

Appendix-1

List of Major Agreements Between Afghanistan and India

Sr. No	Name of the Agreement	Year	Place
1	The Treaty of Friendship	4 January 1950	New Delhi, India
2	The Preferential Trade Agreement	6 March 2003	New Delhi, India
3	Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Health Care and Medical Science	28 August 2005	Kabul, India
4	Cooperation in the Field of Tourism	6 December 2005	Kabul, Afghanistan
5	Memorandum of Understanding Between India and Afghanistan and the United Nations Development Programme on Co-operation in the Field of Capacity Development in Public Administration	23 January 2007	Kabul, Afghanistan
6	Memorandum of Understanding on setting up of the India-Afghanistan Foundation	3 April 2007	New Delhi, India
7	Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Education	10 April 2006	New Delhi, India
8	Memorandum of Understanding between Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	12 April 2006	New Delhi, India

9	The Strategic Partnership Agreement	4 October 2011	New Delhi, India
10	Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Textiles, Clothing, Investment, Compliance and Skill Development	7 January 2015	Kabul, Afghanistan
11	Agreement on Visa-Free Travel for Diplomats	1 February 2016	New Delhi, India
12	Chabahar Port agreement	23 May 2016	Tehran, Iran
13	Extradition Treaty	14 September 2016	New Delhi, India

Appendix-2

List of Major Agreements Between Afghanistan and Pakistan

Sr. No.	Name of the Agreement	Year	Place
1	Tripartite Agreement	18 March 2003	Brussels, Belgium
2	Investment Protection Treaty	July 2005	Kabul, Afghanistan
3	Afghan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement	28 October 2010	Islamabad, Pakistan

Appendix-3

List of Major Agreements Between India and Pakistan

Sr. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date	Place
1	Liaquat-Nehru Pact	8 April 1950	New Delhi, India
2	Indus Water Treaty	19 September 1960	Karachi, Pakistan
3	Rann of Kutch Dispute	19 February 1968	Geneva, Switzerland
4	Tashkent Agreement	10 January 1966	Tashkent, Soviet Union
5	Simla Agreement	2 July 1972	Simla, Himachal Pradesh, India
6	Protocol on Shipping Services	15 January 1975	New Delhi, India
7	Salal Dam Agreement	14 April 1978	New Delhi, India
8	Agreement on Prevention of Airspace Violation	6 April 1991	New Delhi, India
9	Agreement on Advance Notice of Military Exercises, Manoeuvres and Troops Movement	6 April 1991	New Delhi, India
10	Agreement on Complete Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	19 August 1992	New Delhi, India
11	Agreement on Prohibition of Attack on	31 December 1998	Islamabad, Pakistan

Nuclear Installations and Facilities

12	Lahore Declaration	21 February 1999	Lahore, Pakistan
13	Nuclear/Missile Management	3 October 2005	Islamabad, Pakistan
14	Havana Declaration	16 September 2006	Havana, Cuba

Chronology of the Triangle

1813

24 October: The imperial Russia and Persia (modern day Iran) agreed to sign a peace treaty known as The Treaty of Gulistan, at the Gulistan village (in modern-day Goranboy Rayon of Azerbaijan). The treaty had ended the long nine years first Russia-Persian war that had begun in 1804. Persia ceded the khanates of Baku, Derbent, Gandzha, Kuba, Karabakh, Shirvan, Sheki, and Talysh forming the most parts of the present-day Azerbaijan state and renounced its claim on Georgia and Dagestan.

1828

10 February: The imperial Russia and Persia signed a treaty known as The Treaty of Turkmenchay, which ended the Russo-Persian War (1826-28). The new boundary was delineated along side of the river Araks between the two states. The imperial Russia was also given the Nakhchivan and Erivan khanates (the East Armenia).

1838

December: A battalion of the British East India Company started to march northwest from the Punjab.

1839

March: The British battalion reached to Afghanistan and captured Qandahar and Quetta.

April: First Anglo-Afghan war began.

May: The British forces seized Ghazni.

July: The British forces routed Dost Mohammad's army and entered into Kabul.

August: Shuja Shah Durrani entered Kabul and became the ruler of Afghanistan once again after long thirty years.

1842

1 March: The British forces started withdrawal from Kabul.

5 March: The British military personnel were attacked by a contingent of Ghilzai (Pashtun) forces.

1843

January: Dost Mohammad returned to the throne in Kabul.

17 February: A fight took place between Talpur Amirs of Sind and British India Company at Miani, Sindh and British captured Sind province. It is famously known as The Battle of Miani.

1849

29 March: The imperial British captured the Punjab, detaching Kashmir as a separate state with a head of the state affable to them.

1857

10 May: The Indian sepoy mutiny started against the British raj.

8 July: The rebellion ended after fourteenth months.

1863

26 May: Dost Mohammad re-captured Herat.

1864

3 October: The imperial Russia advanced on the Central Asian region. They consolidated their southern frontier by capturing Turkestan, Chimkent and other villages. The Russian troops also captured towns and forts in the Northern Province of Kokand.

1865

29 June: The Russian military, under General Cherniaev, seized Tashkent.

1868

May: The Russian forces, under General Kaufman, seized Samarkand. They also forced the Khanate of Bukhara to agree to become a Russian territory.

1878

22 July: A Russian envoy to Afghanistan resulted in the signing of a friendship treaty between Afghanistan and Russia.

14 August: The British government informs Sher Ali, the Afghan Amir that they intended to send its envoy to Afghanistan. They requested him to accept its mission too. He, however, rebuffs the demand and threatened the British government to stop its mission if it were dispatched.

September: The British viceroy, Lord Lytton, ordered to march for Kabul.

November: The British mission was turned away at the border Khyber Pass, leading the British government to declare a war and invade Afghanistan. It marked the beginning of the Second Anglo-Afghan War.

1879

January: the British captured Jalalabad province.

21 February: The Amir of Afghanistan Sher Ali died.

26 May: The Treaty of Gandamak was signed by Afghanistan and British officials and negotiated by Major Louis Cavagnari. The treaty granted various parts, including Khyber Pass to the British government. It ended the first phase of the Second Anglo-Afghan war.

September: The imperial Russia endeavoured to seize the Turkmen stronghold of Geok Tepe, but was overpowered.

3 September: The British mission was attacked in Kabul by the three Afghan regiments and also joined by locals and all were killed.

6 October: The British forces under General Frederick Roberts captured Kabul.

1 December: The British and Afghan armies fought in the mountains outside of Kabul.

13 December: The British forces captured Kabul.

1880

February: Abdur Rahman Khan, nephew of Sher Ali, returned from twelve years of exile in Tashkent and Samarkand to claim the Kabul throne.

June: The British battalion was defeated in a fight at Maiwand, Kandahar by Ayub Khan, the governor of Herat and Abdur Rehman's main competitor for the Afghan throne.

1 September: The battle of Kandahar was fought in Southern Afghanistan between the British army under Roberts and Afghan forces led by Ayub Khan. The later was defeated by the British forces and driven out from Afghanistan. Abdur Rehman, Amir of Afghanistan had confirmed the Gandamak treaty and end the Second Anglo-Afghan war. The British government gained control of Afghanistan's foreign matters, without stationing a single soldier on Afghan territory.

1893

12 November: The Durand Line agreement was signed between Abdur Rehman Khan, the Afghan Amir and Sir Mortimer Durand, the then Indian Foreign Secretary in Kabul. Subsequently, the 2640 km borderline was delineated between March 1894 and May 1986. This had divided the Pashtun tribe living in the region.

1901

1 October: The Afghan Amir, Abdur Rehman died and his son, Amir Habibullah Khan became the Amir of Afghanistan. Abdur Rehman's death got renewed the Durand Line controversy.

1905

21 March: After lengthy and detailed discussions between the British and Indian officials and Afghan and Indian officials, a new agreement was signed by both the sides.

1907

31 August: The two imperial powers British and Russia signed a peace pact in St. Petersburg relating to Afghanistan, Persia, and Tibet. The Convention officially brought the “Great Game” to an end. Both the powers also agreed not to interfere in Tibet’s internal affairs and have respect influence on Persia. It also recognised British influence over Afghanistan.

1919

6 May: The Third Anglo-Afghan war begins. The war broke out when the new Afghan Amir Amanullah Khan laid a brief and unsuccessful invasion of some areas of British occupied territory, especially Bagh town.

8 August: Afghanistan and British signed a peace treaty at Rawalpindi which brought the Third Anglo-Afghan war end. The treaty is also known as the Treaty of Rawalpindi. The major aspects of the treaty were including: First, Afghanistan achieved complete independence from British; Second, British would give no further subsidies to Afghanistan; and, Third, British would not extend beyond the Khyber Pass.

1947

14 August: Pakistan became an independent state.

15 August: India got independence from the British raj.

October 1947: India and Pakistan went onto war over the territory of Jammu and Kashmir barely three months after their independence from the British raj. It continued till late December of the 1948.

31 December: Afghanistan voted against Pakistan’s inclusion in the UNO.

1948

23 June: An agreement between the representatives of India and Pakistan was signed in Karachi for providing permanent air services between the two states.

1949

1 January: The first Indo-Pak war came to an end with the UNO declared a cease-fire.

1950

4 January: The Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Afghanistan's Ambassador to India Nadjibullah Khan signed the Indo-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation to institutionalise their historical relationship.

2 April: The talks between the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and his Pakistani counterpart Liaquat Ali Khan began in New Delhi regarding the problem of minorities.

8 April: India and Pakistan signed an agreement on the issue of minorities after eight days of detailed discussions. The agreement guaranteed fundamental rights to the minorities, such as freedom of speech, worship, occupation, and movement.

1951

19 February: The talks between India and Pakistani representatives on trade began. These talks continued for six days.

25 February: India and Pakistan signed an agreement on trade. This agreement marked the end of the trade deadlock between the two states.

1952

5 August: India and Pakistan signed another agreement on trade to boost their ties.

1953

20 March: India and Pakistan signed a three year trade agreement.

1954

September: Pakistan became a member of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

22 November: The Pakistani Prime Minister Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra launched a highly controversial administrative measure known as the “One Unit Plan”. This plan envisaged the merger of the western provinces of Balochistan, Punjab, NWFP, and Sind into a sole administrative unit named West Pakistan.

1955

April 1955: India and Pakistan signed an agreement at Karachi and they sought to resolve the dispute of immovable property.

23 September: Pakistan signed Baghdad Treaty or Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).

1956

January: India and Pakistan signed an agreement for the transfer of evacuee bank accounts, lockers and safe deposits.

1960

21 March: India and Pakistan representatives signed a two year trade agreement.

19 September: The water sharing agreement signed between Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the Pakistani President Mohammad Ayub Khan and mediated by the World Bank President W. A. B. Iliff after eight years of talks between these two countries.

1963

28 May: Afghanistan and Pakistan reached an agreement to recommence diplomatic, consular, and commercial ties after a long 22 months disruption of transit and trade.

1964

20 September: A new constitution was signed in Afghanistan by 452 members of the Loya Jirga. The major objective of the Constitution was to promote and encourage democracy and socio-economic moderation.

1965

1 January: The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) was formed.

9 January: The border skirmishes broke out between India and Pakistan. They attacked each other's police posts and the matter became so serious.

April: India and Pakistan went onto the second war over the Kashmir problem.

22 September: The Indo-Pak war ended after the UNO calls for a cease-fire.

15 September: The Indian Government has launched the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme. It was a bilateral programme of support and assistance. Afghanistan has been a major beneficiary of the programme for many years.

1966

3 January: The talks began between the Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Pakistani President Ayub Khan and mediated by the Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin at Tashkent.

10 January: After detailed discussions and interchange of drafts between each other, India and Pakistan signed a peace agreement. It is also known as the Tashkent Declaration. They agreed to withdraw their forces to their pre-5 August 1965 positions and diplomatic and economic relations would be renovated.

1969

5 July: A new boundary line comes into existence between India and Pakistan.

1971

3-17 December: India and Pakistan went onto war third time, this time not over the Kashmir territory but over East Pakistan (later Bangladesh). The hostility continued for thirteen days. The war ended when 90,000 Pakistani troops surrender.

6 December: East Pakistan became an independent state of Bangladesh.

1972

2 July: The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Pakistani President Zulfikar Bhutto signed an accord at Simla which opened a new chapter in Indo-Pak relations. The accord converted the 1949 Ceasefire line into Line of Control. They also agreed to resolve their pending disputes through bilateral talks or any other peaceful means.

1973

July: Mohammed Daoud Khan established first Republic of Afghanistan after he overthrew his cousin Amir Mohammad Zahir Shah in a blood-less coup.

1974

18 May: India detonated first nuclear test at Pokhran. India has argued that it not for nuclear weapons but for atomic research.

11 August: Kabul has registered a strong objection in the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul about the alleged violation of country's airspace by the Pakistani aircrafts.

7 September: The Afghan government sent a letter to the General Secretary of the UNO condemning the Pakistani use of the military against the Balochi freedom fighters.

1 October: Pakistan has also sent a letter to the UNO rejecting Kabul's claims and blames and accusing Daoud of interfering in the internal matters of Pakistan

1978

14 April: India's External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and Pakistan's Aga Shahi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs signed an agreement regarding the Salal Hydroelectric Plant, which ended the long 30 years old dispute between the two states.

1979

24 December: The Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan.

1983

10 March: India and Pakistan signed an accord setting up a joint commission in the presence of Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi and President Zia-ul-Haq. The agreement was signed for the purpose of fortifying understanding and cooperation with each other in a variety of fields such as health, science, technology, and communication etc.

1988

14 April: The Soviet Union agreed to leave from Afghanistan under an accord signed at Geneva. It is known as the Geneva Accord.

1989

The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan Rajiv Gandhi and Benazir Bhutto signed three bilateral agreements regarding not attacking each other's nuclear facilities and installation. They were ratified and implemented into force on 27 January 1991.

15 February: The last Red Army Units crossed the Termez Bridge from Afghanistan to Uzbekistan and ended the Afghan-Soviet war.

1991

6 April: The Pakistani Foreign Secretary Shaharyar M. Khan and his Indian counterpart Muchkund Dubey signed an agreement on prevention of airspace violation in New Delhi. It was ratified in August 1992. It forbids both countries from flying armed combat

aircraft within ten kilometres of the international border and unarmed transport and logistics aircraft within one kilometre of the border.

6 April: India and Pakistan signed an agreement on providing advance notification of military exercises, manoeuvres and troop movements. It was ratified in August 1992. They put 15 days in advance for air exercises, and ninety or sixty days in advance for army exercises, depending upon the nature of exercise.

1992

22 April: The six mujahedeen groups of Afghanistan signed the Peshawar Accord, which provided a framework for an interim government of mujahedeen.

19 August: A joint declaration was decided by India and Pakistan on prevention of use of chemical weapons in New Delhi. India signed it on 14 January 1993 and ratified it on 3 September 1996, and Pakistan signed it on 13 January 1993, ratified it on 28 October 1997.

1995

February: The Pakistani government has formed the Afghan Trade and Development Cell (ATDC) to facilitate a trade route with the Central Asian states.

1997

12 May: The two leaders of India and Pakistan I. K. Gujral and Nawaz Sharif met on the sidelines of the SAARC at Male, Maldives to resume talks which was considered a new era of friendship and cooperation. They initiated the idea of Composite Dialogue Process (CDP) and agreed to discuss all pending issues simultaneously. Eight issues were explicitly identified: peace and security, including confidence-building measures; Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation project; Jammu and Kashmir; Siachen Glacier; Sir Creek; terrorism and drug-trafficking; economic and commercial cooperation; promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields.

1998

11-13 May: India conducted nuclear tests of fission bomb at Pokhran, Rajasthan. The Indian government has argued its series of nuclear tests is complete.

28-30 May: Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in Chagai district of Baluchistan of Pakistan. Pakistan also argued its series of nuclear tests is complete.

1999

17 February: The Pakistan Federal Secretary of Communication, Mohammad Akram Khan and the Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan, G. Parthasarthy, signed the bus service agreement on behalf of their respective countries. The route for the bus service was re-opened after 51 years.

21 February: The two Prime Ministers Atal Behari Vajpayee and Nawaz Sharif, respectively, met at Lahore and signed the Lahore Declaration, the first major agreement between the two states since the 1972 Simla Accord.

6 May: The Kargil conflict erupted along the LoC. This was the first major armed conflict between the two countries since they did nuclear tests.

4 July: The Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and the USA President Bill Clinton signed an accord known as the Washington Declaration, under which Pakistan agreed to withdraw its forces from the captured areas of Kargil and each side would respect the LoC.

11 July: The Director General of Military Operations (DGMOs) of India and Pakistan met at the checkpoint of Attari border where the Pakistani DGMO agreed to remove their forces sector-by-sector on the following day. The deadline for the vacation of intrusion was on 16 July which was later extended by one day at Pakistan's request.

26 July: New Delhi officially declared that the LoC was restored.

2001

15-16 July: The Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee and the Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf met at Agra for summit level talks for the purpose of resolving all the issues including the main issue of Kashmir. However, it failed to produce any satisfied result because of their fundamental differences about the agenda of talks.

11 September: The terrorist laid terror attacks on the USA.

7 October: The USA led NATO-forces began its attack on Afghanistan to eliminate Al-Qaeda and its allies.

14 November: The Northern Alliance group captured Kabul.

5 December: An interim government was set up under the Bonn Agreement. It was signed by twenty-two Afghan notables at Bonn, Germany.

22 December: Hamid Karzai sworn as a chairman of the interim government for six months.

13 December: The terrorists attacked on the Indian Parliament and killed seven people. India blames Jaish-e-Muhammad and Lashkar-e-Taiba for the deadly attacks.

20 December: India and Pakistan deployed military troops along the LoC. Tension along the LoC remain high. India introduced Operation Parakram with the main intention of taking strong action against military training camps in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. These events created intense hostility, which prevailed for more than 18 months and war seemed like a possibility.

2002

11 January: The Indian military chief declared that Indian mobilisation is complete.

13 June: Hamid Karzai was elected as president of the interim administration of Afghanistan by the Loya Jirga.

October: India started demobilise its military forces along the border and later Pakistan did the same. The standoff ended without escalating into full fledged war.

27 December: Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Turkmenistan signed an accord to construct a gas pipe line.

2003

March: An agreement was signed by Afghanistan and Pakistan and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to repatriate Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

6 March: India and Afghanistan signed the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) to boost two way trade services.

18 April: The Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee offered and extended his “hand of friendship” towards Islamabad at Srinagar.

11 July: After 18 months the bus-service between Delhi to Lahore was restarted.

November: India and Pakistan signed a cease-fire agreement to ease the tension.

December: India and Pakistan signed an accord in New Delhi to resume the Samjhauta Express services from 15 January 2004.

2004

January: During the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad Musharraf and Vajpayee hold direct talks and agreed to recommence the CDP.

25-27 March: The Generals of India and Pakistan J. S. Gill and Hussein Mehadi signed an agreement to restrain drug trafficking, cross border smuggling and illegal immigration.

9 October 2009: Afghanistan began its first direct presidential election. In early November Karzai was declared the winner, who got 55 percent of the vote.

2005

3 October: The External Affairs Ministers Khurshid Kasuri and Natwar Singh signed an agreement in Islamabad to provide advance or pre-notification at least 72 hours before any ballistic missile tests within a 40 kms radius of LoC and the International Boundary.

6 December: Afghanistan and India signed an agreement relating to the growth of tourism on the basis of mutual benefit and greater equality.

2006

20 January: The first Lahore-Amritsar bus service started.

1 February: India and Pakistan signed a major accord for the commencement of the Khokhrapar-Monabao rail route linking Rajasthan with Sindh from 18 February 2006.

7 March: India and Pakistan have resumed night bus service from border areas of Ferozepur and Fazilka to Ludhiana-Chandigarh in Punjab.

22 March: Indian and Pakistan agreed to form a Joint Study Group (JSG) to ensure quick intelligence cooperation to fight mutually against illegal immigration, counterfeit currency, and human trafficking.

24 March: India and Pakistan formally launched the first bus service between Amritsar and Nankana Sahib.

17 April: India and Afghanistan signed a memorandum of understanding relating to strengthen of cooperation in the field of education.

16 September: Pervez Musharraf and Manmohan Singh met in Havana, Cuba, meeting on the sidelines of the 14th NAM Summit and agreed to revive the peace process. They agreed to set up an institution of Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism (JATM) to “identify and implement counter-terrorism initiatives and investigation”. The agreement is known as the Havana Declaration.

14 December: India and Pakistan signed a shipping protocol replacing the old protocol which was signed in 1975.

2008

4 February: An agreement was signed between the Pakistani state run Institute for Strategic Studies (ISS) and the India's military funded Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) to exchange the information to build understanding about the requirements of stability, peace, and security.

7 July: The terrorists launched a deadly attack on the Indian Embassy in Kabul killing around sixty people.

25 September: The Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari and the Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh met on the sidelines of the 63rd United Nations General Assembly session and agreed to work jointly on their shared goals of prosperity, security and peace and to combat the factors that derail the peace process.

26 November: The terrorist attacks on civilians at several places in Mumbai. These terror attacks killed above 160 people and wounded several hundreds.

2009

16 July: the two Prime Ministers Manmohan Singh and Yousaf Raza Gillani, met on the sidelines of the 15th NAM Summit in Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt and issued a joint statement in which they agreed for the recommencement of dialogue process and de-link action on terrorism from dialogue.

2010

18 July: The Afghan Commerce Minister Anwar-ul-Haq Ahady and his Pakistani counterpart Makhdoom Amin Fahim in the presence of the USA Secretary of State Hillary Clinton signed a Note for the Record in which Islamabad agreed to allow Afghan trucks to carry Afghan transit goods through Karachi and Wagah.

2011

30 March: The Prime Ministers of the two countries, Manmohan Singh and Yousaf RazaGillani, met during the semi-final of the cricket world cup and used cricket diplomacy to revive the dialogue process.

4 October: India and Afghanistan signed the Strategic Partnership Agreement in New Delhi to reinforce security collaboration between the two states.

2012

14 December: The Home Minister of India, Sushil Kumar Shinde and his Pakistani counterpart Rehman Malik, signed a new visa agreement at Delhi.

2013

September: The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, Manmohan Singh and Nawaz Sharif met in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly. They agreed to end tension between the two states in the disputed Kashmir.

2014

12 February: India and Pakistan have agreed to release trucks detained in their respective territories.

25 May: Islamabad freed 151 Indian fisher men from its custodies as a goodwill gesture ahead of Narendra Modi swearing-in ceremony.

27 May: The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan Narendra Modi and Nawaz Sharif met in New Delhi. They express willingness to start a new era of their relations.

2016

1 February: India and Afghanistan signed an agreement relating to visa-free travel for diplomats.

27 September: India turned down to attend the 19th SAARC summit which was scheduled to be held in Islamabad in November 2016.

4 December: The Afghan President Ashraf Ghani not only harshly criticised Islamabad but also rejected its aid of \$500 million at the Sixth Heart of Asia Conference in Amritsar, India.