List of Agreements/MoUs signed between India and Myanmar in

 Chronological Order

1951  Treaty of Friendship.
1967  Land Boundary De-limitation Agreement.
1970  India - Myanmar Trade Agreement.
1979  Air Transport Agreement.
1986  Agreement on De-limitation of Maritime Boundary in the Andaman Sea, in the Coco Channel and in the Bay of Bengal.
1993  Agreement for Mutual Co-operation for Reducing Demand and Preventing Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Related Matters.
1993  Tripartite Agreement between India, Myanmar and Thailand on the Tri-junction Point in the Andaman Sea.
1994  (i)  Agreement on Border Trade.
     (ii) Agreement Cooperation between Civilian Border Authorities.
1995  India - Myanmar Civil Aviation Agreement.
1997  MoU on Cooperation in the Development of Roads in Myanmar along the Myanmar - India Border.
1998  (i)  Credit Agreement.
     (ii)  MoU on Cooperation in the Development of Roads in Myanmar along the Myanmar - India Border.
1999  Agreement on Cooperation in the Fields of Science and Technology.
2000  
(i) MoU on Banking Arrangements between the United Bank of India (UBI) and the Myanmar Economic Bank (MEB)

2001  
(i) Agreement of Cultural Cooperation  
(ii) MoU on maintenance of Tamu-Kalemyo road

2003  
(i) Protocol on Consultations between the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Myanmar.

(ii) MoU between Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs and Ed. CIL and Government of the Union of Myanmar for the Deputation of Faculty Members in Various Disciplines for Conducting Seminars/Lectures/Training at the University of Yangon.

(iii) MoU on the Establishment of Joint Trade Committee between the Government of the Union of Myanmar and the Government of India.

(iv) MoU between the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs, Government of the Union of Myanmar on Cooperation in Communications, Information Technology and Services.

(v) Credit Agreement for credit line of US$25 million

(vi) Agreement on Visa Exemption for Officials and
Diplomatic Passport Holders.


2004

(i) MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Union of Myanmar for setting up Entrepreneurship Development Centre at Yangon.


(iv) MoU on Cooperation in the field of Railways between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Myanmar.

(v) Dollar Credit Line Agreement of US$7 million between Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank, Myanmar & Export Import Bank of India.

(vi) MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Union of Myanmar on
Cooperation in the field of Non-traditional Security Issues.


(ii) MoU on Cooperation in Buddhist Studies.

(iii) MoU on Cooperation in Petroleum Sector.

(iv) Dollar Credit Line Agreement of US$20 million between Exim Bank of India and MFTB for renovation of Thanlyin refinery.

2007 (i) Dollar Credit Line Agreement of US$60 million between Exim Bank and MFTB for Development of Thhatay Chaung Hydropower. [As requested by the GoM, in May'10, Gol has approved the loan to be used
for railway project to be implemented by M/s RITES].

(ii) MoU on establishment of Myanmar - India Centre for Enhancement of IT skills of Yangon.

2008 (i) Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement.

(ii) Framework Agreement for Construction and Operation of a Multi - Modal Transit Transport Facility on Kaladan River.

(iii) MoU on Intelligence Exchange Cooperation.

(iv) Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement.

(v) Three agreements with United Bank of India (UBI), Kolkata and Myanmar Investment and Commercial Bank (MICB), Myanmar Economic Bank (MEB), Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank (MFTB) for facilitating of normal trade from border trade.

(vi) Dollar Credit Line Agreement for US$64.07 million between Exim Bank and MFTB for 3 transaction line in Myanmar.

(vii) Dollar Credit Agreement for US$20 million between Exim Bank and MFTB for setting up of ACSR factory [This LoC was converted into setting up of assembly/ manufacturing of Tata vehicles in Myanmar and the amended agreement was signed in 2009).

2009 (i) Setting up of Myanmar - India Industrial Training Centre at Pokokku, Myanmar.
(ii) Setting up of Myanmar - India Centre for English Language Training Centre.

(iii) Exim Bank's Line of Credit of US$20 million to Myanmar for the Thanbayakan refinery project.

2010 Agreement signed during Senior General Than Shwe's visit to India.

(i) Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

(ii) MoU on Information Cooperation.

(iii) Agreement on cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology.

(iv) MoU on conservation and restoration of Ananda Temple in Bagan.

(v) MoU regarding Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of Small Development Projects.

2011 Agreement signed during External Affairs Minister's visit to Myanmar.

(i) MoU between India and Myanmar on setting up of Indo - Myanmar Industrial Training Centre at Myingyan, Myanmar. Two agreements signed during President U Thein Sein visit to India.

(ii) MoU on Upgradation of the Yangon Children's Hospital and Sittwe General Hospital.

(iii) Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology for the period of 2012 - 2015.
2012 Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding signed during Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's visit to Myanmar.

(i) Memorandum of Understandings on India-Myanmar Border Area Development

(ii) Air Services Agreement between India and Myanmar

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding towards setting up of Myanmar Institute of Information Technology (MIIIT)

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of the Advance Centre for Agriculture Research and Education (ACARE), Yezin Agriculture University, Naypyitaw, Myanmar.


(vi) Memorandum of Understanding on Establishing Border Haats across the Border between India and Myanmar.


(ix) Agreement on Cooperation between Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA) and Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS).

(x) Memorandum of Understanding regarding a US $ 500 million Credit Line between Export - Import Bank of India and Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank.
(xi) Memorandum of Understanding between Calcutta University, Kolkata, and Dagon University, Yangon

(xii) Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) and Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS)

(xiii) Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) and Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies (MISIS)

Post PM Visit

Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation on construction/upgradation of the Rhi-Tiddim Road on Myanmar along the India - Myanmar Border.


(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of
Republic of the Union of Myanmar for setting up of Language Laboratories and E-Resource Centre in Myanmar.

2016 India and Myanmar signed four MoUs after PM Narendra Modi met visiting President of Myanmar U Htin Kyaw in New Delhi.

(i) MoU on cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy.
(ii) MoU on cooperation in the construction of 69 Bridges.
(iii) MoU on cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine.
(iv) MoU for construction and up-gradation of the Kalewa-Yagi Road Station.
Annexure-I
Treaty of Peace and Friendship
July 07, 1951

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNION
OF BURMA

Rangoon, 7 July 1951

The President of India and the President of the Union of Burma being desirous of strengthening and developing the many ties that have bound the two countries for centuries and being urged by mutual recognition of the need for maintaining the peace and friendship that have always existed between the two States, have resolved and in furtherance of the objectives of their respective countries, and have, to this end, appointed as their plenipotentiaries the following persons, namely:-

1. The President of India
2. His Excellency Dr. M.A. RAUF, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
3. The President of the Union of Burma
4. The Hon'ble SAO HKUN KHIO, K.S.M. Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Who, having examined each other's credentials and found them good and in due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Article I

The two States recognize and respect the independence and rights of each other.
Article II

There shall be everlasting peace and unalterable friendship between the two States who shall ever strive to strengthen and develop further the cordial relations existing between the peoples of the two countries.

Article III

The two States agree to continue diplomatic and consular relations with each other by means of representatives of either party in the territory of the other and agree that such representatives and their agreed staff shall have, on a reciprocal basis, such privileges and immunities as are customarily granted by recognized international principles.

Article IV

The two States agree that their representatives shall meet from time to time and often as occasion requires to exchange views on matters of common interest and to consider ways and means for mutual co-operation in such matters.

Article V

The two States agree to start negotiations for the conclusion of agreements, on a reciprocal basis, extradition of criminals, immigration of repatriation of a nationals of each country resident in the other, or of dual nationals of the two counties, and all other matters of common interest of the two countries.

Article VI

Any difference or dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of this Treaty or one or more of its Articles shall be settled by
negotiations through the ordinary diplomatic channels and if no Settlement is reached by that method within a reasonable time, the matter shall be referred to arbitration in such manner as may be mutually determined by a general or special arrangement between the two parties.

**Article VII**

The treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall come into force from the date of exchange of the instruments of rectification, which shall take place as soon as possible at Rangoon.

**Article VIII**

This treaty shall continue in force for five years from the date of its coming into force and shall thereafter remain in force, provided that after the termination of the said period of five years either party may give to the other party a notice of not less than six months intimating its intention to terminate the Treaty and on the expiry of the period of such notice the Treaty shall cease to be in force.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the said Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in the Hindi, Burmese and English languages (the English text shall prevail in case of conflict between the three texts) and have affixed hereto their seals. DONE in duplicate in Rangoon on the seventh day of July 1951.

For the President of the Union of Burma: (Sd.) S.H. HKIO. In the presence of – (Sd.) TUN SHETN.

For the President of India: (Sd.) M.A. RAUF. In the presence of– (Sd.) K.M. KANNAMPTLTY.
Annexure-II

BOUNDARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNION OF BURMA
Rangoon, 10 March 1967

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Union of Burma,

BEARING in mind the friendly relations existing relations existing between the two countries.

FIRMLY believing that the formal delimitation and demarcation of the entire traditional boundary between the Republic of India and the Union of Burma will further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

HAVE agreed as follows:

Article I

The Contracting parties agree that the following shall be the description of the boundary between the Republic of India and the Union of Burma beginning from its southern extremity and ending at its northern extremity:

The southern extremity of the India - Burma boundary is about 1/2 mile south of the triangulation station Reng Tlang. From this point of the boundary runs in a general northeasterly direction along the divide separating the waters of the Tuichong from those of the Kola Chaung or
Sekul Lui to a point just west of the source of a nameless feeder of the Varang Lui; thence in an easterly direction down the midstream of this nameless feeder to its junction with the Varang Lui; thence down the midstream of the Varang Lui to its junction with the Kola Chaung or Sekul Lui; thence of the midstream of the Kala Chaung or Sekul Lui to its junction with the Zocha Lui; thence up the midstream of the Zocha Lui to its source on the Samang Tlang range; thence across the range to the source of the Samak of Kwiman Lui thence down the midstream of the Samak of Kwiman Lui to the Kaladan River; thence across the Kalandan River to the mouth of the Ehangza Lui and up the midstream of the Khangza Lui to its source in the Kaisi Tlang range; thence southwards along the range of the Kaisi Tlang to the source of the Rale (Shweleik) Lui; thence down the midstream of the Rale (Shweleik) Lui to its junction with the Sala Lui; thence up to the midstream of the Sala Lui to its junction with the Ehenkhong (Kaikheu) Lui; thence up the midstream of the Ehenkhong (Kaikheu) Lui to a point on the Pathian IGang range approximately 700 yards, north of height 4146; thence generally northwards along this range to the source of the Para Lui and down the midstream of the Para Lui to its junction, with the Tisi Va or Mi Chaung; thence up the midstream of this river to its junction with the Kimung Va of Eheimu Lui; thence up the midstream of the Kimung Va or Eheimu Lui to its source on the Kashia IUang; thence generally southwards along the crest of the Kashia IUang to the source of the Raphu Va; thence down the midstream of the Raphu Va to its junction with the Boinu or Tuipui river;
thence down the midstream of the Boinu or Tuipui river to its junction with the Tyao or Tio Va river; thence up the midstream of the Tyao or Tio Va river to its source on a saddle marked by Boundary Pillar No.3 L/CH; thence across that saddle to the source of the Bapi Va and down the midstream of the Bapi Va and down the midstream of the Bapi Va to its junction with the Timang Va or Tuimang river; thence down the midstream of the Timang Va or Tuimang river to its junction with the Tuisa river; thence down the midstream of the Tuisa river to its junction with the Tuivai river; thence up the midstream of the Tuivai river to its junction with the Tuikui stream; thence up the midstream of the Tuikui stream to its source below Boundary Pillar No.8 situated on a saddle about 41/2 miles east of Lunglen Hill. From Boundary Pillar No. 8 the boundary runs down the midstream of a nameless feeder of the Tuimong Lui to its junction with the Tuimong Lui; thence down the midstream of the Tuimong Lui to its junction with the Tuivel river, thence up the midstream of the Tuivel river to its junction with the Tuinuam Lui; thence up the midstream of the Tuinuam Lui to a saddle where Boundary Pillar No. 7 is located; thence down the midstream of Paiphum Lui; thence up a ridge; thence eastwards down the ridge to the midstream of a nameless stream to its junction with the Tuival Lui and thence down the midstream of the Tulval Lui and thence down the midstream of the Tuival Lui to its junction with the Sumtui Lui- thence up the midstream of the Sumtui Lui to its source on Leng Tang range where Boundary Pill No. 6 is located; thence in an easterly direction down to a nameless feeder of the (Tuita) Tuitha or (Kuga)
K'huga river; thence down the midstream of this feeder to its junction with the (Tuita) Tuitha or (Kuga) Hhuga river; thence up the midstream of the (Tuita) Tuitha or (Kuga) Ehuga river to its junction with the Cbalao Lam or Chika stream; thence along the midstream of this stream up a ravine to Boundary Pillar No. 5; thence down the midstream of the Yangkai Lok to its junction with the Manipur River; thence northwards up the left bank of the Manipur River to its junction with the Yangdung Lui; thence up the midstream of this stream to its source marked by Boundary Pillar No.3; thence generally northastwards to height 7582; thence generally eastward along the watershed between the tributaries of the Manipuri river on the band and the tributaries of the Chindwin River on the other hand to the source of the Ehengyoi Dung and marked by Boundary pillars 2 and 1; thence down the midstream of the Khengyoi Dung and the Tuisa Dung to Boundary Pillar No. 39 on the left bank of the Tuisa Dung; thence generally eastwards approximately 400 yard along the left bank of the Tuisa Dung; northwards up the midstream of a nameless feeder to Boundary Pillar No. 38 on Nat Taung Hill; of the hill to a ravine; thence generally northwards down the slope of the Hill to a ravine; thence generally eastwards along the bed of the stream to where Boundary Pill No. 37 is located; thence in a general northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 36 and thence in the same direction to Boundary Pill No. 35 located on the right bank of the Auktaung Chaung; thence down the midstream of the Auktaung Chaung to Boundary Pillar No. 34 on the left bank of the Auktaung Chaung; thene in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 33
located on the left Bank of the Tiwan Lam or Tuiwang Dung; thence in a north-northwesterly direction to Boundary Pill No. 32 located on the right bank of the Tiddim Dung or Naneka Chaung; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pill No. 31; thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 30; thence in North-easterly direction to boundary pillar No. 29 located on the left bank of the Rangkep Lok; thence down the midstream of the same stream for a distance of approximately 1 mile to Boundary Pillar No. 28 also located on the left bank of the Rangkep Lok; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 27; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 26 located about 500 yards from the right bank of the Pantha Chaung; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 25 located on the left bank of the Nanpalaung Chaung; thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 24 located about 400 yards from the left bank of the Chaungnagyanag Chaung; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 23 located on the right bank of the Lokchao River or Chaunggyi Chaung; thence down the midstream of this river for about a mile to Boundary Pillar No. 22; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 21; thence in the same direction to Boundary Pillar No. 20 located on the right bank of a tributary of the Chaunggyi Chaung; thence in the same direction to Boundary Pillar No. 15 located approximately 1 mile southeast of Laiching peak trigonometrical station; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 18 located on the right bank of the Namjet Lok; thence in an easterly direction to Boundary
Pillar No. 17, thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 16 located about 700 yards from the South bank of the Waksu Lok or Wetyu Chaung; thence in a northwesterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 15 on the left bank of the Waksu Lok or Wetyu Chaung; thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 14; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 13 located about half-a mile south of the Tuiyang or Nantisin Chaung; thence in a northwesterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 12 located on the left bank of the Tuiyang or Nantisin Chaung; thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 11, thence in a northerly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 10 located on the right bank of the Taret River or Nantalet Chaung; thence due east to Boundary Pillar No. 9; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 8 located on the right bank of the Yu river, thence across the Yu river to Boundary Pillar No. 7 which is located on the left bank of the Yu river opposite Boundary Pillar No. 8; thence in a northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 6; thence in the same direction to Boundary Pillar No. 5 which is located almost north of height 1192; thence in a north-northeasterly direction to Boundary Pillar No. 4 located on height 1226; thence in a north-northwesterly direction to boundary Pillar No. 2 located on the right bank of a tributary of the Saga Chaung; thence in the same direction to Boundary Pillar No. 1 located on the left bank of the Saga Chaung. Thence in a northeasterly direction for a distance of approximately 2500 yards; thence in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1100 yards; thence in a northerly direction for approximately 1000 yards; thence in a
northeasterly direction for approximately 1200 yards to a point on the right bank of a tributary of the Nam A-ya; thence down the midstream of this stream for about one mile; thence in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1000 yards; thence in a northeasterly direction for approximately 1000 yards to a point on the right bank of the Tinaing Chaung; thence up the midstream of the Tinaing Chaung to its source; thence across the ridge, where it crosses a track going from Manipur to Burma, thence to the source of the Pangero for Hpinnge Chaung starting from the north face of the ridge, thence down the midstream of this Chaung to its junction with the Khunou Ehong; thence down the midstream of this stream to its junction with the Sana Lok and thence along the midstream of the Nam Panga to the point where the main spur of the Kassom range (Lahinpi Taung) meets this river.

From the above point where the main spur of the Kassom range (Lahinpi Taung) meets the Nam Panga, the boundary proceeds along this spur generally in a north northeasterly direction till it meets the trigonometrical station Mawlashin Taung; thence generally northwestwards, along the watershed between the Sana Lok in the West and the Nam Panga, Nam Tagin, Nam Mawnghkam and Nam Hka streams in the east, passing through trigonometrical station Thyoliching (Kampal Mol) and speak HtingHting Bum (Kassom), to trigonometrical station Hkacha Bum; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the same watershed to trigonometrical station Hkayam Bum; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the watershed between the Tuikang stream
and the Tizu river in the west and the Nam Hka and the Nam We or Shwezalong Chaung in the east to height 7870; thence in a general north northeasterly direction along the same watershed to a point approximately 1000 yards southeast of height 8256; thence in a general northeasterly direction to peak Mol Len (Kasulum Bum); thence generally southeasterwards, then eastwards and then northeastwards along the same watershed to peak Dazipfu (shiloi Mol); thence down the midstream of the Petamtsi Ti to its junction with the Ti-Ho or Nantaleik or Tizu river; thence up the midstream of this river for about two miles to its junction with a nameless tributary of the Ti-Ho or Nantaleik or Tizu river flowing from the northeast; thence up the midstream of this nameless tributary to its source near peak Chaku Mol; thence in a northeasterly direction along the watershed between the Ti-Ho or Nantaleik or Tizu river and the Zungki river in the west and the Chilachi Chaung, a tributary of the latnyu He or nantaleik or Sawmalin Chaung the Kundwin He-mu or Mya Chaung, and the Nam Salein or Charing Hka in the east to peak Saramati (Nwemauktaung or Kaiwanya Kyein); thence in a general northerly direction along the same watershed to height 10003; thence in a general northeasterly direction along the same watershed passing through peak Mataungse Kyein to height 11029; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the same watershed passing through peak Mataungse Kyein to height 11029; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the watershed between the Chokla Lu, the Langnyu river and the tributaries of the Brahmaputra River in the west and the tributaries of the Chindwin
River in the east to height 8790; thence generally northwestwards and then northwards and then northeastwards along the same watershed to height 8650; thence in a general northeasterly direction along the same watershed to height 9840; thence generally northwestwards and then northwards which is known as Patkai Range, passing through trigonometrically stations 7912 and 5268 to trigonometrically station 8511; thence generally northeastwards, then northwards, then northeastwards, and the southeastwards along the same watershed to height 8203; thence in a general northeasterly direction following the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the Chindwin river systems along the Patkai Bum, passing through height 80'.19 and peak Pungkang to height 7489; thence generally southeastwards along the same watershed to peak Longsip, thence generally northeastwards along the same watershed passing through heights 7578, 7041 and 7340 to peak Ranglung Kan; thence generally eastwards along the same watershed to peak Lkhutohap; thence generally northeastwards along the same watershed passing through heights 6257 and 5959 to trigonometrically station Maium (Patkai Bum); thence generally northeastwards, then eastwards and then southeastwards following the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the Chindwin river systems along the Patkai Bum to peak Shawngshan Bum; thence along the watershed between the Irrawaddy and the Brahmaputra river systems to its northern extremity, the exact location of which northern extremity will remain provisional pending its final determination.
Article II

The boundary between the Republic of India and the Union of Burma has been delineated in the maps attached to this Agreement in accordance with the description given in Article I above.

Article III

The Contracting Parties agree to establish a Joint Boundary Commission composed of officials representing the two countries who will be charged with the task of planning and carrying out demarcation of the boundary between the two countries, with the preparation of boundary maps and with drafting a boundary treaty.

Article IV

The Contracting Parties agree that should any dispute arise concerning the interpretation or the application of this Agreement, it shall be settled by negotiations between them.

Article V

(1) This Agreement is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in New Delhi within three months of the signature of the Agreement.

(2) This Agreement will come into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall automatically cease to be in force when, the boundary treaty between the Republic of India and the Union of Burma to be signed by the Contracting Parties comes into force DONE in duplicate in Rangoon on the Tenth Day
of March, Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven in the English language.

Sd/-
KM KANNAMPILLY
Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Republic of India.

Sd/-
KYI MAUNS
Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Union of Burma.
Annexure-III

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA
AND
THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA
ON
THE DELIMITATION OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARY
IN THE ANDAMAN SEA, IN THE COCO CHANNEL
AND
IN THE BAY OF BENGAL
THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
OF THE UNION OF BURMA.

Desiring to strengthen the existing historical bonds of friendship
between the two countries.

Desiring to delimit by mutual agreement the Maritime Boundary
between the two countries in the Andaman Sea, in the Coco Channel and
in the Bay of Bengal, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE-1

The Maritime Boundary between India and Burma in the Andaman
Sea and in the Coco Chanel is the straight lines connecting points 1 to 14,
the geographical coordinates of which are in the sequence given below—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>East</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>09°</td>
<td>38'</td>
<td>00&quot;</td>
<td>95°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>09°</td>
<td>53'</td>
<td>14&quot;</td>
<td>95°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>10°</td>
<td>18'</td>
<td>42&quot;</td>
<td>95°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[212]
The extension of the Maritime Boundary beyond point 1 up to the
Maritime Boundary injunction point between India, Burma and Thailand
will be done subsequently after the tri-junction point is established by
Agreement between the three countries.

ARTICLE-II

The Maritime Boundary between India and Burma in the Bay of
Bengal is the straight lines connecting points 14 to 16, the geographical
coordinates of which are in the sequence given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>East</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>14°</td>
<td>00&quot;</td>
<td>59&quot;</td>
<td>92°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>14°</td>
<td>17&quot;</td>
<td>42&quot;</td>
<td>92°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>15°</td>
<td>42&quot;</td>
<td>50&quot;</td>
<td>90°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The extension of the Maritime Boundary beyond point 16 in the Bay
of Bengal will be done subsequently.
ARTICLE-III

The Coordinates of the points specified in Article I and II are the geographical coordinates and the straight lines connecting them are is indicated in Indian Chart No. 41 of 1 December 1979 (Andaman Sea) and Indian Chart No. 31 of 1 November 1976 (Bay of Bengal) annexed hereto, which form an integral part of this Agreement and which have been signed by the competent authorities of the two parties.

ARTICLE-IV

The actual location at sea and on the sea - bed and on the continental shelf of the points specified in Articles I and II shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the Hydrographic Surveyors authorised for the purpose by the two Parties.

ARTICLE-V

Each party has sovereignty over the existing islands and any islands that may emerge, falling on its side of the Maritime Boundary.

ARTICLE-VI

ARTICLE-VII

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation between the two Parties.

ARTICLE-VIII

This agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the Constitutional requirements of each Party. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification, which will take place at New Delhi as soon as possible.

IT WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done at Rangoon, this 23rd day of December 1986 in duplicate, each being drawn up on three authentic texts in the Hindi, Burmese and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.

(NARAYAN DATT TIWARI)
Minister of External Affairs
for the Republic of India.

(YE GOUNG)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
for the Social Republic of
the Union of Burma.
ANNEXURE-IV

AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL COOPERATION BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF INDIA

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR FOR

REDUCING DEMAND AND PREVENTING ILLICIT

TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS DRUGS AND PHYCHOTROPIC

SUBSTANCES AND RELATED MATTERS.

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Union of Myanmar (herein after referred to as the Contracting Parties.)

Considering that the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention of Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the UN Convention against illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988, the basis for national and international drug control.

Recognising that the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 1987, the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action on Drug Abuse adopted by the General Programme of Action on Drug Abuse adopted by the
General Assembly of the United Nations at its seventeenth special session 20-23 February, 1990, and the Political Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London, 9-11 April, 1990, serve as useful guidelines to fight against drug abuse problems.

Affirming their commitment to the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in 1987 as an expression of the political will of the nations to combat the drug menace.

Sharing a deep concern over the illicit cultivation, protectional processing and trafficking in illicit drugs.

Aware of the need for more comprehensive, integrated and collaborative approach to the control of supply and demand of all drugs of abuse among all countries and areas in the region, in close cooperation with relevant organisations of the United Nations and other regional and international bodies.

Reaffirming their joint determination to fight against drug abused illicit trafficking in strict conformity with international law and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and for the principle on non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

Taking into consideration due Constitutional legal and administrative systems obtaining in either country.

Hereby agree as follows:
ARTICLE - 1

The Contracting parties shall use their best efforts consistent with their national laws widrimmodos control situations, to take appropriate action, where applicable, to cooperate in measures on the following:

a) For exchange of information of operational, technical and general nature between their nodal enforcement agencies,

b) To assist one another upon request in operational matters, including employing such investigative techniques as may be necessary;

c) To identify and destroy illegal drug processing sites and laboratories and to identify and eradicate illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy wherever found;

d) To regulate and monitor the production, importation, ex - portation, storage, distribution and sale of precursors, essential chemical and solvents which may be used in illicit manufacturing and production of drugs.

e) To reduce demand through prevention, treatment and public awareness / activities.

ARTICLE - II

In furtherance of the objectives of this undertaking subject to their national laws, the contracting parties shall:

a) exchange literature on existing laws, rules, procedures, etc. concerning drug abuse control and on amendments which may take place in the existing laws in future, and
b) combat drug trafficking, prevent money laundering and cooperate in tracing, identification, freezing, seizure and forfeiture of properties derived from or used in illicit traffic, following exchange of information.

ARTICLE - III

The Contracting Parties shall designate agencies and officers through whom regular exchange of information may be effected. In respect of the Republic of India, the nodal agency would be the Narcotics Control Bureau and in respect of Union of Myanmar, the nodal agency would be the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control. A list of postal addresses, Telephone Telex/Fax numbers of the nodal agencies and the contract officers is amended to this agreement as Appendix-1.

The heads of nodal agencies of the two countries shall have periodic meetings at/on mutually convenient place, dates and at places as may be decided on operational reasons. The two sides may include field level officers in their respective teams to facilitate and promote field level contact and cooperation.

ARTICLE - IV

The exchange of information shall be channelized through the nodal agencies specified above, and after gaining some experience this may be extended to regional and field level, if considered necessary. The nature of intelligence / information which may be exchanged between the two countries would be of two types:
(a) Operational Intelligence, which may be communicated through the fastest means of communication, viz., Telephone and Telex/Fax;

(b) Information of detailed nature which would be communicated through correspondence in order to build up dossiers in respect of smugglers, suspects, financiers, organisers, etc.

On the issue of exchange of information on drug traffickers operating between the two countries, it is agreed that the normal exchange would take place in the formats as at Appendices II and III. While the normal mode of exchange of information and operational intelligence on matters relating to drug trafficking would be in the prescribed format, any other information of significance may be exchanged on any other format on as and when necessary, basis.

**ARTICLE - V**

For the purposes of this agreement, drugs are understood to be the substances that are scheduled or described in the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs 1961 as amended by the Protocol of 1972, the Convention on Psychotropic Substance 1971 and precursors, essential chemicals and solvents are those substances included in the tables appended to Article 12 of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988 or any other substances as mutually agreed to as such substance.

This agreement will enter into force upon signature and will remain in force until terminated by either Party by giving at least three months notice in writing.
Done at Yangoon on this 30th day of March, 1993 in two originals each in the Hindi, Myanmarese and English Languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of doubt, however, the English text shall prevail.

ON BEHALF OF REPUBLIC
OF INDIA
Sd/-
(H.P. KUMAR)
DIRECTOR GENERAL
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT
OF UNION OF MYANMAR
Sd/-
(ONGWE SOE TUN)
JOINT SECRETARY, GENERAL
COMMITTEE FOR DRUGABUSE
CONTROL, GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNION OF MYANMAR
Annexure - V

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Union of Myanmar on Border Trade between the Two Countries

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Union of Myanmar, being desirous of promoting trade relations between India and Myanmar, and through friendly consultations, have agreed to the formal establishment of border trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and have reached the following agreement.

ARTICLE I

The border trade shall be conducted through the following designated customs posts and in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures in force in either country:

(a) Moreh in India and Tamu in Myanmar.

(b) Champai in India and Tidi in Myanmar.

(c) Other places that may be notified by mutual agreement between the two countries.

Adequate provisions will be made to enable buyers of either country to inspect and take delivery of goods at the customs posts in the country of the seller.

The goods to be traded on the border under this agreement shall be as permitted by both governments.
ARTICLE II

Exchange of locally produced commodities as indicated in Annexure I, by people living along both sides of the Indo-Myanmar Border will continue as per the prevailing customary practice including the barter mechanism.

ARTICLE III

Trade under this Agreement may be conducted in freely convertible currencies or in currencies mutually agreed upon by the two countries, including through counter trade arrangements.

ARTICLE IV

This Agreement shall be reviewed periodically by both sides to ensure successful implementation of its objectives and provisions. In case of difference relating to and arising out of this Agreement, the same shall be amicably settled in the spirit of mutual cooperation and friendship.

ARTICLE V

Amendment(s) and/or supplement(s) to this Agreement shall be made by Exchange of Letter between the two sides.

ARTICLE VI

This Agreement shall come into force with effect from a date mutually agreed upon by the two sides and shall remain in force for two years from that date. It shall be automatically extended for a period of two
years at a time unless either side gives notice in writing of its intention to terminate this Agreement three months in advance of the date of expiry.

Done in New Delhi on the 21st day of January, 1994, in three originals, in the Hindi, Myanmarese and English languages. The three texts shall be equally authentic, but in case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

Sd/-
(Tejendra Khanna)
Secretary
Ministry of Commerce.

Sd/-
(Lt. Colonel Kyaw Myint)
Director General
Directorate of Trade
Ministry of Trade.

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(i) Political Map of Myanmar
(ii) North-East Map of India
(iii) Provinces of Myanmar
(iv) Political Map of Asia
(v) Physical Map of Asia
(vi) Political Map of Myanmar, China, North-East India and South-East Asia
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