head of the Nepalese  
Delegation

## Annex

This Annex is made in accordance with Article 2 of the Minutes of China-Nepal Joint Meeting on Trans-frontier Pasturing by Border Inhabitants. It includes the names of the villages or places of the border inhabitants of both sides who are permitted to cross the frontier for pasturing, the number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing, the time for trans-frontier pasturing season, the number of years set for trans-frontier pasturing, the reduced number of livestock for each phase, the names and the extent of the pasture grounds to be used for trans-frontier pasturing etc.

### *1. Nepal's Humla District :*

(1) The border inhabitants belonging to Limi Village Panchayat of Nepal's Humla District (including three small villages of Jang, Halji and Til) are permitted to cross the frontier for pasturing.

(2) The number of livestock for the trans-frontier pasturing is 5,000 heads.

(3) The time for each trans-frontier pasturing season is half a year, i. e. , from October 1 to March 31

next year(solar calendar).

(4) The number of years set for trans-frontier pasturing is 5 years, i. e. , starting from October 1, 1983 and ending on March 31, 1988.

(5) The number of livestock will be decreased by 500 heads in 1985, i. e. , from October 1, 1985 onwards, the actual number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing will be 4,500 heads; the number of livestock will be further decreased by 1,000 heads in 1987, i. e. , starting from October 1, 1987 onwards, the actual number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing will be 3,500 heads.

(6) The pasture ground to be used for trans-frontier pasturing in the territory of the Chinese side is Suosidiwu, which is located to the southeast of Huoer District in China's Burang County, starting from Rebu-recuo in the east and ending at Suobulaga in the west; starting from Gongqiong in the south and ending at Bure in the north.

## ***2. Nepal's Mustang District :***

(1) The border inhabitants belonging to Naka and Lohmanthang communities of Nepal's Mustang District are permitted to cross the frontier for pasturing.

(2) The number of livestock for the trans-frontier pasturing is 4,000 heads.

(3) The time for each trans-frontier pasturing season is half a year, i. e. , from November 1 to April 30 next year (solar calendar).

(4) The number of years set for trans-frontier pasturing is 5 years, i. e. , starting from November 1, 1983 and ending on April 30, 1988.

(5) The number of livestock will be decreased by 500 heads in 1985, i. e. , from November 1, 1985 onwards, the actual number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing will be 3,500 heads; the number of livestock will be further decreased by 1,000 heads in 1987, i. e. , from November 1, 1987 onwards, the actual number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing will be 2,500 heads.

(6) The pasture grounds to be used for trans-frontier pasturing in the territory of the Chinese side are Jiaboxukang and Quware, which are located in Zadong District of China's Zhongba County, starting from Jiaboxukang in the north and ending at Banggala in the south; starting from the foot of Bijiula hill in the west and ending at Qukangyi River in the east.

### ***3. Nepal's Sindhupalchok District :***

(1) The border inhabitants belonging to Tato Pani and Phulping Katti Village Panchayats of Nepal's Sindhupalchok District are permitted to cross the frontier for pasturing.

(2) The number of livestock for the trans-frontier pasturing is 500 heads.

(3) The time for each trans-frontier pasturing season is 3 months, i. e. , from July 1 to September 30 in the same year (solar calendar).

(4) The number of years set for trans-frontier pasturing is 3 years, i. e. , starting from July 1, 1984 and ending on September 30, 1986.

(5) The number of livestock will be decreased by 100 heads in 1985, i. e. , from July 1, 1985 onwards, the actual number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing will be 400 heads; the number of livestock will be further decreased by 200 heads in 1986, i. e. , from July 1, 1986 onwards, the actual number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing will be 200 heads.

(6) The pasture grounds to be used for trans-frontier pasturing in the territory of the Chinese side are Narma, Poma, Bangmeilong and Karsa grounds which are located inside Zhangmu District of China's Nyalam

County.

#### *4. Nepal's Dolakha District :*

(1) The border inhabitants belonging to the three village panchayats of Bigu, Allampu and Khopachagu of Nepal's Dolakha District are permitted to cross the frontier for pasturing.

(2) The number of livestock for the trans-frontier pasturing is 100 heads.

(3) The time for each trans-frontier pasturing season is 3 months, i. e. , from July 1 to September 30 in the same year (solar calendar).

(4) The number of years set for trans-frontier pasturing is 3 years, i. e. , starting from July 1, 1984 and ending on September 30, 1986.

(5) The pasture grounds to be used for trans-frontier pasturing in the territory of the Chinese side are Narma, Poma, Bangmeilong and Karsa grounds which are located inside Zhangmu District of China's Nyalam County.

(6) The border inhabitants belonging to Lapche village of Nepal's Dolakha District are permitted to cross the frontier for pasturing.

(7) The number of livestock for the trans-frontier

pasturing is 400 heads.

(8) The time for each trans-frontier pasturing season is 4 months, i. e. , from June 1 to September 30 in the same year (solar calendar).

(9) The number of years set for trans-frontier pasturing is 3 years, i. e. , starting from June 1, 1984 and ending on September 30, 1986.

(10) The pasture grounds to be used for trans-frontier pasturing in the territory of the Chinese side are Qubusang, Pisang, Rangmuding, Jiangzhehagen, Jiangzengdada, Langduore, Songla, Kangbeixiong, Qusongda, Tangsaduobopu and Lamishengkang along the Lapchekongzangbu and Pingbuzangbu Rivers inside Zangdong District of China's Nyalam County.

(11) The number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing in the two different areas of China's Nyalam County by the border inhabitants in the above-mentioned four places of Nepal's Dolakha District is 500 heads. The number of livestock will be decreased by 100 heads in 1985, i. e. , from June 1 or July 1, 1985 onwards, as the case may be, the actual number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing will be 400 heads.

### **5. China's Burang County :**

(1) The border inhabitants of Kejia Xiang in China's Burang County are permitted to cross the frontier to pasture 270 heads of livestock on Nare, Tijama, Chaliskyo, Nurbu, Jagmele and Tophal pasture grounds of Nepal's Humla District.

(2) The border inhabitants of Xide and Kejia Xi-angs in China's Burang County are permitted to cross the frontier to pasture 420 heads of livestock on Saipal (Shabai-Qilin) pasture ground of Nepal's Bajhang District.

(3) The border inhabitants of Chide and Jirang Xi-angs in China's Burang County are permitted to cross the frontier to pasture 210 heads of livestock on the Tinkar pasture ground of Nepal's Darchula District.

(4) The time for each trans-frontier pasturing season is 3 months, i. e. , from June 1 to August 31 in the same year (solar calendar).

(5) The number of years set for trans-frontier pasturing is 5 years, i. e. , starting from June 1, 1984 and ending on August 31, 1988.

(6) The total number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing by the border inhabitants of the above-mentioned three different places will be decreased by

100 heads in 1986, i. e. , starting from June 1, 1986 onwards, the actual number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing will be 800 heads; the number of livestock will be further decreased by 200 heads in 1988, i. e. , starting from June 1, 1988 onwards, the actual number of livestock for trans-frontier pasturing will be 600 heads.

*6. If there is anything unclear regarding the above-mentioned points, a clarification can be achieved through a meeting between the local officials concerned of both sides, if necessary.*