



**RTI matter/ Time Bound**

Government of India  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi

**No. E-551/01/2024-RTI**

**08 February 2024**

**Subject: Information sought under Right to Information Act, 2005**

Please refer to your RTI application Registration No. MOEAF/R/T/24/00037 (& No. MODEF/R/E/24/00333 dated 28.01.2024) which was received by the undersigned CPIO on 30 Jan 2024.

2. With regard to the information sought in respect of Queries No. 1,2&4, under so-called China-Pakistan 'Boundary Agreement' signed in 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms of Indian Territory in Shaksgam Valley from areas illegally occupied Pakistan in Union Territory of Ladakh to China. Government of India has never recognised the so-called Pakistan-China 'Boundary Agreement' of 1963 and consistently maintained that it is illegal and invalid. Further, in the Eastern Sector, China claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian territory under occupation of China in the Union Territory of Ladakh is approximately 38,000 square kilometers. India's consistent and principled position is that Arunachal Pradesh and the entire Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, have been, are and shall be an integral part of India. This fact has been clearly conveyed to Chinese authorities several occasions. MEA has answered several Parliament Questions on this issue which are available in public domain. Copies of two relevant answers, texts of Hon'ble Raksha Mantri's statements in Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha on 15 September 2020 & 11 February 2021, as well as official press releases dated 06 August 2021 and 09 September 2022 are enclosed for your reference.

3. With respect to Query No. 3, two recent Press releases are enclosed for your reference.

4. It is also stated that under the provisions of RTI Act 2005, a CPIO/ Public Authority is under obligation to provide an applicant only that information which exists in records and that which is held by or under the control of that authority.

5. If you are aggrieved with this reply, you may file an appeal to Shri Aniket G. Mandavgane, Director (East Asia) & Appellate Authority, Ministry of External Affairs, South Block, New Delhi -110001, within a month from the date of receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

(Priyanka Sohoni)  
DS (China) & CPIO  
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Copy to:

**US (RTI), JNB, MEA, New Delhi.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2923  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2020**

**BORDER DISPUTE WITH CHINA**

**2923. DR. AMAR SINGH:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of border dispute with China including the present status of the areas under question;
- (b) whether we are holding them as per our claim or not; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the list of areas we are not holding as per our claims?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN]**

(a) to (c) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. In the Eastern sector, China claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian Territory in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. Indian Territory under the occupation of China in the Union Territory of Ladakh is approximately 38,000 square kilometers. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan 'Boundary Agreement' signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 square kilometers of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.

India's consistent and principled position is that Arunachal Pradesh and the entire Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have been, are and shall be an integral part of India. This fact has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 648  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.02.2022**

**SHAKSGAM VALLEY**

648. SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is mulling to ask China to de-facto return India's Shaksgam valley illegally occupied by China since 1963;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of occasions on which India has raised this issue with China?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

[SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN]

(a) to (c) China continues to be in illegal occupation of approximately 38,000 sq. kms. of Indian territory in the Union Territory of Ladakh for the last six decades. Further, under the so-called China-Pakistan 'Boundary Agreement' signed in 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Shaksgam Valley from areas illegally occupied by Pakistan in Union Territory of Ladakh to China.

Government of India has never recognised the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963 and has consistently maintained that it is illegal and invalid. The fact that the entire Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to Pakistani and Chinese authorities several times.

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# Text of Raksha Mantri Shri Rajnath Singh's Statement in Lok Sabha on September 15 Regarding Situation on Eastern Border in Ladakh

Posted On: 15 SEP 2020 3:56PM by PIB Delhi

“Hon’ble Speaker,

1. I rise today to brief this august House about the development on our eastern borders in Ladakh. You are aware that our Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji had visited Ladakh and met our brave soldiers to convey the message of solidarity of the Nation behind their every action. I too have spent some time with our soldiers in Ladakh and I want to tell you that I have felt their indomitable courage, gallant and valor. As you are aware that Col Santosh Babu, along with his 19 brave soldiers, made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of defending the territorial integrity of India. Hon’ble Speaker, this House has paid homage to them by observing two minutes silence yesterday.

2. I would like to take some time first to briefly provide some details of our boundary issue with China. As the House is aware, India and China are yet to resolve their boundary question. China does not accept the customary and traditional alignment of the boundary between India and China. We believe that this alignment is based on well-established geographical principles confirmed by treaties and agreements, as well as historical usage and practice, well-known for centuries to both sides. The Chinese position, however, is that the boundary between the two countries has not been formally delimited, that there exists a traditional customary line formed by the extent of jurisdiction that they claim was exercised historically by each side, and that the two sides have different interpretations of the position of the traditional customary line. The two countries had engaged in discussions during 1950s-60s but these efforts could not yield a mutually acceptable solution.

3. As the House is aware, China continues to be in illegal occupation of approximately 38,000 sq. kms in the Union Territory of Ladakh. In addition, under the so-called Sino-Pakistan 'Boundary Agreement' of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. km. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. China also claims approximately 90,000 sq. kms. of Indian territory in the Eastern Sector of the India-China boundary in Arunachal Pradesh.

4. Both India and China have formally agreed that the boundary question is a complex issue which requires patience and have committed to seeking a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution through dialogue and peaceful negotiations. In the interim, the two sides also agree that maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas is an essential basis for the further development of bilateral relations.

5. I would like to mention here that as yet there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China and there is no common perception of the entire LAC. Therefore, in order to ensure peace and tranquility in the border areas, especially along the Line of Actual Control (LAC), the two countries have concluded a number of agreements and protocols.

6. Under these agreements, the two sides have agreed to maintain peace and tranquility along the LAC without prejudice to their respective positions on the alignment of the LAC as well as on the boundary question. It is on this basis, that our overall relations also saw considerable progress since 1988. India's position is that while bilateral relations can continue to develop in parallel with discussions on resolving the boundary question, any serious disturbance in peace and tranquility along the LAC in the border areas is bound to have implications for the positive direction of our ties.

7. A key element of both the 1993 and the 1996 Agreements is that the two sides will keep their military forces in the areas along the Line of Actual Control to a minimum level. These agreements also mandate that pending an ultimate solution to the boundary question, the two sides shall strictly respect and observe the Line of Actual Control. Furthermore in these agreements, India and China also committed to clarification and confirmation of the Line of Actual Control to reach a common understanding of the alignment. Thus, in late 1990s and upto 2003, the two sides engaged in an exercise to clarify and confirm the LAC. But, thereafter the Chinese side did not show a willingness to pursue the LAC clarification exercise. As a result, there are some areas where the Chinese and Indian perceptions of LAC overlap. In these areas, as also with other sections of the border areas, the various agreements govern the manner in which troops of both sides should operate and deal with situations of face-offs to maintain peace and tranquility.

8. Before I apprise the House of the current developments, let me inform that the Government has an elaborate and time tested coordination mechanism amongst different intelligence agencies including intelligence units of the Central Police Forces and the three armed forces. The technical and human intelligence is continuously gathered in a well coordinated manner. It is shared with the armed forces which help them in taking decisions.

9. Let me now apprise the House of the developments this year. Since April, we had noticed a buildup of troops and armaments by the Chinese side in the border areas adjacent to Eastern Ladakh. In early May, the Chinese side had taken action to hinder the normal, traditional patrolling pattern of our troops in the Galwan Valley area, which resulted in a face-off. Even as this situation was being addressed by the Ground Commanders as per the provisions of our bilateral agreements and protocol, in mid-May the Chinese side made several attempts to transgress the LAC in other parts of the Western Sector. This included Kongka La, Gogra and North Bank of Pangong Lake. These attempts were detected early and consequently responded to appropriately by our armed forces.

10. We made it clear to the Chinese side both through diplomatic and military channels that China was, by such actions, attempting to unilaterally alter the status quo. It was categorically conveyed that this was unacceptable.

11. Given the growing friction along the LAC, the Senior Commanders of the two sides in a meeting on June 6 2020 agreed on a process of disengagement that involved reciprocal actions. Both sides also agreed to respect and abide by the LAC and not undertake any activity to alter the status quo. However in violation of this the Chinese side created a violent face off on June 15th at Galwan. Our brave soldiers laid down their lives and also inflicted costs including casualties on the Chinese side,

12. The conduct of our armed forces throughout these incidents shows that while they maintained "Sayyam" in the face of provocative actions, they also equally displayed "Shaurya" when required to protect the territorial integrity of India. I would like the House to join me in recognizing the courage and valour of our soldiers, who undergo immense hardship in the most difficult conditions to keep us all safe and secure.

13. While no one should doubt our determination to safeguard our borders, India believes that mutual respect and mutual sensitivity are the basis for peaceful relations with neighbours. As we want to resolve the current situation through dialogue, we have maintained diplomatic and military engagement with the Chinese side. In these discussions, we have maintained the three key principles that determine our approach: (i) both sides should strictly respect and observe the LAC; (ii) neither side should attempt to alter the status quo unilaterally; and (iii) all agreements and understandings between the two sides must be fully abided by in their entirety. The Chinese side, on its part, took the position that the situation should be handled in a responsible manner and ensure peace and tranquility as per bilateral agreements and protocol.

14. Even as these discussions were going on, the Chinese side again engaged in provocative military manoeuvres on the night of 29th and 30th August in an attempt to change the status quo in the South Bank area of Pangong Lake. But yet again, timely and firm actions by our armed forces along the LAC prevented such attempts from succeeding.

15. As is clear from these events, the Chinese actions reflect a disregard of our various bilateral agreements. The amassing of the troops by China goes against the 1993 and 1996 Agreements. Respecting and strictly observing the Line of Actual Control is the basis for peace and tranquility in the border areas and explicitly recognized in both 1993 and 1996 agreements. While our armed forces abide scrupulously by it, this has not been reciprocated by the Chinese side. Their actions have led to face-offs and frictions from time to time along the LAC. As I mentioned earlier, the agreements have detailed procedures and norms to deal with the situation of face-offs. However, in the recent incidents, this year, the violent conduct of Chinese forces has been in complete violation of all mutually agreed norms.

16. As of now, the Chinese side has mobilized a large number of troops and armaments along the LAC as well as in the depth areas. There are several friction areas in Eastern Ladakh including Gogra, Kongka La and North and South Banks of the Pangong Lake. In response to China's actions, our armed forces have also made appropriate counter deployments in these areas to ensure that India's security interests are fully protected. The House should have full confidence that our armed forces will always rise to the challenge and do us all proud. This is still an ongoing situation and obviously involves sensitive operational issues. I would, therefore, not be able to give more details in public and I am confident about the understanding of the House in this regard.

17. This rapid deployment by our armed forces including ITBP has taken place in a challenging time of COVID-19. Their efforts need to be appreciated. It has also been made possible by the high importance that the Government has placed for developing border infrastructure in the last few years. The House is aware that over the last many decades, China had undertaken significant infrastructure construction activity that enhanced their deployment capabilities in the border areas. However, in response, our Government too has stepped up the budget for border infrastructure development to about double the previous levels. As a result, more roads and bridges have been completed in the border areas. This has not only provided much needed connectivity to the local population, but has also provided better logistical support for our armed forces, enabling them to be more alert in the border areas and respond more effectively where required. In the coming years too, the Government remains committed to this objective.

Hon'ble Speaker,

18. I would like to emphasize, that India remains committed to resolving the current issues in our border areas through peaceful dialogue and consultations. It was in pursuit of this objective that I met my Chinese counterpart on 4th September in Moscow and had an in-depth discussion with him. I conveyed in clear terms our concerns related to the actions of the Chinese side, including amassing of large number of troops, their aggressive behavior and attempts to unilaterally alter the status quo that were in violation of the bilateral agreements. I also made it clear that even as we wanted to peacefully resolve the issue and would

like the Chinese side to work with us, there should also be no doubt about our determination to protect India's sovereignty and territorial integrity. My colleague, Shri Jai Shankar, the External Affairs Minister, has thereafter met the Chinese Foreign Minister in Moscow on 10th September. The two have reached an agreement that, if implemented sincerely and faithfully by the Chinese side, could lead to complete disengagement and restoration of peace and tranquility in the border areas.

19. As the Members are aware, in the past too we have had situations of prolonged stand-offs in our border areas with China which have been resolved peacefully. Even though the situation this year is very different both in terms of scale of troops involved and the number of friction points, we do remain committed to the peaceful resolution of the current situation. At the same time, the House can be assured that we remain prepared to deal with all contingencies.

20. Hon'ble Speaker this House has had a glorious tradition that whenever the country is faced with a challenge, this House has always exhibited its strength and unity towards the resolve and determination of our Armed Forces. This House has also reposed its full confidence in the indomitable spirit, gallantry and bravery of our Armed Forces deployed on our borders.

21. I can assure you that the morale and motivation of our Armed Forces is very high. The reassuring visit by our PM has ensured that our commanders and soldiers understand that the entire nation stands behind them in support of the just cause of defending our territorial integrity. They are accordingly being provisioned with suitable clothing, habitat and the required defence wherewithal. The determination of our troops is praise worthy. They are capable of serving at forbidding altitudes with scarce oxygen and in extremely cold temperatures, something that they have effortlessly done over the last many years on Siachen, and Kargil.

22. I will not hesitate to share with this august House that we are facing a challenge in Ladakh and I urge the House to pass a resolution in support of our Armed Forces who have been defending our motherland at great heights and most inclement weather conditions in Ladakh for our safety and security. This is a time when this august House has to come together and reiterate confidence and faith in the valour of the brave armed forces and support them in the mission that they have undertaken to protect the territorial integrity of our motherland.

Jai Hind."

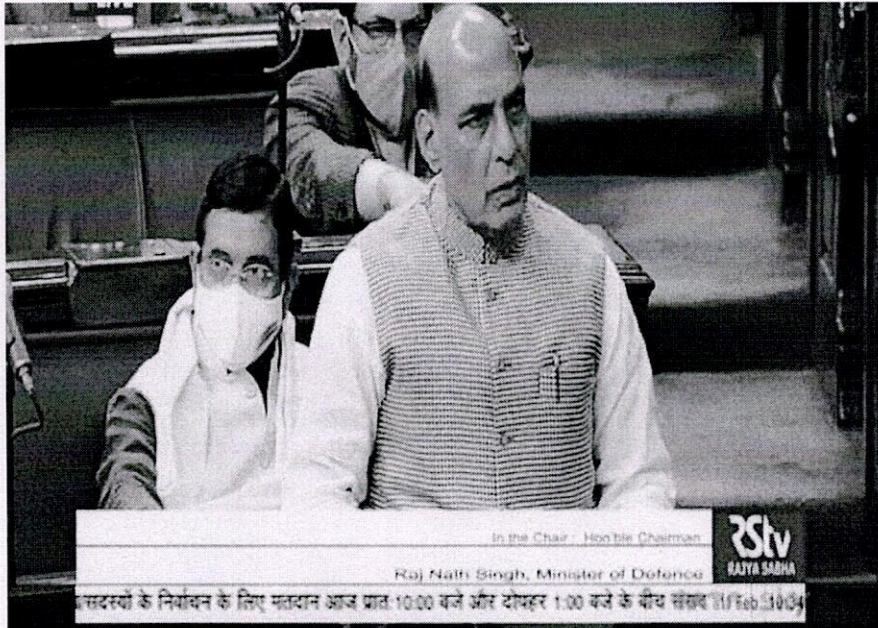
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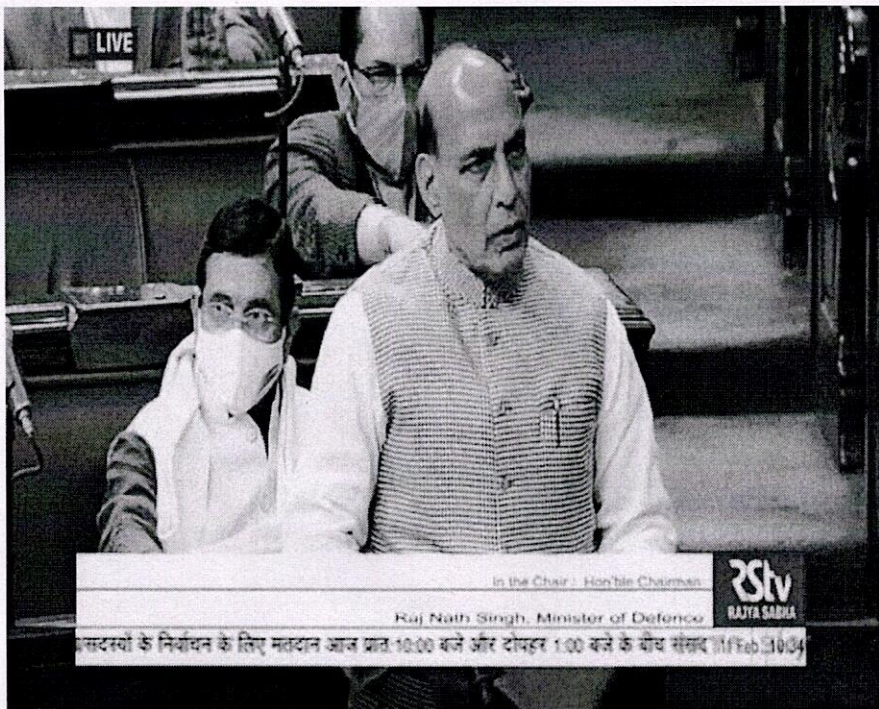
## Rajnath Singh

Defence Minister of India



### Raksha Mantri Shri Rajnath Singh's statement in Rajya Sabha on 'Present Situation in Eastern Ladakh

Editor February 11, 2021



Hon'ble Chairman,

The House would recall that I had made a detailed statement on the developments in the India-China border areas in Eastern Ladakh during the last session in September last year. I had highlighted that the Chinese side had since April/May 2020 amassed large number of troops and armaments in the border areas adjacent to Eastern Ladakh. It had also made several attempts to transgress the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in various parts. These actions of the Chinese side had been detected and



appropriately responded to by our armed forces. The House and the Nation had also paid homage to the brave Indian soldiers who had made the supreme sacrifice and laid down their lives in the cause of defending the territorial integrity of India. I would today like to apprise the House of certain important developments since then.

Since last September, both sides have maintained communication with each other through military and diplomatic channels. Our objective was to effect disengagement and maintain status quo along the LAC so as to restore peace and tranquility.

Let me briefly recapitulate the main aspects of the situation on the ground. As the House is aware, China illegally occupied approximately 38,000 sq. kms in the Union Territory of Ladakh, mainly during the 1962 conflict. In addition, under the so-called Sino-Pakistan 'Boundary Agreement' of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. China, thus is in illegal occupation of more than 43,000 sq. kms of Indian territory. It also claims approximately 90,000 sq. kms. of Indian territory in the Eastern Sector of the India-China boundary in Arunachal Pradesh. India has never accepted this illegal occupation of our territory or the unjustified claims.

I would like to add here that India has consistently maintained that while bilateral relations can develop in parallel with discussions on resolving the boundary question, any serious disturbance in peace and tranquility along the LAC in the border areas is bound to have adverse implications for the direction of our bilateral ties. The Chinese side is well aware of our position. In fact, various high level Joint Statements have acknowledged this point that maintenance of peace and tranquility along the LAC in the border areas is a fundamental premise for development of relations.

The actions by the Chinese side since last year have seriously disturbed peace and tranquility. Consequently they have also had an impact on the overall relationship. In our various high level interactions with the Chinese side, including in my own meeting with Chinese Defence Minister last September, my colleague the External Affairs Minister Shri Jaishankarji's meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister and NSA Shri Doval's conversation with his Chinese counterpart, we have made it clear that the foremost need was to ensure disengagement in all the friction points along the LAC in the Western Sector so as to help restore peace and tranquility.

**Hon'ble Chairman,**

I had apprised the House last year that there were several friction areas in Eastern Ladakh along the LAC. In addition, the Chinese side had mobilized a large number of troops and armaments along the LAC as well as in the depth areas. Our armed forces too had made adequate and effective counter deployments in these areas to ensure that India's security interests were fully protected.

I am proud to say that our Armed Forces have responded to the challenges posed by the unilateral Chinese action and have shown valour and courage on both South and North bank of Pangong Tso. Many strategically important points were identified and our troops positioned themselves at those Hill Tops and at locations which were very important from our point of view. It is because of this great bravery of our Armed Forces in the face of harsh adverse climatic conditions that we maintained the edge. Our Armed Forces proved yet again that territorial integrity of our country remains safe in their hands and their grit and determination to safeguard our borders is unwavering.

Over the last year, we have maintained diplomatic and military engagement with the Chinese side. In these discussions, we have maintained the three key principles that determine our approach: (i) both sides should strictly respect and observe the LAC; (ii) neither side should attempt to alter the status quo unilaterally; and (iii) all agreements and understandings between the two sides must be fully abided by in their entirety. To ensure disengagement in friction points along the LAC, it was our view that troops of both sides, who are now in close proximity, should vacate the forward deployments made in 2020 and return to the permanent and accepted bases.

**Hon'ble Chairman,**

Our approach and strategy for negotiations with the Chinese side has been guided at the highest level by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's resolve that we will not give even an inch of Indian territory. Our tenacity and approach during talks have yielded results.

Since September 2020, based on the policy guidance, military and diplomatic officials of both sides have met several times to work out a mutually acceptable solution for disengagement. Till date, there have been 9 rounds of meetings of the Senior Commanders of both sides. Diplomatic talks have continued in parallel under the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs (WMCC).

**Hon'ble Chairman,**

I am happy to inform the House today that as a result of our well thought out approach and sustained talks with the Chinese side, we have now been able to reach an agreement on disengagement in the North and South Bank of the Pangong Lake. It has also been agreed to convene the next meeting of the Senior Commanders within 48 hours after the complete disengagement in the Pangong Lake area so as to address and resolve all other remaining issues.

The agreement that we have been able to reach with the Chinese side for disengagement in the Pangong lake area envisages that both sides will cease their forward deployments in a phased, coordinated and verified manner. The Chinese side will keep its troop presence in the North Bank area to east of Finger 8. Reciprocally, the Indian troops will be based at their permanent base at Dhan Singh Thapa Post near Finger 3. A similar action would be taken in the South Bank area by both sides. These are mutual and reciprocal steps and any structures that had been built by both sides since April 2020 in both North and South Bank area will be removed and the landforms will be restored. It has also been agreed to have a temporary moratorium on military activities by both sides in the North Bank, including patrolling to the traditional areas. Patrolling will be resumed only when both sides reach an agreement in diplomatic and military talks that would be held subsequently. The implementation of this agreement has started yesterday in the North and South Bank of the Pangong Lake. It will substantially restore the situation to that existing prior to commencement of the standoff last year.

13. I want to assure this House that in these talks we have not conceded anything. The House should also know that there are still some outstanding issues with regard to deployment and patrolling at some other points along the LAC in Eastern Ladakh. These will be the focus of further discussions with the Chinese side. We have agreed that both sides should achieve complete disengagement at the earliest and abide fully by the bilateral agreements and protocols. By now, the Chinese side is also fully aware of our resolve. It is therefore our expectation that the Chinese side will work with us in full sincerity to resolve these remaining issues.

**Hon'ble Chairman,**

I would like this House to join me in paying gratitude to our armed forces who have shown grit and resolve under these extremely harsh climatic conditions of Ladakh which has resulted in the present agreement. Our Nation will always remember the sacrifices made by our brave soldiers which has been the foundation of this disengagement at Pangong Tso Lake.

**Hon'ble Chairman,**

I am confident that this entire House, irrespective of political affiliations, is united together for upholding our sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and national security. And further, this House is one in sending out the same message demonstrating the strength and unity of our Nation to the entire world.

Jai Hind.

# PRESS RELEASE :DISENGAGEMENT AT PP 17A

Posted On: 06 AUG 2021 5:04PM by PIB Delhi

1. As conveyed earlier this week, the twelfth round of talks between the Corps Commanders of India and China were held on 31 July 2021 at Chushul Moldo Meeting Point in Eastern Ladakh.
2. The two sides had a candid and in-depth exchange of views on resolution of remaining areas related to disengagement along the Line of Actual Control in the Western Sector of India-China border areas. As an outcome of the meeting, both sides agreed on disengagement in the area of Gogra. The troops in this area have been in a face-off situation since May last year.
3. As per the agreement, both sides have ceased forward deployments in this area in a phased, coordinated and verified manner. The disengagement process was carried out over two days i.e. 04 and 05 August 2021. The troops of both sides are now in their respective permanent bases.
4. All temporary structures and other allied infrastructure created in the area by both sides have been dismantled and mutually verified. The landform in the area has been restored by both sides to pre-stand off period.
5. This agreement ensures that the LAC in this area will be strictly observed and respected by both sides, and that there is no unilateral change in status quo.
6. With this one more sensitive area of face-off has been resolved. Both sides have expressed commitment to take the talks forward and resolve the remaining issues along the LAC in the Western Sector.
7. The Indian Army along with ITBP is totally committed to ensure the sovereignty of the nation and maintain peace & tranquility along the LAC in the Western Sector.

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SC,VBY

(Release ID: 1743220)

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**Ministry of External Affairs**  
Government of India

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## Official Spokesperson's response to media queries on disengagement at area Gogra-Hot Springs (PP-15)

September 09, 2022

In response to media queries on disengagement at area Gogra-Hot Springs (PP-15), the Official Spokesperson, Shri Arindam Bagchi said:

"The sixteenth round of talks between the Corps Commanders of India and China was held at Chushul Moldo Meeting Point on 17 July 2022. Since then, the two sides had maintained regular contact to build on the progress achieved during the talks to resolve the relevant issues along the LAC in the Western Sector of India-China border areas.

As a result, both sides have now agreed on disengagement in the area of Gogra-Hot Springs (PP-15).

As per the agreement, the disengagement process in this area started on 08 September 2022 at 0830 hrs and will be completed by 12 September 2022. The two sides have agreed to cease forward deployments in this area in a phased, coordinated and verified manner, resulting in the return of the troops of both sides to their respective areas.

It has been agreed that all temporary structures and other allied infrastructure created in the area by both sides will be dismantled and mutually verified. The landforms in the area will be restored to pre-stand-off period by both sides.

The agreement ensures that the LAC in this area will be strictly observed and respected by both sides, and that there will be no unilateral change in status quo.

With the resolution of stand-off at PP-15, both sides mutually agreed to take the talks forward and resolve the remaining issues along LAC and restore peace and tranquility in India-China border areas."

New Delhi

September 09,2022

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## 20th round of India-China Corps Commander Level Meeting

 October 11, 2023


The 20th round of India-China Corps Commander Level Meeting was held at Chushul-Moldo border meeting point on the Indian side on 9-10 October 2023.


The two sides exchanged views in a frank, open and constructive manner for an early and mutually acceptable resolution of the remaining issues along the LAC in the Western Sector, in accordance with the guidance provided by the national leadership of the two countries, and building on the progress made in the last round of Corps Commanders' Meeting held on 13-14 August 2023.


They agreed to maintain the momentum of dialogue and negotiations through the relevant military and diplomatic mechanisms. They also committed to maintain peace and tranquility on the ground in the border areas in the interim.


**New Delhi**


**October 11, 2023**


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
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
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## 28th Meeting of the Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs (WMCC)

 November 30, 2023


The 28th Meeting of the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs (WMCC) was held on 30 November 2023. Joint Secretary (East Asia) from Ministry of External Affairs led the Indian delegation and Director-General, Boundary & Oceanic Affairs of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs led the Chinese delegation.


2. The two sides reviewed the situation along the LAC in the Western Sector of the India-China border areas, and engaged in an open, constructive and in-depth discussion of proposals to resolve the remaining issues and achieve complete disengagement in Eastern Ladakh. They further agreed on the need to maintain peace and tranquility along the border areas, ensure a stable situation on the ground and avoid any untoward incident.


3. The two sides agreed to continue dialogue through military and diplomatic channels and hold the next round of the Senior Commanders' Meeting at the earliest in order to achieve the above objective.


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
November 30, 2023


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
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
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## RTI REQUEST DETAILS (आरटीआई अनुरोध विवरण)

<b>Registration Number</b> (पंजीकरण संख्या) :	MOEAF/R/T/24/00037	<b>Date of Receipt</b> (प्राप्ति की तारीख) :	30/01/2024
<b>Transferred From (से स्थानांतरित):</b>	Department of Defence on 30/01/2024 With Reference Number : MODEF/R/E/24/00333		
<b>Remarks(टिप्पणी) :</b>	Closely related to MEA.		
<b>Type of Receipt (रसीद का प्रकार) :</b>	Electronically Transferred from Other Public Authority	<b>Language of Request (अनुरोध की भाषा) :</b>	English
<b>Status (स्थिति)(Rural/Urban) :</b>	Urban	<b>Education Status :</b>	
<b>Requester Letter Number(निवेदक पत्र संख्या) :</b>	Details not provided	<b>Letter Date :</b>	Details not provided
<b>Is Requester Below Poverty Line ? (क्या आवेदक गरीबी रेखा से नीचे का है?) :</b>	No	<b>Citizenship Status (नागरिकता)</b>	Indian
<b>Amount Paid (राशि का भुगतान) :</b>	0 (Received by Department of Defence) (original recipient)	<b>Mode of Payment (भुगतान का प्रकार)</b>	Payment Gateway
<b>Does it concern the life or Liberty of a Person? (क्या यह किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन अथवा स्वतंत्रता से संबंधित है?) :</b>	No(Normal)	<b>Request Pertains to (अनुरोध निम्नलिखित संबंधित है) :</b>	DS (China), Ms. Priyanka Sohoni
<b>Information Sought (जानकारी मांगी):</b>	<p>Request for Information under the Right to Information Act,2005</p> <p>I am writing this letter under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, seeking information regarding the recent reports indicating territorial changes and loss of patrolling points in Eastern Ladakh, allegedly involving China. It has come to public attention that China may have taken control of around 2000 square kilometers of land and occupied 26 patrolling points in the Eastern Ladakh region of India. please answer my following points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confirmation or denial of reports suggesting that China has taken control of approximately 2000 square kilometers of land in Eastern Ladakh.</li> <li>2. Confirmation or denial of reports indicating the loss of 26 patrolling points in Eastern Ladakh to Chinese forces.</li> <li>3.Any available information on the current status of the situation in Eastern Ladakh and steps taken by the government to address any such</li> </ol>		



territorial changes.

4. Any relevant documents, reports, or correspondence exchanged between the government and the concerned authorities regarding the situation in Eastern Ladakh.

Request for Information under the Right to Information Act, 2005  
I am writing this letter under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, seeking information regarding the recent reports indicating territorial changes and loss of patrolling points in Eastern Ladakh, allegedly involving China. It has come to public attention that China may have taken control of around 2000 square kilometers of land and occupied 26 patrolling points in the Eastern Ladakh region of India. please answer my following points

**Original RTI Text (मूल  
आरटीआई पाठ):**

1. Confirmation or denial of reports suggesting that China has taken control of approximately 2000 square kilometers of land in Eastern Ladakh.

2. Confirmation or denial of reports indicating the loss of 26 patrolling points in Eastern Ladakh to Chinese forces.

3. Any available information on the current status of the situation in Eastern Ladakh and steps taken by the government to address any such territorial changes.

4. Any relevant documents, reports, or correspondence exchanged between the government and the concerned authorities regarding the situation in Eastern Ladakh.

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**ACTION HISTORY OF RTI REQUEST No.MODEF/R/E/24/00333**

**Applicant Name**

**Text of Application**

Request for Information under the Right to Information Act,2005 I am writing this letter under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, seeking information regarding the recent reports indicating territorial changes and loss of patrolling points in Eastern Ladakh, allegedly involving China. It has come to public attention that China may have taken control of around 2000 square kilometers of land and occupied 26 patrolling points in the Eastern Ladakh region of India. please answer my following points 1. Confirmation or denial of reports suggesting that China has taken control of approximately 2000 square kilometers of land in Eastern Ladakh. 2. Confirmation or denial of reports indicating the loss of 26 patrolling points in Eastern Ladakh to Chinese forces. 3.Any available information on the current status of the situation in Eastern Ladakh and steps taken by the government to address any such territorial changes. 4. Any relevant documents, reports, or correspondence exchanged between the government and the concerned authorities regarding the situation in Eastern Ladakh.

**Reply of Application**

SN.	Action Taken	Date of Action	Action Taken By	Remarks
1	RTI REQUEST RECEIVED	28/01/2024	Nodal Officer	
2	REQUEST TRANSFERRED TO OTHER PUBLIC AUTHORITY	30/01/2024	Nodal Officer	1) Ministry of External Affairs : Closely related to MEA.

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Sun Jan 28

were taken captive on both sides and released in the coming few days while official sources on both sides went on to deny this.<sup>[25][38][49]</sup> On 7 September, for the first time in 45 years, shots were fired along the LAC, with both sides blaming each other for the firing.<sup>[50][61]</sup> Indian media also reported that Indian troops fired warning shots at the PLA on 30 August.<sup>[52]</sup>

Partial disengagement from Galwan, Hot Springs, and Gogra occurred in June–July 2020 while complete disengagement from Pangong Lake north and south bank took place in February 2021.<sup>[53][54]</sup> Following disengagement at Gogra in August 2021, Indian analysts pointed out that the LAC has shifted westwards at patrol point 17A (PP 17A).<sup>[55][56]</sup>

Amid the standoff, India reinforced the region with approximately 12,000 additional workers, who would assist India's Border Roads Organisation in completing the development of Indian infrastructure along the Sino-Indian border.<sup>[57][58][59]</sup> Experts have postulated that the standoffs are Chinese pre-emptive measures in responding to the Darbuk–Shyok–DBO Road infrastructure project in Ladakh.<sup>[60]</sup> China has also extensively developed its infrastructure in these disputed border regions and is continuing to do so.<sup>[61][62]</sup> The revocation of the special status of Jammu and Kashmir, in August 2019, by the Indian government has also troubled China.<sup>[63]</sup> However, India and China have both maintained that there are enough bilateral mechanisms to resolve the situation.<sup>[64][65]</sup> This includes multiple rounds of colonel, brigadier, and major general rank dialogue, special representatives' meetings,<sup>[67][68]</sup> meetings of the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on China-India Border Affairs' (WMCC),<sup>[69][70]</sup> and meetings and communication between their respective foreign and defense ministers.<sup>[71]</sup> On 12



A CIA map of Kashmir with red circles marking the rough locations of the conflicts near the Galwan Valley (top), Spangur Tso and Pangong Tso (bottom). One section of the Pangong Tso-Chushul skirmish area along the LAC via NASA WorldWind.

<b>Date</b>	5 May 2020 – 20 January 2021 (8 months, 2 weeks and 1 day)
<b>Location</b>	Line of Actual Control (LAC), Sino-Indian border
<b>Result</b>	2,000 sq km of Indian land ceded to China since June 2020. <sup>[1][2][3][4][5][6][7]</sup>

Belligerents	
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> India	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> China
<b>Commanders and leaders</b>	
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Ram Nath Kovind	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Xi Jinping
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Narendra Modi	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Li Keqiang
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Rajnath Singh	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Wei Fenghe
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Bipin Rawat	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Xu Qilang
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Manoj Mukund Naravane	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Zhang Youxia
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Karambir Singh	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Li Zuocheng
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> R. K. S. Bhaduria	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Han Weiguo
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Yogesh Kumar Joshi	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Ding Laihong
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Ajit Kumar Pijel	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Zhao Zongqi <sup>[18]</sup>
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Balakrishnan Suresh	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Zhang Xudong <sup>[19][20]</sup>
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Vivek Ram Chaudhari <sup>[8]</sup>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Wang Qiang <sup>[18]</sup>
<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Manoj Kumar Sankar <sup>[10]</sup>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Yu Chibao <sup>[18]</sup>

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