



UPSC & STATE PCS CURRENT AFFAIRS · UJIYARI.COM

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Two New Border Meeting Points Were Agreed. Neither Has Been Named.

30 August 2026 ·

IR

SECURITY & DEFENCE

GS2

GS3

CURATED & WRITTEN BY

**Bharat Choudhary**

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

[in linkedin.com/in/epicbharat](https://www.linkedin.com/in/epicbharat)

ALSO FROM THE CREATOR

BharatNotesFree UPSC notes, MCQs, PYQ analysis. **100% Free.**bharatnotes.com →

ADVERTISE

Advertise with Ujiyari

Reach thousands of UPSC aspirants daily.

[✉ epicbharat@gmail.com](mailto:epicbharat@gmail.com)

Two New Border Meeting Points Were Agreed. Neither Has Been Named.

30 August 2026 · 6 min read ·

✓ Every fact web-verified against primary sources

India and China are yet to announce the locations of two additional Border Personnel Meeting points along the Line of Actual Control, a week after the eight-point outcome document released on August 26, 2026 following the 25th round of Special Representatives talks. Government sources indicate that at least two rounds of local commander meetings have already been held at Kepang La, in Arunachal Pradesh's Upper Siang district, over the past year.

The commitment to add meeting points was made and published. The locations were not. On a boundary where the precise siting of a meeting point is itself a statement about where each side believes the line runs, an unannounced location is not an administrative delay. It is the negotiation continuing.

WHAT A BORDER PERSONNEL MEETING ACTUALLY IS

A **Border Personnel Meeting point** is a designated location on the LAC where local military commanders of the two armies meet face to face, by arrangement, to resolve local issues before they escalate. Meetings are held on ceremonial occasions and whenever an incident requires it.

There are currently five.

BPM POINT	SECTOR
Daulat Beg Oldie	Ladakh, western sector
Chushul	Ladakh, western sector
Nathu La	Sikkim
Kibithu	Arunachal Pradesh, eastern sector
Bum La	Arunachal Pradesh, eastern sector

A **Ministry of Defence statement in 2019** described the mechanism as having “evolved into an important interface where local issues get discussed and resolved, thereby fostering confidence among the Border Guarding Troops,” ensuring “prevalence of peace and tranquility along the LAC.”

Why the mechanism matters more than it sounds. The India-China boundary is **undemarcated**. There is no fence and no agreed line on the ground, and both armies patrol to their own understanding of where the LAC lies. In that setting, a **standing channel between local commanders** is the difference between a patrol face-off that is defused in hours and one that becomes a national incident.

WHAT WAS AGREED ON AUGUST 26

The eight-point document followed talks conducted by **National Security Adviser Ajit Doval** for India and, for China, **Wang Yi**, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Director of the Office of the Central Commission for Foreign Affairs.

Alongside the two additional BPM points, the two sides agreed to establish **two further meeting points for General-level or Senior Highest Military Commander-level meetings**, a tier above the local commander channel.

Two other elements of that round are worth carrying. The sides agreed to pursue an “**early and substantial harvest**” in boundary **delimitation**, which reads as a shift away from the long-standing insistence on a comprehensive package settlement of the roughly **3,400 km** boundary. They also **reaffirmed the 2005 Agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question**. The **26th round is to be held in India in 2027**.

KEPANG LA, AND WHY THE LOCATION MATTERS

UPSC RELEVANCE

ARUNACHAL PRADESH IS AN INTEGRAL AND INALIENABLE PART OF INDIA.

China’s periodic assertions regarding the state, including its attempts to assign invented names to places within it, have been

CONSISTENTLY AND FIRMLY REJECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

. India’s position is that such steps do not alter the reality that Arunachal Pradesh was, is and will remain part of India.

Why siting is sensitive. Formalising a meeting point requires both sides to agree on where it is. On an undemarcated boundary, that agreement carries an implication about the alignment of the LAC at that spot. This is precisely why the eastern-sector locations are harder to announce than the fact of having agreed to add them.

HOW TO READ THIS HONESTLY

The optimistic reading. More meeting points means more channels, and more channels means fewer incidents that escalate for want of a telephone. The mechanism has a real record: it has defused local frictions for decades.

The sober reading. Confidence-building measures are not a settlement. India and China have had BPMs, hotlines, flag meetings and five boundary agreements, and still had **Galwan in June 2020**.

Twenty Indian soldiers were killed. China has never released a verified figure for its own casualties, and any number you see attributed to the Chinese side should be treated as unconfirmed.

The realistic reading. Announcing two BPM points is a small, genuine step whose value lies in reducing the chance of local misunderstanding. It does not touch delimitation, deployment levels or the underlying dispute. Treat it as risk management, not resolution.

UPSC RELEVANCE

GS Paper 2: India and its neighbourhood relations. The BPM mechanism, the SR dialogue and the 2005 Political Parameters agreement together form the standing architecture of the India-China boundary question and are examinable as a set.

GS Paper 3: Security challenges and their management in border areas. The distinction between confidence-building measures and dispute resolution is a recurring Mains theme, and this is a current, concrete illustration.

 FACTS CORNER — KNOWLEDGE PEDIA

India and China agreed on August 26, 2026 to add two Border Personnel Meeting points; the locations remain unannounced.

Five BPM points currently exist along the Line of Actual Control.

The BPM points are Daulat Beg Oldie and Chushul in Ladakh, Nathu La in Sikkim, and Kibithu and Bum La in Arunachal Pradesh.

The eight-point outcome document followed the 25th round of Special Representatives talks, held in Beijing.

India was represented by NSA Ajit Doval and China by Wang Yi, Director of the Office of the Central Commission for Foreign Affairs.

The two sides also agreed to add two meeting points at General or Senior Highest Military Commander level.

They agreed to seek an “early and substantial harvest” in boundary delimitation, easing the package-settlement approach.

The 2005 Agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles was reaffirmed; the 26th SR round is due in India in 2027.

The India-China boundary runs about 3,400 km and remains undemarcated on the ground.

Local commanders have met at least twice at Keping La in Upper Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh, over the past year.

Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India; Chinese claims and renaming attempts are rejected by India.

Twenty Indian soldiers were killed in the Galwan Valley clash of June 2020; Chinese casualties were never verified.

Source: Two New Border Meeting Points Were Agreed. Neither Has Been Named. — Ujiyari.com | Free UPSC & State PCS Current Affairs

RELATED EDITORIALS

THE HINDU

[The Regulator, the Regulated and the Same Family Name](#)

30 Aug

HINDUSTAN TIMES

[The Mecca Pact Is Not About India. Its Consequences Are.](#)

30 Aug

THE HINDU

[How a Forty-Year Insurgency Ends: Turkiye Writes Reintegration Into Law](#)

30 Aug

HINDUSTAN TIMES

[Renew, Do Not Renegotiate: The Refugee Convention at 75 and India's Place in It](#)

29 Aug

RELATED KEY TERMS

KEY TERM

[Act East Policy](#)

India's strategic foreign policy framework prioritising active...

KEY TERM

[Additional Protocol \(IAEA\)](#)

An International Atomic Energy Agency instrument that permits...

KEY TERM

[Advanced Technology Vessel \(ATV\) Programme](#)

India's classified, decades-long programme to indigenously design and...

KEY TERM

[AFSPA \(Armed Forces Special Powers Act\)](#)

A central legislation granting special powers to armed forces...



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

[in linkedin.com/in/epicbharat](https://www.linkedin.com/in/epicbharat)[Read Full Article on Ujiyari →](#)<https://ujiyari.com/daily/2026/08/30/india-china-border-personnel-meeting-points-lac/>

ALSO FROM THE CREATOR

BharatNotes

Free UPSC study platform — subject-wise notes across all 4 GS papers, Prelims MCQs, Mains answer frameworks, PYQ analysis & progress tracking. **100% Free • No Login Required.**

[Start Preparing → bharatnotes.com](#)

📌 OPPORTUNITY

Advertise with Ujiyari

Reach **thousands of serious UPSC & State PCS aspirants** daily through our PDFs, website, and social channels.

Ideal for: Coaching institutes • EdTech platforms • Book publishers • Exam prep apps

[✉ epicbharat@gmail.com](mailto:epicbharat@gmail.com)

Write to us for rates & media kit

Free UPSC & State PCS Current Affairs · ujiyari.com · bharatnotes.com