# PCA Case No. 2023-01

# IN THE MATTER OF AN ARBITRATION

-before-

# THE COURT OF ARBITRATION CONSTITUTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INDUS WATERS TREATY 1960

-between-

#### THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

-and-

#### THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT (HEARING ON COMPETENCE)

### **COURT OF ARBITRATION:**

Professor Sean D. Murphy (Chairman)
Professor Wouter Buytaert
Mr. Jeffrey P. Minear
Judge Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh
Dr. Donald Blackmore

#### **SECRETARIAT:**

**The Permanent Court of Arbitration** 

ON BEHALF OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION:

CERTIFIED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 19 OF ANNEXURE G

11 May 2023

Professor Sean D. Murphy
Chairman

Arbitration pursuant to Article IX and Annexure G of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960

Permanent Court of Arbitration
Peace Palace
The Hague
The Netherlands

Day 1
Hearing on Competence

Thursday, 11th May 2023

Before:

PROFESSOR SEAN D MURPHY
HE JUDGE AWN AL-KHASAWNEH
DR DON BLACKMORE
MR JEFFREY P MINEAR
PROFESSOR WOUTER BUYTAERT

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BETWEEN:

THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

-and-

THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

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Certified pursuant to paragraph 19 of Annexure G

Professor Sean D Murphy
On behalf of the Court of Arbitration

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Transcript produced by Trevor McGowan Georgina Vaughn and Lisa Gulland

#### **APPEARANCES**

#### FOR THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

SIR DANIEL BETHLEHEM KC, Twenty Essex, London
PROFESSOR ATTILA TANZI, 3 Verulam Buildings, London
PROFESSOR PHILIPPA WEBB, Twenty Essex, London
DR CAMERON MILES, 3 Verulam Buildings, London
MR STEPHEN FIETTA KC, Fietta LLP, London
MR JIRIES SAADEH, Fietta LLP, London
MS LAURA REES-EVANS, Fietta LLP, London
MR AHMAD I ASLAM, Additional Attorney General
Head, International Disputes Unit, Office of the
Attorney General for Pakistan (Agent)
MR HASSAN NASIR JAMY, Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources
MR SYED MUHAMMAD MEHAR ALI SHAH, Commissioner for
Indus Waters
HE MR SULJUK MUSTANSAR TARAR, Ambassador of Pakistan to

HE MR SULJUK MUSTANSAR TARAR, Ambassador of Pakistan to the Netherlands

MR MUHAMMAD WASIF, First Secretary, Embassy of Pakistan MS FATIMA HAMDIA TANWEER, First Secretary-II, Embassy of Pakistan

MS LEENA NISHTAR, Consultant, Office of the Attorney General MR ZOHAIR WAHEED, Consultant, Office of the Attorney General

THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA WAS NOT REPRESENTED

FOR THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION

MR GARTH SCHOFIELD, Deputy Secretary General MR BRYCE WILLIAMS, Legal Counsel MR SEBASTIAN KING, Assistant Legal Counsel

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08:52 1	Thursday, 11 May 2023	09:24 1	which was made in India's letter to the World Bank dated
2	(9.19 am)	2	December 21, 2022. Among other things, my letter of
3	THE CHAIRMAN: Good morning to everyone. It's good to see	3	February 6 informed India of the dates of this hearing.
4	you. Welcome almost all of you back. I think there's	4	Unfortunately I received no response to that letter,
5	a few new faces, perhaps.	5	nor has India provided any responsive communication to
6	Let me begin by saying this proceeding is in the	6	various other messages sent to it with respect to the
7	matter of an arbitration before the Court of Arbitration	7	proceedings to date. I regret that, as the Court is
8	constituted in accordance with the Indus Waters Treaty	8	best informed as to issues of fact and law that are
9	1960 between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the	9	before it only when it can hear fully and directly from
10	Republic of India.	10	both the parties.
11		11	At our first meeting in January, we had brief
12		12	introductions of the members of the Court and of our
13		13	Secretariat. Those need not be repeated today, though
14		14	I note the presence of an additional lawyer from the
15		15	PCA, Mr Sebastian King, over there.
16		16	I do wish to observe that various steps have
17		17	occurred since our first meeting on January 27 and 28.
18	-	18	I will just briefly mention a few of them.
19		19	On February 3, the Court of Arbitration issued
20		20	Administrative Order No. 1 on terms of appointment.
21		21	From February to May, the Court issued five procedural
22		22	orders. Procedural Order 5, inter alia, sets the
23		23	schedule for this hearing. On March 31, the Court
24		24	issued its supplemental rules of procedure.
25		25	We have received various filings from Pakistan. On
	Page 1		Page 3
09:20 1	the Attorney General; and I didn't see him when	09:26 1	February 23, Pakistan filed its statement on
2	I came in, but he's here Mr Stephen Fietta, a counsel	2	coordination between the Court of Arbitration and the
3	for Pakistan.	3	Neutral Expert. On March 24, Pakistan filed its
4	So, Mr Aslam, before I continue with my introductory	4	response to India's challenge to the Court's
5	remarks, is there anyone else I have neglected to	5	jurisdiction, which included appendices, factual
6	mention that's new to the proceedings?	6	exhibits and legal authorities. And on May 9, Pakistan
7	(Pause to resolve a technical problem)	7	filed additional exhibits and authorities.
8	MR ASLAM: Good morning, Mr Chairman and members of the	8	I also note an exchange of letters between myself
9	Court. Thank you. There is another colleague who	9	and Mr Michel Lino. My letter to him was dated
10	wasn't there the last time: our colleague Mr Muhammad	10	February 8 and his letter in response was of May 3.
11	Wasif. He is not here at present, but he will be here	11	Beyond that, the Court looks forward to hearing the
12			beyond that, the Court looks forward to hearing the
13	over the course of today and tomorrow. He is from the	12	submissions of Pakistan and the responses to the Court's
13		12 13	submissions of Pakistan and the responses to the Court's questions during the course of this hearing.
14	Embassy of Pakistan: he is the First Secretary. Thank you.	12	submissions of Pakistan and the responses to the Court's questions during the course of this hearing.  I will close by noting that, despite India's
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09:27 1	for your presentations?	09:30 1	The disputes before you are over two decades old,
2	7 1	2	and they have collectively become an open wound in our
3		3	bilateral relations and now threaten the Treaty's
4		4	integrity and, by extension, the lives and livelihoods
5		5	of hundreds of millions of people in the Indus Basin.
6	Opening submissions on behalf of	6	While we are very pleased to be here today, this day
7		7	is not without its disappointments. The two parties
8		8	responsible for our presence here are not present
9		9	themselves. The first is India.
10	-	10	As you will hear from Pakistan's counsel in the
11		11	course of today and tomorrow, India gives every
12		12	appearance of not wanting this dispute between the
13		13	parties resolved, dragging the Treaty into dysfunction
14		14	and irrelevance.
15		15	Thanks to Indian intransigence, the two hydropower
16	Members of Pakistan's delegation, aside from myself,	16	projects that provoked this dispute, Kishenganga and
17	include Mr Hassan Nasir Jamy, the Secretary for Water	17	Ratle, were mired for years in the Permanent Indus
18		18	Commission. When Pakistan, after years of negotiation
19		19	and of prior arbitration, moved to seize the Court,
20		20	India, acting mala fides, instituted parallel
21	King's Counsel and barrister, and Pakistan's lead	21	proceedings before a Neutral Expert, insisting that
22	counsel; Professor Attila Tanzi, counsel and member of	22	these have priority over the Court, despite commencing
23	3 Verulam Buildings in London; Mr Stephen Fietta,	23	later in time.
24	King's Counsel and principal partner at Fietta LLP;	24	Rather than explain its position to the Court, India
25	Professor Philippa Webb, counsel and barrister at Twenty	25	has elected to challenge the Court's jurisdiction from
	D . 6		D 7
	Page 5		Page 7
09:29 1	Essex chambers in London: Dr Cameron Miles counsel and	09:32 1	afar, while not deigning to appear itself, issuing
09:29 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	09:32 1	afar, while not deigning to appear itself, issuing inflammatory statements via correspondence through the
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2	<ul><li>barrister at 3 Verulam Buildings chambers in London;</li><li>Mr Jiries Saadeh, counsel and partner at Fietta;</li></ul>	2 3	inflammatory statements via correspondence through the World Bank and media, and threatening Pakistan with
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09:33	1	empanelment of this Court for over six years, denying	09:37 1	future by delaying empanelment of dispute settlement
	2	Pakistan her right to access the Treaty's dispute	2	fora under the Treaty. We ask you to provide clear
	3	settlement mechanism, to seek interim measures, to	3	guidance to the Bank as to its responsibility under the
	4	prevent construction of Kishenganga and Ratle, and to	4	Treaty.
	5	create a fait accompli situation with impunity. By	5	The Bank's and indeed India's conduct have led to
	6	doing so, the Bank did not only violate the Treaty	6	an extraordinary situation where two parallel bodies now
	7	obligation, it inserted itself into the parties'	7	exist adjudicating overlapping disputes. This has made
	8	disputes.	8	real the possibility of conflicting outcomes and
	9	This breach, unprecedented in its magnitude and	9	permanent damage to the Treaty, already weakened by
	10	duration, was entirely to India's advantage, enabling	10	India and the Bank.
	11	India to complete the Kishenganga Project and	11	The drafters of the Treaty did not envisage such
	12	substantially advance the Ratle project, without	12	a situation, and as a result the Treaty is silent on how
	13	affording this Court a lawful opportunity to examine	13	best to address the present situation. It now falls on
	14	Pakistan's objections to the lawfulness of these	14	this Court to help forge an exit path out of this
	15	projects.	15	difficult situation. By addressing questions of its own
	16	The "pause", as the suspension of process of	16	competence, and through a harmonious reading of the
	17	empanelment came to be called, was partisan, egregious	17	Treaty, the Court can help the parties get out of legal
	18	and in flagrant violation of Pakistan's right to	18	uncertainty.
	19	peaceful settlement of its disputes with India, a right	19	The Court alone can perform this task; the Neutral
	20	guaranteed not only by Article IX of the Treaty but by	20	Expert forum is neither designed for nor suited to such
	21	Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.	21	discussions.
	22	That is why, members of the Court, whatever your	22	Turning now to the Neutral Expert. As I said,
	23	decision on competence, Pakistan asks you to provide	23	Pakistan considers India's commencement of proceedings
	24	clear direction to the parties, and especially the Bank,	24	before him to be improper. Nevertheless, having sat
	25	as to the Bank's role and responsibilities in cases like	25	with him in this building a month or so ago, we found
	20	as to the Bank's fore and responsionates in cases like		want and an outland a month of so ago, we round
		Page 9		Page 11
09:35	1	this one. The Bank's conduct in relation to the pause	09:38 1	him to be competent, professional and keenly aware of
09:35	1 2	this one. The Bank's conduct in relation to the pause has stretched the dispute settlement architecture of the	09:38 1	him to be competent, professional and keenly aware of his duties and responsibilities under the Treaty.
09:35	2	has stretched the dispute settlement architecture of the	2	his duties and responsibilities under the Treaty.
09:35	2 3	has stretched the dispute settlement architecture of the Treaty to a breaking point. It must never be repeated.	2 3	his duties and responsibilities under the Treaty.  While he has deemed, as is his prerogative, that
09:35	2 3 4	has stretched the dispute settlement architecture of the Treaty to a breaking point. It must never be repeated.  As India and Pakistan's populations grow, placing	2 3 4	his duties and responsibilities under the Treaty.  While he has deemed, as is his prerogative, that cooperation between him and the Court is not, at least
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00.40	1	to applain arrothy what to stical advants a Deliver	00.42 1	THE CHAIDMAN. Therebyen, Mr. Aslam, Lithigh and he
09:40	1	to explain exactly what tactical advantage Pakistan	09:43 1	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr Aslam. I think we have no
	2	would get out of such a shift or how it might have promoted Pakistan's interests at India's expense. And	2 3	questions. But thank you for your statement.  Mr Bethlehem, you have the floor.
	3 4	that is because there was none.	4	SIR DANIEL: Mr Chairman, members of the Court, it is
	5	As our colleague Dr Miles will explain, Pakistan's	5	an honour to be back before you representing Pakistan in
	6	change in position arose from the realisation, formed	6	these proceedings.
	7	honestly and held consistently, that the disagreements	7	Mr Chairman, you mentioned that it's not long since
	8	between the parties were not just about Kishenganga and	8	we were last here, three and a half months ago, and you
	9	Ratle but concerned India's hydropower ambitions in the	9	also drew attention to all the developments that have
	10	Western Rivers in their entirety; and that, as	10	taken place since then: principally our Statement on
	11	a consequence, those disagreements entailed involving	11	Division of Competence, our Response to the Objections
	12	legal, technical, systemic problems requiring	12	on Competence raised by India. And in the intervening
	13	consideration by a body formed of expert lawyers and	13	period, there has also been the first meeting of the
	14	expert engineers.	14	Neutral Expert, in which India did participate. So
	15	Secondly, India also seems to be accusing Pakistan,	15	there's a lot of water under the bridge, so to speak.
	16	once it made the decision to pursue arbitration, of	16	Noting India's participation in the Neutral Expert
	17	unseemly haste; of a rush to the courthouse, as it were.	17	proceedings, I must put on the record our expression of
	18	Again, speaking as someone who was in the room at the	18	regret that our friends from India are not here today.
	19	time, I do not recognise this description.	19	Pakistan and India live under the same Indus Waters
	20	The issues that form the basis of Pakistan's Request	20	Treaty. It serves the interests of both countries and
	21	for Arbitration have been on foot between the parties on	21	peoples. It is a fixture in the peaceful relations
	22	either a plant-specific or systemic level since 2006.	22	between the two states. And I note that arbitral
	23	When Pakistan, a decade after those issues first arose,	23	proceedings and court proceedings are a means of
	24	chose to approach this Court, it did so only having made	24	resolving disputes between states, not a cause for
	25	absolutely certain that there was no scope for their	25	exacerbating them.
		Page 13		Page 15
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09:41	1	amicable resolution, whether in the Commission or	09:45 1	India's absence in the room and from these
09:41		amicable resolution, whether in the Commission or elsewhere, at the government-to-government level. And	09:45 1	India's absence in the room and from these proceedings, we say, neither serves India well, nor the
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09:46 1	we consider ourselves to be subject to cross-examination	09:49 1	Court, through not simply the proceedings on competence
2	and the closest of scrutiny. We don't take this process	2	but also having regard to our Statement on Coordination;
3	lightly, notwithstanding the absence of the Respondent.	3	and before the Neutral Expert, indeed these issues will
4	I should say that we don't take issue with the	4	fall to be resolved once we engage in the paragraph 7,
5	questions. Indeed, as I recall, we invited them	5	Annexure F competence hearing. That's, in other words,
6	expressly because I think it helps to hone the	6	to decide whether the issues that have been put by India
7	engagement and the response to the issues.	7	before the Neutral Expert fall to be regarded as
8	I should say that normally when there is	8	difference or disputes, or whether the Neutral Expert
9	a respondent on the other side of the proceedings, the	9	should deem any of them to be disputes.
10	claimant state will have an opportunity to focus its	10	So that's just to sort of contextualise. One other
11	observations on the written submissions of the other	11	sort of housekeeping point to make, and then I'll return
12	side. We don't have that today.	12	to my scripted remarks.
13	We have chosen not and I hope this will sit well	13	We understand that you have, courtesy of the PCA
14	with you we have chosen not to simply try and repeat	14	and we thank the PCA for its efforts three bundles of
15	our written submissions; that's not going to serve	15	written documents. I should say: for purposes of my
16	anyone. We hope our written submissions were clear and	16	remarks, I'm only going to be taking you to the slim
17	as fully comprehensive as possible. So we have chosen	17	one, that's to the Treaty; my colleagues will take you
18	to address the proceedings, in a way that I will come to	18	to others.
19	in just a moment, in response to the questions that you	19	You should also by now have received I think they
20	put, and to sort of weave those responses around	20	were sent at about 7 o'clock this morning hearing
21	a larger narrative. But I hope that that will work	21	materials and demonstratives for some of my colleagues,
22	well.	22	and we'll take you to those. And I think some of my
23	I should also say, because our Agent drew attention	23	colleagues will also be referring you to other documents
24	to the parallel proceedings, it's a point that we'll get	24	which we didn't consider necessary to put in a hardcopy
25	to probably in most detail in my closing submissions	25	bundle. We will either call them up on the screen or in
	Page 17		Page 19
	-		
09:48 1	tomorrow morning. But just so that you have this	09:51 1	fact, in a number of instances, we've printed out twelve
2	clearly in mind and we can clear away this small aspect.	2	copies and we will hand up those that are necessary. So
2 3	clearly in mind and we can clear away this small aspect.  There are now two parallel proceedings. The Neutral	2 3	copies and we will hand up those that are necessary. So that's by way of housekeeping.
2 3 4	clearly in mind and we can clear away this small aspect.  There are now two parallel proceedings. The Neutral Expert's terms of retainer were signed by him after each	2 3 4	copies and we will hand up those that are necessary. So that's by way of housekeeping.  As I mentioned, I will be taking you to the Treaty,
2 3 4 5	clearly in mind and we can clear away this small aspect.  There are now two parallel proceedings. The Neutral Expert's terms of retainer were signed by him after each party signed them on 2 May, so that's just over a week	2 3 4 5	copies and we will hand up those that are necessary. So that's by way of housekeeping.  As I mentioned, I will be taking you to the Treaty, so if you do have that to hand, your slim bundle, that
2 3 4 5 6	clearly in mind and we can clear away this small aspect.  There are now two parallel proceedings. The Neutral Expert's terms of retainer were signed by him after each party signed them on 2 May, so that's just over a week ago. So the terms of retainer of the Neutral Expert are	2 3 4 5 6	copies and we will hand up those that are necessary. So that's by way of housekeeping.  As I mentioned, I will be taking you to the Treaty, so if you do have that to hand, your slim bundle, that will be helpful.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	clearly in mind and we can clear away this small aspect.  There are now two parallel proceedings. The Neutral Expert's terms of retainer were signed by him after each party signed them on 2 May, so that's just over a week ago. So the terms of retainer of the Neutral Expert are now in place. I should say clearly that they were signed by Pakistan with no objection.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	copies and we will hand up those that are necessary. So that's by way of housekeeping.  As I mentioned, I will be taking you to the Treaty, so if you do have that to hand, your slim bundle, that will be helpful.  I should say that and this is no observation on the tremendous and very welcome efficiency of the PCA
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09:52	1	details of Pakistan's case, both its affirmative case on	09:55 1	submissions, that this is a critical period, in which
	2	competence and its response to the specific objections	2	Pakistan, first of all, made a Neutral Expert Request,
	3	that India has raised. So my task is to frame that	3	in July 2015; thereafter it withdrew that request, in
	4	case, to identify key threads running through it and to	4	February 2016; and then it took all necessary and
	5	contextualise what you will hear from others in greater	5	appropriate steps, prior to the submission of its
	6	detail.	6	Request for Arbitration on 19 August 2016.
	7	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, you have in front	7	If I may, I will just remind you that that date of
	8	of you a draft scheme of our submissions, both to give	8	19 August 2016 is the date on which Pakistan's Request
	9	you a sense of who will be addressing what and so that	9	for Arbitration was physically transmitted to India. It
	10	you can mark the progress that we are making. For ease	10	was handed over to India in hard copy, to the Indian
	11	of future reference, I have also noted who will be	11	High Commissioner to Islamabad. And under paragraph 3
	12	addressing which amongst the 36 questions that you have	12	of Annexure G, that is the deemed date of institution of
	13	put to us for response during the hearing. And as we do	13	these proceedings. So 19 August 2016 is a critical
	14	so, we will endeavour to cite to the particular	14	date, if I can put it in those terms.
	15	question, so that when you go back to the transcript,	15	Dr Miles will take you to the key documents, most of
	16	that will be readily apparent.	16	which are in volume II of our Competence Response.
	17	Although you have the written text of the scheme of	17	I think you have them in a slightly different format in
	18	observations, let me take you through it quickly to orientate you to it. I expect to be on my feet perhaps	18 19	the bundles that have been prepared for you by the PCA. You will be familiar with many of those documents, and
	19		20	certainly some of the key documents, such as the
	20 21	for an hour, maybe a little bit more. I think our timings are going to be dependent on questions that we	20	February 2016 document, because you'll recall I walked
	22	get from you, and I will come back to that: we do very	22	you through that in some detail at the end of January.
	23	much invite questions, but we're also conscious of time,	23	Dr Miles considers that his submissions will run for
	24	so I'll address that in just a moment.	24	about 70 minutes. I expect that they may run for two or
	25	In the course of my opening submissions, I will	25	three hours, because no doubt you will have lots of
	23	in the course of my opening submissions, I will	23	three nours, because no doubt you will have lots of
		Page 21		Page 23
00.54	1	respond to a number of the questions that go to	00:57 1	questions to put to him, but I didn't want to sort of
09:54	1	respond to a number of the questions that go to	09:57 1	questions to put to him, but I didn't want to sort of
09:54	2	preliminary framing and incidental issues.	2	irk him unduly before he came into the room!
09:54	2 3	preliminary framing and incidental issues.  I will be followed by Laura Rees-Evans, who will	2 3	irk him unduly before he came into the room!  Dr Miles will be followed by Mr Jiries Saadeh, who
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09:58 1	then Mr Fietta, that again we are going to approach this	10:02 1	ask questions, we politely defer those to Saturday
2	through the prism of your questions, rather than simply	2	morning, or give short answers and then defer the longer
3	reiterate our written submissions. But Professor Webb	3	answers to the Saturday morning.
4	will be on her feet for 75 minutes or so, and her	4	We do not wish to hide from any scrutiny. There are
5	submissions will likely straddle the afternoon coffee	5	issues of both legal and factual complexity which, I say
6	break.	6	in all candour, sometimes we have been struggling with.
7	Then finally for today, Mr Stephen Fietta will	7	And you'll note from our written response, where we
8	address the scheme of the Treaty, the interpretation of	8	cited, if memory serves me, from Sir Franklin Berman's
9	Article IX and India's Article IX objections, another	9	observations in the first Kishenganga case, where he
10	key aspect of this hearing. And he will also address	10	spoke about that Court's struggle with the complexity of
11	the quite extensive questions that you've put to the	11	the Treaty and how some of these provisions work, we do
12	parties on these issues. It is likely almost	12	not pretend that there is perfect clarity in these
13	certain that Mr Fietta's submissions will carry us	13	provisions.
14	overnight, to conclude tomorrow morning.	14	As Mr Aslam has said, and as I will come on to say,
15	Then I will conclude our first-round submissions	15	one of the big challenges that we face in these
16	thereafter by addressing your remaining questions that	16	proceedings is that we consider that through the actions
17	go to the parallel proceedings before the Neutral Expert	17	of India in raising its Request for the Appointment of
18	and the issue of a workable division of competence. And	18	a Neutral Expert with the World Bank on 4 October and
19	I think, in the light of Mr Lino's response,	19	then the Court's institution of the pause, that that led
20	Mr Chairman, to you, I am no longer going to be talking	20	to a systemic malfunction in the workings of Article IX
21	about cooperation but rather a division of competence.	21	of the Treaty. So we are within the contours of
22	But as you'll see when I come to make my submissions, we	22	Article IX, but clearly the circumstances that we are
23	think that everything remains on the table, perhaps bar	23	facing now are not addressed by Article IX. And I'll
24	a symbiotic engagement between the two mechanisms.	24	come back to deal with that in a little bit more detail.
25	I will also then tomorrow set out Pakistan's	25	Let me then move to issues of substance. As I do
	Page 25		Page 27
10.00 1	McChina	10.02 1	lating if I was male and malining maintain and
10:00 1	submission on an appropriate way forward. Mr Chairman,	10:03 1	so, let me, if I may, make one preliminary point, and
2	the Court has in I think it's questions 35 and	2	it's a point that picks up on an observation that
2 3	the Court has in I think it's questions 35 and perhaps 36 invited some submissions on that, and	2 3	it's a point that picks up on an observation that Mr Aslam made. It's also set out in our written
2 3 4	the Court has in I think it's questions 35 and perhaps 36 invited some submissions on that, and I will address our views on the appropriate way forward.	2 3 4	it's a point that picks up on an observation that Mr Aslam made. It's also set out in our written submissions, but nonetheless it warrants, I think,
2 3 4 5	the Court has in I think it's questions 35 and perhaps 36 invited some submissions on that, and I will address our views on the appropriate way forward.  I very much anticipate that this will become	2 3 4 5	it's a point that picks up on an observation that Mr Aslam made. It's also set out in our written submissions, but nonetheless it warrants, I think, a specific reference now. It's a point that goes to
2 3 4 5 6	the Court has in I think it's questions 35 and perhaps 36 invited some submissions on that, and I will address our views on the appropriate way forward.  I very much anticipate that this will become a matter on which you would like to engage with us	2 3 4 5 6	it's a point that picks up on an observation that Mr Aslam made. It's also set out in our written submissions, but nonetheless it warrants, I think, a specific reference now. It's a point that goes to judicial method. And of course I say this with the
2 3 4 5 6 7	the Court has in I think it's questions 35 and perhaps 36 invited some submissions on that, and I will address our views on the appropriate way forward.  I very much anticipate that this will become a matter on which you would like to engage with us further, and it may be that this is a matter that will	2 3 4 5 6 7	it's a point that picks up on an observation that Mr Aslam made. It's also set out in our written submissions, but nonetheless it warrants, I think, a specific reference now. It's a point that goes to judicial method. And of course I say this with the utmost respect, and this is by way of a submission and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	the Court has in I think it's questions 35 and perhaps 36 invited some submissions on that, and I will address our views on the appropriate way forward.  I very much anticipate that this will become a matter on which you would like to engage with us further, and it may be that this is a matter that will be held over in some respects to Saturday morning, in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	it's a point that picks up on an observation that Mr Aslam made. It's also set out in our written submissions, but nonetheless it warrants, I think, a specific reference now. It's a point that goes to judicial method. And of course I say this with the utmost respect, and this is by way of a submission and you will decide on the way that you wish to proceed in
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10:05	1	not to take a minimalist route, not to rely on notions	10:08 1	other cases in times to come. Part of the task of the
	2	of judicial economy to avoid addressing key issues.	2	Court's decision on competence must be to script
	3	I know, having sat on the other side of the bench,	3	a pathway back to the functionality of the Treaty's
	4	that it is often appealing to rely on notions of	4	[dispute] settlement architecture. And this imperative
	5	judicial economy because one doesn't want to get drawn	5	will only be achieved if the Court addresses all of the
	6	into a thicket of issues that one considers may not be	6	issues with which it is faced, not only those that are
	7	necessary for reaching the end of the matter before you.	7	narrowly necessary for its decision.
	8	But that is not the case or we urge that it should	8	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, we appreciate
	9	not be the case in these proceedings, for reasons that	9	of course that part of your calculation will be to
	10	Mr Aslam has already mentioned.	10	encourage India's re-engagement with the proceedings
	11	Almost more than the dispute of which you are	11	and, Mr Chairman, you have mentioned this already, quite
	12	seised, Pakistan is concerned that the duelling requests	12	properly and to avoid unnecessary escalation. And
	13	by the parties, Pakistan's Request for Arbitration and	13	we've seen, both in the correspondence from India to the
	14	India's subsequent Neutral Expert Request, and then the	14	Bank and indeed in other correspondence and oral
	15	institution of the pause by the World Bank, caused	15	statements and you have on the record the transcript
	16	a serious malfunction in the Treaty's dispute settlement	16	of the proceedings before the Neutral Expert. We urge
	17	architecture. And I would urge you to go back to	17	you to read those, both because they go to these issues
	18	Mr Aslam closing observations on this, about the	18	of competence but also because they go to issues of
	19	importance of the Treaty and getting it back to	19	merit.
	20	functionality.	20	But you will see, as you go through that transcript,
	21	The drafters and the signatories of the Treaty could	21	that there is a lot of thumping of the drum by our
	22	not have contemplated the issues with which we are now	22	friends and colleagues from India. We regret that, but
	23	concerned. Had they done so, they would have written in	23	it's there. So we appreciate that part of your
	24	different texts into the Treaty. The idea that the	24	calculation will be to avoid an unnecessary escalation.
	25	World Bank could unilaterally simply impose a pause and	25	And I should say on the record that Pakistan is very
		Page 29		Page 31
		1 age 29		1 age 31
10:06	1	put a block on proceedings for six years would have	10:09 1	sensitive to these imperatives, and does not urge upon
10:06	1 2	put a block on proceedings for six years would have beggared belief in 1960.	10:09 1 2	sensitive to these imperatives, and does not urge upon you decisions that would not serve a wider Treaty
10:06				
10:06	2	beggared belief in 1960.	2	you decisions that would not serve a wider Treaty
10:06	2 3	beggared belief in 1960.  Article IX and Annexures F and G address the issues	2 3	you decisions that would not serve a wider Treaty purpose.
10:06	2 3 4	beggared belief in 1960.  Article IX and Annexures F and G address the issues with which you are faced only imperfectly. The Bank	2 3 4	you decisions that would not serve a wider Treaty purpose.  As we will address in more detail in due course,
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10:11 1	But the curing of invalidity by participation in the	10:14 1	Treaty and Annexure D of the Treaty, and in particular
2	process does not mean and should not mean that the	2	paragraph 8 of the latter of the Treaty. We took you
3	causes of the systemic malfunction that brought us to	3	through those provisions: both I did, in terms of the
4	this point should be sidestepped in this phase of the	4	law, and Pakistan's Indus Waters Commissioner, in terms
5	proceedings in the hope that they will simply fade into	5	of the practicality, took you through those provisions
6	the residue of memory. The malfunction that brought us	6	and their context in the first meeting. They concern
7	to this point could readily occur again in the absence	7	new run-of-river hydroelectric plants on the
8	of clear guidance from the Court about the proper	8	Western Rivers of the Indus Basin.
9	workings of the Treaty and the Treaty's settlement	9	Having regard to the extensive hydroelectric plant
10	modalities in all of its aspects.	10	construction projects that India has in train
11	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I pause here,	11	an issue that is addressed in our Competence Response
12	recalling, Mr Chairman, in particular your remarks or	12	and to which Pakistan's Agent has already adverted
13 14	enquiries at the time of the first meeting, where,	13 14	having regard to these issues, the dispute between the parties about the interpretation and application of
15	although you didn't put it in these terms, I read into I think this is on the record into your	15	these provisions Article III, Annexure D,
16	enquiry at that point that there may be a presumptive	16	paragraph 8 has a reach beyond the individual plants,
17	rebuttable, no doubt but a presumptive hesitancy and	17	going to the wider application of the Treaty. This
18	caution on the part of the Court to engage on issues	18	seems to me to be unarguable. It's there. This is
19	which may take it to pass on the conduct of the Bank.	19	a concern that we have and we've expressed for years.
20	And we appreciate that there is a high sensitivity	20	Assuming that you affirm your competence, which we
21	there.	21	hope you will do, the Court will get to those issues.
22	We also appreciate, notwithstanding that we might	22	And looking at the two engineering members of the Court,
23	wish you to go there, but we also appreciate that you	23	we have no doubt at all that you will move out of your
24	may have a proper caution about reaching conclusions	24	discomfort zone into your comfort zone as we go on, if
25	about aspects of the Bank's conduct.	25	you affirm your competence. So you will have to grapple
25	about aspects of the Bank's conduct.	-20	you aritim your competence. So you will have to grappie
	Page 33		Page 35
10:12 1	When I suggest or contend that we hope that you will	10:16 1	with those issues of interpretation and application.
2	not be enticed by notions of judicial economy, and that	2	For the moment, though, in this competence phase of
3	you will address all of these issues, as I suggested, we	3	the proceedings there are other aspects of the Treaty
4	do not urge you to reach conclusions or decisions that	4	that are engaged. And I don't, at this particular
5	you do not need to reach for purposes of the operation	5	point, refer to Article IX and Annexures F and G,
6	of the Treaty. The guidance that we are looking for,	6	although of course those provisions are absolutely front
7	and the guidance that we think is absolutely essential	7	and centre of this hearing. But I don't refer to those
8	as regards the pause and the Bank's conduct, is the	8	provisions. What I refer to, rather, is to the
9	obligation to empanel the Court once proceedings have	9	cooperation imperative that runs throughout the Treaty
10	been instituted; that the pause itself did immeasurable	10	from its preamble through to its core provisions.
11	harm: it put a thumb on the scale in India's cause.	11	This imperative, and the substantive obligations to
12	I will come back to that in more detail. Those are the	12	which it gives rise, are at the very heart of the
13	kinds of issues that we think it is absolutely essential	13	factual narrative that led Pakistan to make a Neutral
14	that the Court engages with.	14	Expert Request in July 2015; then to withdraw that
15	Let me then turn unless there are any questions	15	unacted-upon request in February 2016; then to trigger
16	that you would like to raise on what I have said so far,	16	the dispute settlement machinery of Article IX,
17	then I will turn to some of the more substantive	17 18	paragraphs 3 to 5 of the Treaty; and eventually to
18 19	aspects.  Let me then turn to some of the meat of what I'd	18 19	transmit to India, on 19 August 2016, a Request for Arbitration.
20	like to say, bearing in mind that I'm still the bread in	20	I will take you to those provisions that deal with
20	the sandwich, but I'm going to go to the meat: to	20	cooperation in a moment. But before I do so, let me
21 22	India's failure to cooperate.	21 22	provide you with a little bit more context.
23	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, the substance of	23	The cooperation imperative of the Treaty and
24	the broader dispute between Pakistan and India concerns	23	Pakistan's high concern that India has persistently
25	the interpretation and application of Article III of the	25	thumbed its nose at these provisions is not simply at
23	and interpretation and appretation of rations in of the	23	and the first of the second se
	Page 34		Page 36

	1	the heart of the present dispute, it was at the core of	10:21 1	us permission.
	2	the dispute that led to the Kishenganga arbitration that	2	Given considerations of time, I do not propose to
	3	ran from the Request for Arbitration in May 2010 to the	3	take you through the detail of this material. But we
	4	final award of the Court in December 2013. And that	4	have given you a brief roadmap guiding you through it as
	5	dispute began life in a similar fashion to the present	5	part of the bundle of documents, and I would very much
	6	dispute, rooted in a number of disagreements between the	6	urge you, members of the Court, to read that.
	7	parties, concerning the same run-of-river provisions	7	That material is striking. And it is directly
	8	that are engaged by this dispute.	8	relevant to the issues with which you are now concerned,
	9	As your questions have enquired about, Pakistan made	9	both for purposes of contextualising the present issues
	10	a Neutral Expert Request in 2009 in the circumstances of	10	and because it goes to the good faith of the parties
	11	those disagreements. And there was eventually a tacit	11	about which you asked, and because it goes to relations
	12	understanding between the parties that the Neutral	12	between the parties around the issue of cooperation.
	13	Expert process would await the outcome of the	13	What is quite striking about this correspondence is
	4	Kishenganga arbitration instituted by Pakistan by its	14	that Pakistan, on dozens of occasions between 2014 and
	15	Request for Arbitration of May 2010.	15	2023, over a nine-year period, on dozens of occasions wrote formally to India to request site visits and tours
	16	Now, I pause here just to interpolate as an aside and this is an issue that both Ms Rees-Evans and	16 17	*
	17			of inspection, pursuant to express provisions in the Treaty. In the vast majority of cases, India simply
	18	Dr Miles will address in their respective submissions	18 19	
	19 20	but I note that the 2009 Neutral Expert Request, which was subsequently subsumed into the July 2015	20	failed to respond. In a number of instances, India responded, but only to give excuses about why a site
	20	Neutral Expert Request, was eventually withdrawn in	20	visit or tour of inspection could not take place, and
	22	February 2016. So that's sort of the "wrapping up with	22	promising to follow up when conditions were right. It
	23	a ribbon", if you like, from 2009 up until	23	never followed up, not once.
	23 24	February 2016. But as I said, both Ms Rees-Evans and	24	You may be stunned to learn that since the site
	25	Dr Miles will address that rather more fully.	25	visits that were part of the Kishenganga court
	2.5	Di wines win address that rather more runy.	23	visits that were part of the Rishenganga court
		Page 37		Page 39
10:19	1	But returning to my key point, the key takeaway from	10:22 1	proceedings. Pakistan has not once, not on a single
10:19		But returning to my key point, the key takeaway from the period subsequent to the Kishenganga arbitration.	10:22 1	proceedings, Pakistan has not once, not on a single occasion, been able to undertake a tour of inspection of
2	2	the period subsequent to the Kishenganga arbitration,	2	occasion, been able to undertake a tour of inspection of
,	2 3	the period subsequent to the Kishenganga arbitration, and in the latter period after the Kishenganga award,	2 3	occasion, been able to undertake a tour of inspection of the Kishenganga Plant, despite concerns about downstream
2	2	the period subsequent to the Kishenganga arbitration, and in the latter period after the Kishenganga award, concerning the implementation of the Kishenganga	2 3 4	occasion, been able to undertake a tour of inspection of the Kishenganga Plant, despite concerns about downstream effects from the operation of that plant, and despite
	2 3 4	the period subsequent to the Kishenganga arbitration, and in the latter period after the Kishenganga award, concerning the implementation of the Kishenganga award because there was difficulty, there was dispute	2 3	occasion, been able to undertake a tour of inspection of the Kishenganga Plant, despite concerns about downstream
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2	2 3 4 5 6	the period subsequent to the Kishenganga arbitration, and in the latter period after the Kishenganga award, concerning the implementation of the Kishenganga award because there was difficulty, there was dispute over the implementation of the Kishenganga award; that's	2 3 4 5 6	occasion, been able to undertake a tour of inspection of the Kishenganga Plant, despite concerns about downstream effects from the operation of that plant, and despite the dozens of requests. On only one occasion, in 2009, as part of a wider tour of inspection, has Pakistan been
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10:24 1	December 2013, so we're now eight months later. Between	10:27 1	I fully understand the point you're making about the
2	12 August 2014 and the date on which Pakistan withdrew	2	failure to allow the site visits over a lengthy period
3	its Request for a Neutral Expert and indicated its	3	of time. What I'd like you to address a little bit more
4	intention to make a Request for Arbitration that's	4	directly is how that would lead to Pakistan thinking
5	25 February 2016, that's 18 months between those two	5	that instead of a Neutral Expert approach, a Court of
6	dates, that 18-month period, there is a record of	6	Arbitration approach is the way to go. Because I'm not
7	21 exchanges between the parties on Pakistan's request	7	quite sure I see the connection between the two.
8	to undertake a tour of inspection of the Kishenganga	8	SIR DANIEL: Let me give you a very preliminary answer, and
9	Plant. That's 21 exchanges in 18 months. No site visit	9	I'm not going to defer to Saturday on this but I'm going
10	was permitted by India.	10	to defer to Dr Miles, because in fact he's going to be
11	The site visit correspondence and the exchanges	11	taking you through all of this.
12	consummately illustrate India's tactics: play long,	12	You will recall at the time of the first meeting
13	dissemble, delay, do not engage; and in the meantime	13	that I took you, I think almost line by line, through
14	build, build on the Western Rivers. Tactics that	14	the Pakistani correspondence of February 2016 where the
15	played out in parallel to Pakistan's initial Request for	15	Pakistani Commissioner says, "There's been no response
16	a Neutral Expert in July 2015, and that played out too	16	on the Neutral Expert Request. We withdraw that
17	following Pakistan's indication on 25 February 2016 that	17	request; it has elapsed, we withdraw it. The issues
18	it considered that the issues now framed in the Request	18	that are before us we consider can only be addressed
19	for Arbitration should be addressed by the Court of	19	through a systemic process and can only be addressed by
20	Arbitration.	20	the Court".
21	So all of this was happening in parallel. And those	21	So the short answer is: all of the material that
22	sort of parallel streams of engagement are going to be	22	I've drawn to your attention now goes to the reasonable
23	very material for how you view what happened between	23	apprehension in Pakistan's mind that they did not have
24	July 2015, when Pakistan made a Request for a Neutral	24	an engaged partner on the other side with India.
25	Expert, February 2016, when Pakistan withdrew the	25	Through the Neutral Expert Request, through the
	Empero, recruitly 2010, when random white		Through the French Enpere Request, anough the
	Page 41		Page 43
10:26 1	Request for a Neutral Expert, the negotiations in	10:29 1	negotiating process, we went through all of those
2	July 2016, which failed, and then the August 2016	2	matters, but then into the Court of Arbitration.
2 3	July 2016, which failed, and then the August 2016 Request for Arbitration. While that was going on,	2 3	matters, but then into the Court of Arbitration.  I think the question that you asked me goes to the
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Trevor McGowan

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10:31 1	were clearly in evidence, were at the forefront of	10:33 1	Articles II and III, concerning the Eastern and Western
2	Pakistan's consciousness as it weighed how to proceed on	2	Rivers, is essentially a particularised iteration of the
3	the larger issues.	3	duty to cooperate. Each state is under a reciprocal
4	Now, the second reason for drawing this material to	4	duty not to interfere with the other state's use of the
5	your attention is that of course it goes to the issue of	5	waters of the Eastern and Western Rivers respectively.
6	good faith or bad faith that you've asked about in	6	We then come, if I may take you to Article VI of the
7	connection with the conduct of both parties. We	7	Treaty. And again, I reference this, I won't dwell upon
8	consider that this correspondence burnishes Pakistan's	8	it, but it is rather important.
9	good faith, but that they show something less compelling	9	Article VI contains a similarly particularised
10	and laudatory on India's part.	10	dimension of the duty of cooperation in respect of the
11	Professor Webb will address the issues of good faith	11	exchange of information, specifying that the parties
12	and bad faith more fully. While Pakistan refrains, in	12	shall exchange certain categories of information
13	the interests of salvaging relations with India on these	13	concerning aspects of daily water flow, daily water
14	issues, Pakistan refrains from formally pressing	14	extraction, daily water withdrawals, daily water
15	an allegation of bad faith, it considers that there is	15	escapages and daily water deliveries on a monthly basis.
16	compelling circumstantial evidence on the record that	16	Very, very specific.
17	would allow the Court to reach such a conclusion, were	17	We then come to some rather more express cooperation
18	you minded to do so.	18	provisions in Article VII, which is entitled "Future
19	With that, Mr Chairman, members of the Court,	19	Co-operation". And let me highlight two elements of
20	I would like to take you through the key cooperation	20	this provision, if I may.
21	provisions of the Treaty. So if you have that to hand,	21	First, the chapeau of paragraph (1) of the article
22	that would be useful, in your small bundle. I'm not	22	sets out expressly a general duty to cooperate "to the
23	going to be making detailed submissions on them, but it	23	fullest extent possible":
24 25	would be helpful just to take you through them so that you can mark them in the margins.	24 25	"The two Parties recognize that they have a common interest in the optimum development of the Rivers and,
23	you can mark them in the margins.	23	interest in the optimum development of the Rivers and,
	Page 45		Page 47
10:32 1	The first provision that I'd like to take you to is	10:35 1	to that end, they declare their intention to co-operate,
2	the preamble, page 1 of your text:	2	by mutual agreement, to the fullest possible extent."
3	"The Government of India and the Government of	3	And the paragraph then goes on to highlight a number
4	Pakistan, being equally desirous of attaining the most	4	of areas of specific application of the general duty to
5	complete and satisfactory utilisation of the waters of	5	cooperate to the fullest extent possible.
6	the Indus system of rivers and recognising the need,	6	Then I take you to paragraph 2, which is of
7	therefore, of fixing and delimiting, in a spirit of	7	considerable importance:
8	goodwill and friendship, the rights and obligations of	8	"If either Party plans to construct any engineering
9	each in relation to the other concerning the use of	9	work which would cause interference with the waters of
10	these waters"	10	any of the Rivers and which, in its opinion, would
11	And this is the critical part:	11	affect the other Party materially, it shall notify the
12	" and of making provision for the settlement, in	12	other Party of its plans and shall supply such data
13	a cooperative spirit, of all such questions as may	13	relating to the work as may be available and as would
14	hereafter arise in regard to the interpretation or	14	enable the other Party to inform itself of the nature,
15	application of the provisions agreed upon herein"	15	magnitude and effect of the work. If a work would cause
16	This sets the tone of the Treaty and for the	16	interference with the waters of any of the [other]
17	provisions to come. And the preamble of a treaty is, of	17	Rivers but would not, in the opinion of the Party
18	course, uncontroversially, relevant to the	18	planning it, affect the other Party materially,
19	interpretation of the Treaty as a whole and its	19	nevertheless the Party planning the work shall, on
20	application. And indeed, from memory, the Kishenganga	20	request, supply the other Party with such data regarding
21	Court referred to the preamble as well as a matter of	21	the nature, magnitude and effect, if any, of the work as
22	some importance.	22	may be available."  Mr. Chairman, mambars of the Court, it is Pakistan's
23 24	I then reference, but skip over lightly, Articles II and III. But I reference them just to make the	23 24	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, it is Pakistan's contention that India has failed to comply with its
24 25	observation that the "let flow" obligations in	24 25	contention that india has raised to comply with its cooperation obligations in respect of these provisions.
23	observation that the let now conguttons in	23	cooperation congations in respect of these provisions.
	Page 46		Page 48

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10:37 1	This does not require your close attention at this	10:40 1	comprehensive failure to engage.
2	point, but it will be relevant on the assumption that	2	Still dealing with cooperation, I just make the
3	the proceedings move forward. And you will see issues	3	point in passing: Article IX, with which you are
4	relating to this cooperation obligation in some of the	4	principally concerned in this phase of the proceedings,
5	site visit correspondence, because Pakistan has	5	also contains cooperation duties, but I am going to
6	requested information from India.	6	leave that to Mr Fietta to address. There are other
7	Apologies for moving through this rapidly, but this	7	cooperation obligations elsewhere in the Treaty: for
8	is really to allow you to make marginal notations.	8	example, in Annexure D, which we will come to, we hope,
9	We then come to Article VIII, which contains the	9	in due course.
10	clearest and most explicit manifestation of the duty to	10	This overview of the headline provisions of the
11	cooperate, through the creation of a Permanent Indus	11	Treaty concerning cooperation suffices, I hope, for
12	Commission, the essential raison d'être of which is	12	present purposes, to convey the appreciation that the
13	cooperation between the parties through their respective	13	Treaty is at heart a cooperation arrangement between the
14	Indus Waters Commissioners.	14	parties in respect of the management, utilisation and
15	Paragraph 4 of this provision is particularly	15	conservation of shared resources.
16	important. I will read aspects of it into the record.	16	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I have not spent
17	So the chapeau of paragraph 4:	17	the time on these issues to distract you from the task
18	"The purpose and functions of the Commission shall	18	at hand or simply to provide general context to the
19	be to establish and maintain co-operative arrangements	19	issues with which you are faced. On the contrary. In
20	for the implementation of this Treaty, to promote	20	Pakistan's submission, this duty of cooperation is
21	co-operation between the Parties in the development of	21	directly relevant to the issues you are asked to
22	the waters of the Rivers and, in particular"	22	address: how you perceive your role and function going
23	And I can skip over paragraph (a), but I urge you to	23	forward, and what you may consider you can properly say
24	have a look at it in slower time. Then paragraph (b):	24	about the duelling Article IX settlement processes that
25	" to make every effort to settle promptly, in	25	are underway; and indeed, what you may consider you can
23			
	Page 49		Page 51
10.38 1	accordance with the provisions of Article IV(1) and	10:41 1	properly say not simply to the parties in respect of
10:38 1	accordance with the provisions of Article IX(1), any	10:41 1	properly say not simply to the parties in respect of
2	question arising thereunder"	2	these duelling processes, but perhaps also to the
2 3	question arising thereunder"  And I interpolate here: this reprises the language	2 3	these duelling processes, but perhaps also to the Neutral Expert through the medium of your decisions and
2 3 4	question arising thereunder"  And I interpolate here: this reprises the language of the preamble. Paragraph (c):	2 3 4	these duelling processes, but perhaps also to the Neutral Expert through the medium of your decisions and awards.
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10:43 1	parties. It's to bridge failures to cooperate.	10:46 1	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, in our
2	While the Court of Arbitration and the Neutral	2	submission, one only has to spell out the proposition in
3	Expert are not permanent standing settlement bodies,	3	these terms to become immediately cautious about it.
4	they are also not institutions of settlement that are	4	Treaties are real-world instruments that have the
5	detached from the Treaty regime [with] which they	5	purpose of shaping the conduct of their parties.
6	engage. They are not the International Court of	6	Interpretation is not an abstract matter. Even advisory
7	Justice, they are not an UNCITRAL tribunal. The Court	7	opinions as may happen across the hallway here
8	and a Neutral Expert are themselves modalities of	8	even advisory opinions emerge out of disputed facts or
9	cooperation through the medium of third-party	9	disputed interpretations of fact.
10	engagement, to secure cooperation and to achieve	10	But there is a more fundamental point engaged by the
11	a return to cooperation between the parties when that	11	question, and this is what brings me to question 27:
12	breaks down.	12	whether there is agreement that the Treaty does not
13	In Pakistan's submission, therefore, your function	13	permit the conduct of parallel proceedings under the
14	and the function of the Neutral Expert are rooted in the	14	Treaty on the exact same issues.
15	cooperation imperative of the Treaty, and must take	15	Just to interpolate here before I get to that,
16	cognisance of and proceed in the light thereof.	16	I note for the avoidance of doubt that this formulation
17	I will return to this, Mr Chairman, members of the	17	of the question, "the conduct of parallel proceedings
18	Court, in tomorrow's submissions.	18	under the Treaty on the exact same issues", does not
19	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I'm going to turn	19	quite accurately describe the situation at hand. The
20	now to some of the questions. I am mindful of the time,	20	subject matter of India's Neutral Expert Request is
21	and also of the imperative of bringing on my colleagues	21	entirely a subset of the subject matter of Pakistan's
22	sooner rather than later. So it may be that some of the	22	Request for Arbitration. India's request is therefore
23	questions that I was proposing to address in this	23	fully subsumed within Pakistan's request, but the same
24	opening submission I will defer to my closing	24	is not true vice versa. Pakistan's request goes much,
25	submission, or deal with in a truncated form and then	25	much, much beyond India's request.
	Page 53		Page 55
10:44 1	come back to on Saturday, if I may.	10:47 1	Coming though to whether there is agreement that
2	But there are two questions that I would like to	2	there cannot be parallel proceedings under the Treaty on
2 3	But there are two questions that I would like to spend a little bit of time on now, at the outset, and	2 3	there cannot be parallel proceedings under the Treaty on exactly the same issues, there does indeed appear to be
2 3 4	But there are two questions that I would like to spend a little bit of time on now, at the outset, and those are questions 22 and 27.	2 3 4	there cannot be parallel proceedings under the Treaty on exactly the same issues, there does indeed appear to be such agreement.
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2 3 4 5 6	But there are two questions that I would like to spend a little bit of time on now, at the outset, and those are questions 22 and 27.  In question 22, you ask whether the pause that was in place from December 2016 to March 2022 has any effect	2 3 4 5 6	there cannot be parallel proceedings under the Treaty on exactly the same issues, there does indeed appear to be such agreement.  Mr Chairman, members of the Court, you will recall from the first meeting the matrix of cooperation which
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10.10	m	10	
10:49 1	There is a Neutral Expert process and there is	10:52 1	Now, here's the rub, I think, and this is something
2	a Court process. A Neutral Expert can and must	2	that Pakistan's Agent mentioned already: given that we
3	relinquish disputes to a Court process, and a Neutral	3	are faced with a situation of systemic malfunction of
4	Expert may also relinquish differences that are tied to	4	the Article IX architecture, that the current
5	disputes to a Court process; that's Article IX(2)(b) and	5	circumstances are not addressed by the text,
6	paragraph 7 of Annexure F.	6	interpretation is the only available medium by which
7	A Court cannot address a difference "while it is	7	a return to functionality can be achieved.
8	being dealt with by a Neutral Expert"; that's	8	Now, we are not asking you to contort here. The
9	Article IX(6).	9	rules of interpretation focus not only on the words.
10	Questions arising out of a Neutral Expert decision	10	Good faith, context, object and purpose, all cardinal
11	that are not within the Neutral Expert's competence	11	principles of treaty interpretation, trump the lacuna in
12	shall be addressed by a process that has the Court at	12	the words. All three of these elements good faith,
13	its pinnacle; that's paragraph 13 of Annexure F.	13	context, object and purpose are touchstones that
14	So these are the various forks in the road.	14	bring us back to cooperation.
15	While a Court may deal with anything, differences or	15	The Court's interpretative task, we submit, is to
16	disputes, a Neutral Expert may only deal with	16	set out a pathway back to functionality. And we believe
17	differences that are narrowly circumscribed by Part 1 of	17	that this can be achieved, we have set out concrete
18	Annexure F.	18	proposals to this end, and I will address them in my
19	So Article IX, and its related provisions in	19	closing submissions tomorrow.
20	Annexures F and G, set out tightly scripted modalities	20	There are two other topics that I would like to
21	for settlement which do not contemplate at any stage	21	address now, and then I will pause and pick up the
22	proceedings between the Court and a Neutral Expert on	22 23	remaining elements tomorrow.
23 24	exactly the same matters. At various points, there is		First, Mr Chairman, members of the Court, let me
24 25	a fork in the road: it goes to one, it goes to the other.	24 25	make one more brief and passing point about the World Bank, and it is to underline the importance that
23	other.	23	world Bank, and it is to underfine the importance that
	Page 57		Page 59
10:51 1	India's Neutral Expert Request to the Bank of	10:54 1	Pakistan attaches to its good relations with the Bank.
10:51 1 2	India's Neutral Expert Request to the Bank of 4 October 2016, following Pakistan's earlier Request for	10:54 1 2	Pakistan attaches to its good relations with the Bank. Engaged cooperation with the Bank is essential to
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10:56 1	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, Pakistan has less	10:59 1	of Arbitration is presumptively competent to address
2	interest in the past than in the future. The past is	2	both systemic, interpretative and design-technical
3	relevant and lessons must be learned. And as I have	3	matters. In other words, the Court can address all
4	already addressed, we hope and request that the Court	4	differences and all disputes.
5	will address these issues in the form of appropriate	5	Leaving aside the very many other grounds for such
6	guidance for future conduct. There is a risk of	6	a conclusion, which Ms Rees-Evans and Mr Fietta will
7	repetition in the future, and this is what most	7	address, this proposition is clear from a plain reading
8	exercises Pakistan.	8	of Article IX(2)(b) and, importantly, paragraph 7(b) of
9	I then come to some brief observations about	9	Annexure F of the Treaty, and also from Article IX(6).
10	Pakistan's Request for Arbitration. And a number of my	10	I don't ask you to turn up those provisions, again in
11	colleagues are going to be picking this up in more	11	the interests of time. But Article IX(2)(b) and
12	detail, so I do so because I will be providing	12	paragraph 7(b) of Annexure F expressly contemplate the
13	a framework for some of their observations.	13	possibility that a Neutral Expert could decide to
14	I took you through the Request for Arbitration	14	characterise a difference as a dispute, for settlement
15	I think in some detail in the first meeting, and I hope	15	in accordance with the procedures addressed in
16	that you will have a measure of recollection about that.	16	Article IX(3) to (5), of which the Court is at the
17	We also addressed the Request for Arbitration in	17	pinnacle. And Article IX(6) expressly, in terms,
18	some considerable detail in our Competence Response, in	18	acknowledges that a Court could deal with technical
19	paragraphs 76 to 88 of that Response. And I would also	19	plant-specific differences, although not at the same
20	direct your attention to other aspects of the Response,	20	time as a Neutral Expert is doing so.
21	because we addressed the antecedent communications from	21	So there are provisions of the Treaty which
22	Pakistan to India that formed the basis of the Request	22	explicitly acknowledge that a Court can deal with
23	for Arbitration at paragraphs 215 to 235 of our	23	differences, not only disputes.
24	Competence Response. And there are three cardinal	24	Now, the consequence of these cardinal points that
25	points that will be manifestly apparent from that	25	emerge from a review of the Request for Arbitration is
	Page 61		Page 63
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10:57 1	discussion and from the underlying documents.	11:01 1	that unless the Court is for some reason not competent
2	The first point is that the Request for Arbitration	2	to address Pakistan's Request for Arbitration for some
3	is very materially different, and qualitatively so, from	3	threshold procedural reason, there is no reason
4	Pakistan's Neutral Expert Request of July 2015, more	4	intrinsic to the Request for Arbitration itself that
5	than a year previously.	5	could conceivably preclude the Court from addressing the
6	Second, the preponderant focus of the Request for	6	substance of the dispute that is raised.
7	Arbitration is on non-plant-specific systemic issues of	7	So this leaves then only the possibility of
8	treaty interpretation and requests for declaratory and	8	threshold procedural reasons why the Court may not be
9	injunctive relief. While technical design issues	9	competent. And in broadbrush, there are two possible
10	concerning the Kishenganga and Ratle Plants are raised,	10	categories of reasons that may be apparent: the first is
11	they are a foil by which to illustrate the issues of	11	that there was some procedural flaw or impropriety in
12	systemic interpretation that are the principal focus of	12	the manner in which Pakistan proceeded to institute
13	the Request.	13	proceedings before the Court; and the second is that
14	Third, by a preponderant margin, the issues raised	14	India got there first with its Neutral Expert Request,
15	for resolution in the Request for Arbitration could not	15	that the Neutral Expert has been appointed and that the
16	and cannot, on any conception, on any theory of the	16	Neutral Expert was already dealing with the matter.
17	case, be addressed by the Neutral Expert or by any	17	Now, these two broadbrush possibilities are,
18 19	Neutral Expert. They simply do not come within the scope of Part 1 of Annexure F of the Treaty, which	18	of course, at the heart of this phase of the case, and
20	determines within narrow limits the scope of a Neutral	19 20	various aspects of these issues will be addressed by Dr Miles, by Mr Saadeh, by Professor Webb and by
20	Expert's putative competence.	20	Mr Fietta. For the moment though, my purpose is simply
21	It also bears anticipating and this is a point	21 22	to lay the foundation for their submissions and to leave
23	that will be developed by Ms Rees-Evans and Dr Miles in	23	you with the cardinal points that emerge from a review
23	that will be developed by Ms Rees-Evalis and Dr Miles in their respective submissions in just a moment so it	23 24	of the Request itself.
25	bears anticipating that the effect [is] that the Court	25	As a decision-tree matter, there is nothing in the
23	seas and spacing that the crieet [15] that the Court	2.5	125 a decision decimater, dicre is nothing in the
	Page 62		Page 64

11:02 1	terms of the Request itself that could even remotely, on	11:31 1	summarise the relevant aspects of the Baglihar
2	our view, engage questions of the Court's competence.	2	determination. I do this to provide context to some of
3	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I was going to go	3	the determinations in Kishenganga which stand in stark
4	on to address now questions 1, 2 and 3, which deal with	4	contrast to the Neutral Expert's approach. And it's the
5	who is competent to determine competence, compétence	5	parties' different approaches to the implications of
6	de la compétence in question 2, and then the issue of:	6	Baglihar and Kishenganga that prompted Pakistan's
7	does non-appearance deprive a Court or Neutral Expert of	7	realisation that there exist Treaty-systemic questions
8	competence? I'm going to defer those to my closing	8	between the parties which can only be resolved by
9	submissions, I think, in the interests of time.	9	a Court. And Dr Miles will elaborate on this in due
10	I note that it's probably also the time for	10	course.
11	a mid-morning break. After that break, Mr Chairman, if	11	Second, I will run through the events that led up to
12	you would be good enough to invite Ms Rees-Evans to the	12	the initiation of the Kishenganga arbitration. In this
13	podium. But I should say: if there are any questions	13	part of my presentation, I'll be providing Pakistan's
14	that you'd like to put to me on what you've heard from	14	answer to the Court's question 4 and the background to
15	me now, of course I'd be happy to respond to them,	15	Pakistan's answer to your question 5. The events
16	either now or afterwards.	16	leading up to the Kishenganga proceeding are also
17	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for your presentation,	17	relevant to your question 15, although I'll leave it to
18	Mr Bethlehem. I don't think we do have any questions at	18	Dr Miles to provide you with Pakistan's full answer to
19	this time. But I agree with you that we're at that time	19	that question.
20	for a coffee break. So let's take that, and we'll come	20	Third, I'll set out the aspects of the Kishenganga
21	back at half past the hour.	21	Court's awards that are most pertinent for this Court's
22	SIR DANIEL: Thank you.	22	immediate task of determining its competence. Here I'll
23	(11.04 am)	23	be answering the Court's question 7 and laying the
24	(A short break)	24	ground for Mr Bethlehem to provide Pakistan's full
25	(11.30 am)	25	response to question 23 tomorrow morning.
25	(11.50 dil)	23	response to question 25 tomorrow morning.
	Page 65		Page 67
11:30 1	THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, Ms Rees-Evans, we're ready to hear you	11:33 1	I'll also highlight in the third part of my
2			
_	whenever you're ready.	2	presentation a fundamental way in which the Kishenganga
3	MS REES-EVANS: Thank you, Mr Chairman.	2 3	presentation a fundamental way in which the Kishenganga Court took issue with the Baglihar determination. As
3 4	MS REES-EVANS: Thank you, Mr Chairman. (Slide 1) Mr Chairman, members of the Court, good	2 3 4	presentation a fundamental way in which the Kishenganga Court took issue with the Baglihar determination. As I mentioned, the starkly contrasting approaches of the
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11:34 1	" based on the premise that the terms of the	11:36 1	calculation of pondage, the necessity and location of
2	Treaty, in accordance with the general rules of treaty	2	outlets or turbine intakes, and the necessity and
3	interpretation"	3	location of gated spillways.
4	And I've underlined:	4	(Slide 8) So by letter of 11 March 2009, Pakistan's
5	" allow him to have recourse to rules of science	5	Commissioner indicated an intention to seek the
6	and technology and to state-of-the-art practices in his	6	appointment of a Neutral Expert in respect of
7	assessment of the concept and design of the Baglihar	7	questions 3 to 5. He observed that questions 1 and 6,
8	Plant."	8	which are shown on the previous slide (6), were
9	That's at page 12 of his determination.	9	self-evidently not questions of a purely technical
10	The executive summary, which is one of the documents	10	nature, and were therefore outside the jurisdiction of
11	that Pakistan submitted to the record earlier this week,	11	a Neutral Expert. Instead, they were disputes arising
12	PLA-20, at page 5, conveys a similar view, as shown in	12	under Article IX(2)(b) of the Treaty. The letter is at
13	the quote on the slide.	13	P-62.
14	So the Neutral Expert's approach of recourse to	14	India's response was that the referral of the
15	state-of-the-art practices permeates his determinations.	15	disputes and differences indicated in Pakistan's
16	And this best-practices approach of the Baglihar Neutral	16	11 March letter was "premature". It also argued that
17	Expert is an approach which divided the parties in the	17	question 1 fell within the scope of the jurisdiction of
18	Kishenganga proceeding, and which continues to do so.	18	a Neutral Expert, and was not appropriate for resolution
19	Dr Miles will return to this in his presentation.	19	by a Court.
20	(Slide 5) So turning now to the Kishenganga	20	The Pakistan Commissioner responded by letter of
21	arbitration itself and the events leading up to it.	21	29 April 2009. And this Exhibit P-[225] is the
22	I will set out the factual background in this section to	22	communication referred to indirectly in the Court's
23	Pakistan's answers to your questions 5 and 15, and	23	question 20.
24	I will answer the Court's question 4.	24	The Commissioner reaffirmed Pakistan's view that
25	As we go through and as Mr Bethlehem flagged this	25	question 1, set out in the slide I put on screen just
	Page 69		Page 71
11:35 1	morning you will notice that the background has many	11:38 1	now (slide 6), was a legal matter properly for the Court
2	parallels with the background that led up to this	11:38 1 2	of Arbitration. He informed the Indian Commissioner
2 3	parallels with the background that led up to this proceeding. It is a familiar story: India persistently	2 3	of Arbitration. He informed the Indian Commissioner that if he felt strongly otherwise, in circumstances
2 3 4	parallels with the background that led up to this proceeding. It is a familiar story: India persistently gives the appearance that it does not want the	2 3 4	of Arbitration. He informed the Indian Commissioner that if he felt strongly otherwise, in circumstances where Pakistan had not yet requested the establishment
2 3 4 5	parallels with the background that led up to this proceeding. It is a familiar story: India persistently gives the appearance that it does not want the disagreements resolved, in the words of Pakistan's Agent	2 3 4 5	of Arbitration. He informed the Indian Commissioner that if he felt strongly otherwise, in circumstances where Pakistan had not yet requested the establishment of a Court of Arbitration under Article IX(5), he was
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11:39 1	A month after that meeting, on 10 July 2009,	11:42 1	Mr Bethlehem touched on the answer to this question
2	Pakistan sent a note verbale, P-67, inviting India to	2	already in his presentation just now.
3	agree to the appointment of a Neutral Expert "for the	3	The short answer is that Pakistan requested the
4	resolution of differences relating to Pakistan's	4	appointment of a Neutral Expert in 2009 but, as you
5	Questions 2 [to] 5" in other words, with the	5	said, didn't withdraw it until 2016. So on
6	addition of question 2 regarding the water level in the	6	11 March 2009, Pakistan indicated its intention to
7	operating pool, as compared to the March	7	submit questions 3, 4 and 5 to a Neutral Expert (P-62);
8	communication in accordance with "Paragraph 4 and	8	and on 10 July 2009, Pakistan invited India to agree to
9	5(c) of Annexure F to the Treaty". And it also made	9	put those questions before a Neutral Expert (P-67).
10	a formal request to India under Article IX(4) of the	10	Pakistan proceeded throughout and beyond the
11	Treaty with respect to the questions that subsequently	11	Kishenganga arbitration on the basis that that request
12	formed the basis of the Kishenganga arbitration.	12	remained valid and in force. This is evident in
13	In its response of 20 August 2009 (P-68), India	13	a number of contemporaneous records, and I'm going to
14	refused to agree to the appointment of a Neutral Expert	14	give you three examples from the record: the Pakistan
15	and maintained its view that everything had to be	15	Commissioner's letter to the Indian Commissioner of
16	determined at Commission level. So you see there's	16	6 March 2013, which is at P-69; and two letters sent by
17	a repeated pattern here of India's unwillingness to	17	Pakistan's Commissioner in July 2015, shortly before and
18	engage.	18	on the same day as Pakistan invited India to agree to
19	India rejected the request to enter into	19	the appointment of a Neutral Expert to decide on points
20	negotiations pursuant to Article IX(4) of the Treaty	20	of difference over the KHEP and the Ratle Plant, the
21	with respect to questions 1 and 6. It argued that the	21	RHEP. That's P-10, of 3 July 2015, at paragraph 2; and
22	appointment of negotiators was and you've heard this	22	P-14, of 24 July 2015, also at paragraph 2.
23	before "not warranted at present", so premature	23	As Dr Miles will go on to explain in further detail,
24	again, and instead proposed further discussions in the	24	the questions contained in Pakistan's 2009 request for
25	Commission.	25	a Neutral Expert were ultimately subsumed within
23			a round zapote wore attimutely successful within
	Page 73		Page 75
11:41 1	Despite Pakistan's attempts to engage with India	11:44 1	Pakistan's 2015 request.
2	through negotiations, none took place between the	2	The existence of Pakistan's expressed intention to
3	Pakistani and Indian Governments before Pakistan's	3	submit questions 2 to 5 to a Neutral Expert was the
4	Request for Arbitration of 17 May 2010. The	4	basis for the second of India's two objections to the
5	disappointment and frustration as regards the impasse	5	admissibility of the second dispute in the Kishenganga
6	between the parties over the KHEP disagreements is	6	arbitration; that is, whether the Treaty prohibits
7	palpable from Pakistan's note verbale of 9 April 2010,	7	drawdown flushing by India at the KHEP and other future
8	and that's one of the new exhibits that Pakistan added	8	run-of-river plants on the Western Rivers.
9	to the record this week at P-226.	9	
10		9	The Court rejected this objection. First, it found
	In the absence of India's agreement to the	10	The Court rejected this objection. First, it found there was no substantive overlap between the questions
11	In the absence of India's agreement to the appointment of a Neutral Expert for the resolution of		there was no substantive overlap between the questions
	In the absence of India's agreement to the appointment of a Neutral Expert for the resolution of differences relating to questions 2 to 5, Pakistan's	10	
11	appointment of a Neutral Expert for the resolution of	10 11	there was no substantive overlap between the questions intended for a Neutral Expert and Pakistan's Request for
11 12	appointment of a Neutral Expert for the resolution of differences relating to questions 2 to 5, Pakistan's	10 11 12	there was no substantive overlap between the questions intended for a Neutral Expert and Pakistan's Request for Arbitration. In the Court's words, the difference
11 12 13	appointment of a Neutral Expert for the resolution of differences relating to questions 2 to 5, Pakistan's Commissioner could have requested that the World Bank	10 11 12 13	there was no substantive overlap between the questions intended for a Neutral Expert and Pakistan's Request for Arbitration. In the Court's words, the difference Pakistan had "proposed to refer to a neutral expert is not identical with the Second Dispute now put before the
11 12 13 14	appointment of a Neutral Expert for the resolution of differences relating to questions 2 to 5, Pakistan's Commissioner could have requested that the World Bank appoint a Neutral Expert pursuant to Article IX(2)(a)	10 11 12 13 14	there was no substantive overlap between the questions intended for a Neutral Expert and Pakistan's Request for Arbitration. In the Court's words, the difference Pakistan had "proposed to refer to a neutral expert is
11 12 13 14 15	appointment of a Neutral Expert for the resolution of differences relating to questions 2 to 5, Pakistan's Commissioner could have requested that the World Bank appoint a Neutral Expert pursuant to Article IX(2)(a) and paragraph 5(c) of Annexure F of the Treaty. Pakistan chose not to do so, opting instead to put the	10 11 12 13 14 15	there was no substantive overlap between the questions intended for a Neutral Expert and Pakistan's Request for Arbitration. In the Court's words, the difference Pakistan had "proposed to refer to a neutral expert is not identical with the Second Dispute now put before the Court". That was at the partial award (PLA-3),
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11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	appointment of a Neutral Expert for the resolution of differences relating to questions 2 to 5, Pakistan's Commissioner could have requested that the World Bank appoint a Neutral Expert pursuant to Article IX(2)(a) and paragraph 5(c) of Annexure F of the Treaty. Pakistan chose not to do so, opting instead to put the two threshold legal questions that's questions 1 and 6 before a Court of Arbitration. And Pakistan formally initiated the Kishenganga arbitration with its Request for Arbitration on 17 May 2010.  This takes me to the Court's question 4, your question 4, by which you asked whether Pakistan requested, but then withdrew its Request for the Appointment of a Neutral Expert in 2009; and if so, what were the consequences for the Kishenganga arbitration.	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	there was no substantive overlap between the questions intended for a Neutral Expert and Pakistan's Request for Arbitration. In the Court's words, the difference Pakistan had "proposed to refer to a neutral expert is not identical with the Second Dispute now put before the Court". That was at the partial award (PLA-3), paragraph 489.  The Court further found that the Neutral Expert provisions under Article IX only become relevant "if a request for the appointment of a neutral expert is actually made". The Court found that Pakistan had never made a request. And that's at paragraph 488.  So in answer to the Court's question 4, there were no consequences for the arbitration of Pakistan's standing request for a Neutral Expert in July 2009.  Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I turn now to the
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	appointment of a Neutral Expert for the resolution of differences relating to questions 2 to 5, Pakistan's Commissioner could have requested that the World Bank appoint a Neutral Expert pursuant to Article IX(2)(a) and paragraph 5(c) of Annexure F of the Treaty. Pakistan chose not to do so, opting instead to put the two threshold legal questions that's questions 1 and 6 before a Court of Arbitration. And Pakistan formally initiated the Kishenganga arbitration with its Request for Arbitration on 17 May 2010.  This takes me to the Court's question 4, your question 4, by which you asked whether Pakistan requested, but then withdrew its Request for the Appointment of a Neutral Expert in 2009; and if so, what	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	there was no substantive overlap between the questions intended for a Neutral Expert and Pakistan's Request for Arbitration. In the Court's words, the difference Pakistan had "proposed to refer to a neutral expert is not identical with the Second Dispute now put before the Court". That was at the partial award (PLA-3), paragraph 489.  The Court further found that the Neutral Expert provisions under Article IX only become relevant "if a request for the appointment of a neutral expert is actually made". The Court found that Pakistan had never made a request. And that's at paragraph 488.  So in answer to the Court's question 4, there were no consequences for the arbitration of Pakistan's standing request for a Neutral Expert in July 2009.

,			
11:45 1	third and final part of my presentation, which is	11:49 1	MS REES-EVANS: Thank you.
2	yes, sir.	2	Yes, I can give a first answer to that, which is
3	THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry, Ms Rees-Evans, I just have two small	3	that and I'm struggling to find the reference now,
4	questions while you're on this particular point.	4	but we can come back to it and give it to you. But in
5	The first would be if you could just address to some	5	the partial award itself, the Court does identify that
6	extent why it was left pending from 2009 to ultimately	6	there had been no dispute between the parties that
7	2016. Was it because of the Kishenganga Court of	7	a request had not been made as to the subject matter in
8	Arbitration or was it for some other reason that it was	8	dispute before the Court.
9	left pending? That's the first question.	9	And it doesn't then make an additional statement, in
10	And the second is: would it be fair to characterise	10	its award at least, about the effect that the parties
11	the posture of both parties in that period when there	11	said or didn't say about the 10th July 2009 request. So
12	had been a request or maybe it's more accurate to say	12	they don't make any statement about how the parties
13	an expression of an intention to pursue a Neutral	13	characterised that request. But I think the statement
14	Expert that that itself did not, in the view of	14	_
15	either party, initiate a Neutral Expert proceeding?	15	to you but I think the statement of the Court may be
16	MS REES-EVANS: Thank you, Mr Chairman, for the questions.	16	relating to the parties' position on the March 2009
17	I'm just taking a note of your second one.	17	request.
18	So in answer to your first question, why was it left	18	That's a sort of initial answer to your question,
19	pending, I think Mr Bethlehem touched on this	19	but we will have a look and come back if we wish to add
20	this morning. And essentially the answer is that	20	anything to that question, because there may be more in
21	Pakistan and I think India, as I understand it, were	21	the parties' pleadings in Kishenganga that sheds light
22	proceeding on the implicit understanding that the two	22	on it.
23	questions that were ultimately put before the Court,	23	THE CHAIRMAN: That's fine. Thank you very much.
24	questions 1 and 6, were, as it were, threshold legal	24	MS REES-EVANS: (Slide 10) So just turning then to the
25	questions. Before those questions were determined, the	25	awards themselves.
-20	questions. Extore mose questions were determined, me	23	awards diemserves.
	Page 77		Page 79
11:47 1	subsequent questions 2, 3, 4, 5 didn't, as it	11:50 1	The two questions before the Court were the
2	were, come into relevance. So if you didn't get past	2	following these are questions 1 and 6 from the
3	the first hurdle, then there would be no need to	3	initial slide that I put up whether India's proposed
4	determine the following questions.	4	diversion of the Kishenganga/Neelum River for the KHEP
5	So I think that's the main reason why it was left	5	was consistent with the Treaty, that was the first
6	pending. And I'll just pause there to say that we may	6	dispute; and the second dispute was whether India was
7	want to elaborate on that in due course, after	7	entitled to deplete the reservoir of the KHEP below dead
8	discussion with my client and the Agent. But that's the	8	storage level.
9	core understanding that I have on that point.	9	The most relevant aspects of the Court's awards and
10		10	decisions for this proceeding are twofold: first, its
11	understood the question that you've asked, the question	11	findings on admissibility and its competence in relation
12		12	to the second dispute; and second, its substantive
13		13	findings with respect to the second dispute.
14		14	I think it would be helpful for this part of my
15		15	presentation if the Court were to have the partial award
16		16	to hand, either in the form of extracts in the hardcopy
17		17	bundle that you've been provided with volume III,
18		18	reference materials, tab 29 or in the electronic form
19		19	if you prefer, and that's PLA-3.
20		20	At this stage I would ask that the technician please
21	the practice of the parties, as initiating a Neutral	21	put up my colleague's screen, and we will show the
22		22	relevant paragraphs that I will go through on the screen
23		23	before you as well, if you don't have the extracts to
24		24	hand yourself.
25	absolutely fine.	25	(Slide 11) I'll first highlight some of the most
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	23	Value 1-7 Mainghi some of the most
	Page 78		Page 80

11:52 1	relevant points on admissibility and the Court's	11:54 1	This issue is relevant to India's third objection,
2	competence.	2	which Professor Webb will address shortly, and that is
3	The first point, as this Court identified in its	3	that the disputes raised by Pakistan's Request for
4	questions 7 and 23 is that the Kishenganga Court	4	Arbitration are technical in nature, and therefore fall
5	concluded that it was competent to act even in the	5	within the competence of a Neutral Expert.
6	absence of the matter having been put before a Neutral	6	The Kishenganga Court's response to a similar
7	Expert. In other words, the appointment of and initial	7	objection by India was crystal-clear. It found in the
8	determination by a Neutral Expert is not a prerequisite	8	partial award, at paragraph 484, that:
9	for the identification of a dispute. This is at	9	" nothing in the Treaty requires that a technical
10	paragraphs 478 to 481 of the partial award. The Court	10	question listed in Part 1 of Annexure F be decided by
11	did so in response to an objection by India which is, in	11	a neutral expert rather than a court of arbitration
12	its substance, identical to India's second objection in	12	except where a Party so requests (and then only if the
13	this proceeding. And Mr Bethlehem will provide	13	neutral expert considers himself competent)."
14	Pakistan's full answer to question 23 tomorrow.	14	And that's the text highlighted on the screen now.
15	As regards the Court's question 7, you asked whether	15	At paragraph 485, the Court continued that it was
16	the Kishenganga Court's determination should be	16	able to identify:
17	understood as confirming that matters placed before	17	" no Treaty provision that would bar it from
18	a Court of Arbitration need not be first considered by	18	considering a technical question"
19	a Neutral Expert, or understood as confirming that they	19	On the contrary, and as the Court held in
20	need not do so only when both parties accept the Court's	20	paragraph 486, the Treaty positively supports
21	competence.	21	a conclusion that it can do so. The Court said:
22	The Court's determination in the Kishenganga partial	22	"The very composition of a court of arbitration also
23	award at the paragraphs I just referenced, but also in	23	points to its competence in technical matters."
24	paragraphs 484 to 485, can only be understood as	24	The Court's conclusion at paragraph 487 was that:
25	confirming the first alternative. There is no basis to	25	" no dispute brought a court of arbitration could
	Page 81		Page 83
11:53 1	read into the Court's determination a caveat that	11:56 1	be rendered inadmissible merely on the grounds that it
11:53 1 2	read into the Court's determination a caveat that matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be		be rendered inadmissible merely on the grounds that it involved a technical question."
2	matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be	11:56 1 2 3	involved a technical question."
		2	involved a technical question."  Relatedly, and of relevance to the Court's
2 3	matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be first considered by a Neutral Expert only when both	2 3	involved a technical question."  Relatedly, and of relevance to the Court's question 20, the Kishenganga Court confirmed that:
2 3 4	matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be first considered by a Neutral Expert only when both parties accept the Court's competence.  If the Court's determination was conditioned on the	2 3 4	involved a technical question."  Relatedly, and of relevance to the Court's question 20, the Kishenganga Court confirmed that: " only an actual request for the appointment of
2 3 4 5	matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be first considered by a Neutral Expert only when both parties accept the Court's competence.	2 3 4 5	involved a technical question."  Relatedly, and of relevance to the Court's question 20, the Kishenganga Court confirmed that:  " only an actual request for the appointment of an expert would activate the neutral expert process and
2 3 4 5 6 7	matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be first considered by a Neutral Expert only when both parties accept the Court's competence.  If the Court's determination was conditioned on the acceptance by both parties of its competence, it would have said so. This is particularly so given the fact	2 3 4 5 6 7	involved a technical question."  Relatedly, and of relevance to the Court's question 20, the Kishenganga Court confirmed that: " only an actual request for the appointment of
2 3 4 5 6	matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be first considered by a Neutral Expert only when both parties accept the Court's competence.  If the Court's determination was conditioned on the acceptance by both parties of its competence, it would have said so. This is particularly so given the fact that the parties did not both accept the Kishenganga	2 3 4 5 6	involved a technical question."  Relatedly, and of relevance to the Court's question 20, the Kishenganga Court confirmed that:  " only an actual request for the appointment of an expert would activate the neutral expert process and preclude such a difference from submission to a court of arbitration."
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be first considered by a Neutral Expert only when both parties accept the Court's competence.  If the Court's determination was conditioned on the acceptance by both parties of its competence, it would have said so. This is particularly so given the fact that the parties did not both accept the Kishenganga Court's competence. On the contrary, the Court's determination arose precisely out of India's objection to the admissibility of and the competence of the Court over the parties' dispute over the permissibility of drawdown flushing under the Treaty.  That aside, it would be inconsistent with basic principles of international dispute settlement if one party's objections to the jurisdiction or competence of an international dispute settlement body could deprive that body of jurisdiction. Under the Indus Waters Treaty specifically, it's clear that they cannot, for the reasons that Mr Bethlehem will set out.  The second important finding of the Kishenganga Court on its competence for your purposes relates to the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	involved a technical question."  Relatedly, and of relevance to the Court's question 20, the Kishenganga Court confirmed that:  " only an actual request for the appointment of an expert would activate the neutral expert process and preclude such a difference from submission to a court of arbitration."  So I'm moving on now to a third important finding that I will highlight. And I should say, as a subscript to that, that there are many important aspects of the Kishenganga award that I don't draw attention to in my presentation, but they will be picked up by others on the counsel team during the course of our submissions today and tomorrow.  The third important finding of the Kishenganga Court on admissibility and competence relates to the respective competences of the Court and the Neutral Expert again, and is also relevant to India's third objection; that is, that the disputes raised by Pakistan's Request for Arbitration are technical in nature, as I said before. It's found in paragraphs 468
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be first considered by a Neutral Expert only when both parties accept the Court's competence.  If the Court's determination was conditioned on the acceptance by both parties of its competence, it would have said so. This is particularly so given the fact that the parties did not both accept the Kishenganga Court's competence. On the contrary, the Court's determination arose precisely out of India's objection to the admissibility of and the competence of the Court over the parties' dispute over the permissibility of drawdown flushing under the Treaty.  That aside, it would be inconsistent with basic principles of international dispute settlement if one party's objections to the jurisdiction or competence of an international dispute settlement body could deprive that body of jurisdiction. Under the Indus Waters Treaty specifically, it's clear that they cannot, for the reasons that Mr Bethlehem will set out.  The second important finding of the Kishenganga Court on its competence for your purposes relates to the respective competences of the Court on the one hand, and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	involved a technical question."  Relatedly, and of relevance to the Court's question 20, the Kishenganga Court confirmed that:  " only an actual request for the appointment of an expert would activate the neutral expert process and preclude such a difference from submission to a court of arbitration."  So I'm moving on now to a third important finding that I will highlight. And I should say, as a subscript to that, that there are many important aspects of the Kishenganga award that I don't draw attention to in my presentation, but they will be picked up by others on the counsel team during the course of our submissions today and tomorrow.  The third important finding of the Kishenganga Court on admissibility and competence relates to the respective competences of the Court and the Neutral Expert again, and is also relevant to India's third objection; that is, that the disputes raised by Pakistan's Request for Arbitration are technical in nature, as I said before. It's found in paragraphs 468 and 470 of the partial award.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be first considered by a Neutral Expert only when both parties accept the Court's competence.  If the Court's determination was conditioned on the acceptance by both parties of its competence, it would have said so. This is particularly so given the fact that the parties did not both accept the Kishenganga Court's competence. On the contrary, the Court's determination arose precisely out of India's objection to the admissibility of and the competence of the Court over the parties' dispute over the permissibility of drawdown flushing under the Treaty.  That aside, it would be inconsistent with basic principles of international dispute settlement if one party's objections to the jurisdiction or competence of an international dispute settlement body could deprive that body of jurisdiction. Under the Indus Waters Treaty specifically, it's clear that they cannot, for the reasons that Mr Bethlehem will set out.  The second important finding of the Kishenganga Court on its competence for your purposes relates to the respective competences of the Court on the one hand, and the Neutral Expert on the other, under the Treaty. And this is paragraphs 484 and 485 of the partial award.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	involved a technical question."  Relatedly, and of relevance to the Court's question 20, the Kishenganga Court confirmed that:  " only an actual request for the appointment of an expert would activate the neutral expert process and preclude such a difference from submission to a court of arbitration."  So I'm moving on now to a third important finding that I will highlight. And I should say, as a subscript to that, that there are many important aspects of the Kishenganga award that I don't draw attention to in my presentation, but they will be picked up by others on the counsel team during the course of our submissions today and tomorrow.  The third important finding of the Kishenganga Court on admissibility and competence relates to the respective competences of the Court and the Neutral Expert again, and is also relevant to India's third objection; that is, that the disputes raised by Pakistan's Request for Arbitration are technical in nature, as I said before. It's found in paragraphs 468 and 470 of the partial award.  The Kishenganga Court recognised at paragraph 468, and confirmed in its subsequent December 2013 decision
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	matters placed before a Court of Arbitration need not be first considered by a Neutral Expert only when both parties accept the Court's competence.  If the Court's determination was conditioned on the acceptance by both parties of its competence, it would have said so. This is particularly so given the fact that the parties did not both accept the Kishenganga Court's competence. On the contrary, the Court's determination arose precisely out of India's objection to the admissibility of and the competence of the Court over the parties' dispute over the permissibility of drawdown flushing under the Treaty.  That aside, it would be inconsistent with basic principles of international dispute settlement if one party's objections to the jurisdiction or competence of an international dispute settlement body could deprive that body of jurisdiction. Under the Indus Waters Treaty specifically, it's clear that they cannot, for the reasons that Mr Bethlehem will set out.  The second important finding of the Kishenganga Court on its competence for your purposes relates to the respective competences of the Court on the one hand, and the Neutral Expert on the other, under the Treaty. And	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	involved a technical question."  Relatedly, and of relevance to the Court's question 20, the Kishenganga Court confirmed that:  " only an actual request for the appointment of an expert would activate the neutral expert process and preclude such a difference from submission to a court of arbitration."  So I'm moving on now to a third important finding that I will highlight. And I should say, as a subscript to that, that there are many important aspects of the Kishenganga award that I don't draw attention to in my presentation, but they will be picked up by others on the counsel team during the course of our submissions today and tomorrow.  The third important finding of the Kishenganga Court on admissibility and competence relates to the respective competences of the Court and the Neutral Expert again, and is also relevant to India's third objection; that is, that the disputes raised by Pakistan's Request for Arbitration are technical in nature, as I said before. It's found in paragraphs 468 and 470 of the partial award.  The Kishenganga Court recognised at paragraph 468,

11:57 1	on India's request for clarification and interpretation	12:00 1	Baglihar project; the present decision is binding in
2	of the partial award that's at paragraph 27 of that	2	respect of the general question presented in these
3	decision; PLA-21, for the record that its:	3	proceedings."
4	" decision on the Second Dispute will apply to	4	Having set that general framework for its decision
5	other run-of-river plants to be built, as well as to the	5	on the second dispute in these terms, and confirming the
6	KHEP."	6	admissibility of the second dispute, the Court
7	In other words, the Court's answer to the second	7	considered its merits. And the Court's overall
8	dispute was general and not limited to the KHEP.	8	approach, when you read the partial award, is very much
9	At paragraph 470 of the partial award, the Court	9	a rebuff of the approach of the Neutral Expert in
10	reaffirmed that:	10	Baglihar. As I mentioned at the start, the approach
11	" the present decision is binding in respect	11	that permeates the determination of the Neutral Expert
12	of the general question presented"	12	in Baglihar is one of recourse to new technical norms
13	That's at the end of paragraph 470.	13	and standards or state-of-the-art practices, and that
14	So the decision has general precedential value	14	was based on his improper interpretation of the Treaty.
15	beyond the particular matter before it, unlike	15	The Court's contrary finding is set out at
16	a Neutral Expert's determination, which is confined to	16	paragraph 522 of the partial award, which is at page 243
17	its particular plant. And the Court's decision is	17	of the reports. The Court emphasised that:
18	a closed matter.	18	"It is not for the Court to apply 'best practices'
19	You will hear further today and this is precisely	19	in resolving this dispute."
20	why Pakistan is here before you that the disagreement	20	And that it:
21	between the parties is one about how the relevant Treaty	21	" consider[ed] the Treaty restraints on the
22	provisions are to be interpreted and applied across the	22	construction and operation by India of reservoirs
23	fleet of hydroelectric plants that India is planning on	23	a regulatory factor [governing HEP design under the
24	the Western Rivers. And that is a matter only for the	24	Treaty]."
25	Court.	25	I will just conclude on this point by addressing the
	Page 85		Page 87
11.50 1	(Slide 12) Mr Chairman members of the Court Lam	12:01 1	Count's question 6 by which it saled what is the
11:58 1	(Slide 12) Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I am	12:01 1	Court's question 6, by which it asked: what is the
2	now turning to the Court's substantive findings with	2	support for Pakistan's assertion that India has
2 3	now turning to the Court's substantive findings with respect to the second dispute.	2 3	support for Pakistan's assertion that India has committed unequivocally to abide by the decision of the
2 3 4	now turning to the Court's substantive findings with respect to the second dispute.  As I've said, that second dispute centred on whether	2 3 4	support for Pakistan's assertion that India has committed unequivocally to abide by the decision of the Court of Arbitration in the Kishenganga case?
2 3 4 5	now turning to the Court's substantive findings with respect to the second dispute.  As I've said, that second dispute centred on whether India is permitted under the Treaty to lower the water	2 3 4 5	support for Pakistan's assertion that India has committed unequivocally to abide by the decision of the Court of Arbitration in the Kishenganga case?  The Court's question quotes from a letter from the
2 3 4 5 6	now turning to the Court's substantive findings with respect to the second dispute.  As I've said, that second dispute centred on whether India is permitted under the Treaty to lower the water level in the reservoir of a run-of-river plant on the	2 3 4 5 6	support for Pakistan's assertion that India has committed unequivocally to abide by the decision of the Court of Arbitration in the Kishenganga case?  The Court's question quotes from a letter from the Pakistan Commissioner to the Indian Commissioner, P-22,
2 3 4 5 6 7	now turning to the Court's substantive findings with respect to the second dispute.  As I've said, that second dispute centred on whether India is permitted under the Treaty to lower the water level in the reservoir of a run-of-river plant on the Western Rivers for purposes of sediment control, through	2 3 4 5 6 7	support for Pakistan's assertion that India has committed unequivocally to abide by the decision of the Court of Arbitration in the Kishenganga case?  The Court's question quotes from a letter from the Pakistan Commissioner to the Indian Commissioner, P-22, in which the Pakistan Commissioner recalled India's
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	now turning to the Court's substantive findings with respect to the second dispute.  As I've said, that second dispute centred on whether India is permitted under the Treaty to lower the water level in the reservoir of a run-of-river plant on the Western Rivers for purposes of sediment control, through a technique known as "drawdown flushing". And that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	support for Pakistan's assertion that India has committed unequivocally to abide by the decision of the Court of Arbitration in the Kishenganga case?  The Court's question quotes from a letter from the Pakistan Commissioner to the Indian Commissioner, P-22, in which the Pakistan Commissioner recalled India's previously expressed commitment to abide by the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	now turning to the Court's substantive findings with respect to the second dispute.  As I've said, that second dispute centred on whether India is permitted under the Treaty to lower the water level in the reservoir of a run-of-river plant on the Western Rivers for purposes of sediment control, through a technique known as "drawdown flushing". And that explanation is at paragraph 464 of the partial award; we don't need to go to it.  But at paragraph 469 of the [partial] award, the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	support for Pakistan's assertion that India has committed unequivocally to abide by the decision of the Court of Arbitration in the Kishenganga case?  The Court's question quotes from a letter from the Pakistan Commissioner to the Indian Commissioner, P-22, in which the Pakistan Commissioner recalled India's previously expressed commitment to abide by the Kishenganga Court's decision. His assertion that India "committed unequivocally to abide by the decision" was based on a number of prior communications by India,
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	now turning to the Court's substantive findings with respect to the second dispute.  As I've said, that second dispute centred on whether India is permitted under the Treaty to lower the water level in the reservoir of a run-of-river plant on the Western Rivers for purposes of sediment control, through a technique known as "drawdown flushing". And that explanation is at paragraph 464 of the partial award; we don't need to go to it.  But at paragraph 469 of the [partial] award, the Court was careful to underline that its decision would "have no effect on the Parties' rights and obligations in respect of the Baglihar [Plant]", which was obviously subject to the determination of the Neutral Expert in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	support for Pakistan's assertion that India has committed unequivocally to abide by the decision of the Court of Arbitration in the Kishenganga case?  The Court's question quotes from a letter from the Pakistan Commissioner to the Indian Commissioner, P-22, in which the Pakistan Commissioner recalled India's previously expressed commitment to abide by the Kishenganga Court's decision. His assertion that India "committed unequivocally to abide by the decision" was based on a number of prior communications by India, starting in the Kishenganga arbitration itself.  In its Rejoinder in the Kishenganga arbitration which is another of the exhibits that Pakistan has added to the record this week, at P-227 India confirmed that:
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	now turning to the Court's substantive findings with respect to the second dispute.  As I've said, that second dispute centred on whether India is permitted under the Treaty to lower the water level in the reservoir of a run-of-river plant on the Western Rivers for purposes of sediment control, through a technique known as "drawdown flushing". And that explanation is at paragraph 464 of the partial award; we don't need to go to it.  But at paragraph 469 of the [partial] award, the Court was careful to underline that its decision would "have no effect on the Parties' rights and obligations in respect of the Baglihar [Plant]", which was obviously subject to the determination of the Neutral Expert in the Baglihar proceeding. Baglihar was final and binding with respect to the Baglihar Plant, and it had no further effect.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	support for Pakistan's assertion that India has committed unequivocally to abide by the decision of the Court of Arbitration in the Kishenganga case?  The Court's question quotes from a letter from the Pakistan Commissioner to the Indian Commissioner, P-22, in which the Pakistan Commissioner recalled India's previously expressed commitment to abide by the Kishenganga Court's decision. His assertion that India "committed unequivocally to abide by the decision" was based on a number of prior communications by India, starting in the Kishenganga arbitration itself.  In its Rejoinder in the Kishenganga arbitration which is another of the exhibits that Pakistan has added to the record this week, at P-227 India confirmed that:  "The Court's award in this case [would be] final and binding with respect to the particular dispute(s)
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12:02	paragraphs 1.8 and 2.20 of its Rejoinder.	12:07 1	partial award was handed down in March 2013. And I'll
	2 After the Court rendered its final award in	2	end the narrative in July 2016 with the failure of the
	B December 2013, at the 111th PIC meeting in early 2015,	3	Article IX(4) negotiations between the parties, at which
	India's Commissioner again reassured his Pakistani	4	point I will ask you to invite Mr Saadeh to the
	counterpart that India had given its "unequivocal	5	microphone to address you on the events leading up to
	assurance to abide by" the restriction imposed by the	6	the imposition of the pause in December 2016.
	CoA, the Court in Kishenganga; that's at P-25,	7	(Slide 2) Now, just by way of roadmap, I propose to
	paragraph 33. And it added that it "stands by the Award	8	structure my submissions as follows.
	of Third Party given under the provisions of Treaty";	9	First, I'll be setting out India's wider HEP
1		10	construction programme.
1		11	Second, I will cover the discussions concerning the
1	from the Indian Commissioner of August 2015, and that's	12	KHEP the Kishenganga Plant conducted in light of
1		13	the Kishenganga partial and final awards, within the
1		14	Commission from March 2013 to July 2015, and leading up
1	February 2016 correspondence to which the Court's	15	to the Pakistan Commissioner referring the issues
1		16	related to the KHEP and the RHEP which is the
1		17	Ratle Plant to a Neutral Expert.
1	8 Commission at P-188, paragraph 29, on the fifth page.	18	Third, I'll take you through the critical period of
1	Unless the members of the Court have any further	19	July 2015 to February 2016 and the process by which
2	questions	20	Pakistan, in the person of its Commissioner, reached the
2	1 MR MINEAR: Thank you, Ms Rees-Evans.	21	conclusion that the KHEP and the RHEP should be referred
2	2 I'm struck by the fact in your presentation that	22	to a Court of Arbitration as a dispute, rather than to
2	India resisted the appointment of a Neutral Expert both	23	a Neutral Expert as a difference.
2	before and after the Kishenganga arbitration. But we	24	(Slide 3) In navigating that roadmap, I'll be guided
2	don't know about India's position with regard to the	25	by the Court's questions, and focus on those factual
	Page 89		Page 91
12:04 1	Baglihar Request for a Neutral Expert. Was there	12:09 1	matters of greatest interest to its members.
2	a similar resistance? And would it be possible for	2	In particular, I'll be looking at question 4,
3	Pakistan to provide the Request for Appointment of	3	concerning the withdrawal of the 2009 request by
4	1	4	Pakistan's Commissioner for appointment of a Neutral
5	MS REES-EVANS: Thank you, Mr Minear, for the question.	5	Expert with respect to some of the issues concerning the
6		6	KHEP, and Ms Rees-Evans has already looked at some
7	ı ,	7	aspects of this.
8	, 1	8	I'll be looking at question 5, dealing with
9	•	9	Pakistan's efforts to negotiate with India from
10	1	10	March 2013 onwards, and I'll be building on
11	1	11	Ms Rees-Evans's submissions in that respect as well.
12	•	12	And I'll be looking at questions 14 to 16,
13	, ,	13	concerning the critical period between the letter of
14	1	14	Pakistan's Commissioner of 25 February 2016, in which
15		15	Article IX(3) was invoked with respect to this matter,
16	, ,	16	and the close of the Secretary-level negotiations under
17	ž ž	17	Article IX(4) on 15 July 2016, some five months later.
18		18	I don't propose, in the course of my submissions, to
19		19	address more than a few short legal points. Sir Daniel
20 21		20 21	has addressed some of those already, and my colleagues
22		21 22	Professor Webb and Mr Fietta will be addressing you in detail on others later on.
23		22 23	(Slide 4) So, let us begin: India's programme of HEP
24		23	construction.
25		25	Now, this heralds an important point, members of the
2.	and dispute occurrent the parties after the Mishenganga	23	110w, this heraids an important point, members of the
	Page 90		Page 92

12:10 1	Court. So far as the dispute before you is concerned,	12:12 1	of Arbitration had declared in the partial award that
2	this case is not just about the KHEP and the RHEP. It	2	drawdown flushing below dead storage level was
3	is much, much bigger, and concerns India's aspirations	3	prohibited by the Treaty, specifically paragraph 19 of
4	for the entire Western Rivers.	4	Annexure E.
5	The Court will recall that this was addressed in	5	Secondly, in making that determination, the
6	some detail by Pakistan's current Commissioner, Mr Shah,	6	Kishenganga Court expressly acknowledged (PLA-3,
7	at the Court's first meeting, and I just want to remind	7	footnote 739) that:
8	the Court of two things he said.	8	"In the case of the KHEP, the Court is cognizant
9	(Slide 5) I've put back up on the screen one of	9	that changes to the design of the project may be
10	Mr Shah's slides from the first meeting, setting out	10	required to optimize the management of the sediment in
11	Pakistan's understanding of what India has planned for	11	light of this Partial Award."
12	the Western Rivers. And that plan, members of the	12	Thirdly, with respect to the contrary determination
13	Court, is ambitious.	13	by the Neutral Expert in Baglihar that drawdown flushing
14	India presently has 30 HEP projects, totalling	14	below dead storage level was permitted under the Treaty,
15	3,476 MW, operating on the Western Rivers. That's the	15	the Kishenganga Court held that determination, by virtue
16	pie chart on the left of the slide. And in the pie	16	of paragraph 11 of Annexure F, had no effect beyond the
17	chart on the right of the slide, you'll see what India	17	Baglihar Plant itself, but that (PLA-3, paragraph 470):
18	has in store for the Western Rivers: a further	18	" the present decision, by contrast, is binding
19	65 projects, producing a total of 12,816 MW, so a little	19	in respect of the general question presented in these
20	over four times the current output, nearly 90% of it	20	proceedings."
21	concentrated in the Chenab Basin. Given the constraints	21	Fourthly, in declining to follow Baglihar, the
22	of the Treaty, the majority of these projects will be	22	Kishenganga Court implicitly disagreed with the treaty
23	the run-of-river HEPs, with which Annexure D and this	23	interpretation methodology applied by the Neutral Expert
24	Court is concerned.	24	there, noting in terms (PLA-3, paragraph 522):
25	So that's India's long-term plan. What about the	25	"It is not for the Court to apply 'best practices'
	Page 93		Page 95
12:11 1	medium term?	12:14 1	in resolving this dispute."
2	(Slide 6) On the screen you'll see another side from	2	And further noting that "the Treaty restraints on
2 3	(Slide 6) On the screen you'll see another side from Mr Shah's presentation which deals with the medium term:	2 3	And further noting that "the Treaty restraints on the construction of and operation by India of
2 3 4	(Slide 6) On the screen you'll see another side from Mr Shah's presentation which deals with the medium term: India's plans for the Western Rivers within the current	2 3 4	And further noting that "the Treaty restraints on the construction of and operation by India of reservoirs" are a regulatory factor governing HEP design
2 3 4 5	(Slide 6) On the screen you'll see another side from Mr Shah's presentation which deals with the medium term: India's plans for the Western Rivers within the current decade.	2 3 4 5	And further noting that "the Treaty restraints on the construction of and operation by India of reservoirs" are a regulatory factor governing HEP design under the Treaty.
2 3 4 5 6	(Slide 6) On the screen you'll see another side from Mr Shah's presentation which deals with the medium term: India's plans for the Western Rivers within the current decade.  India is looking at bringing 14 new HEPs online on	2 3 4 5 6	And further noting that "the Treaty restraints on the construction of and operation by India of reservoirs" are a regulatory factor governing HEP design under the Treaty.  So with that in mind, I'll now turn to where the
2 3 4 5 6 7	(Slide 6) On the screen you'll see another side from Mr Shah's presentation which deals with the medium term: India's plans for the Western Rivers within the current decade.  India is looking at bringing 14 new HEPs online on the Western Rivers before 2030, mostly in the	2 3 4 5 6 7	And further noting that "the Treaty restraints on the construction of and operation by India of reservoirs" are a regulatory factor governing HEP design under the Treaty.  So with that in mind, I'll now turn to where the Commissioners picked up on the KHEP in the wake of the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	(Slide 6) On the screen you'll see another side from Mr Shah's presentation which deals with the medium term: India's plans for the Western Rivers within the current decade.  India is looking at bringing 14 new HEPs online on the Western Rivers before 2030, mostly in the Chenab Basin but also elsewhere. Those projects will be producing 3,246 MW of hydroelectric power, so doubling India's current capacity. In this respect, India is planning a mix of run-of-river works, regulated by Annexure D of the Treaty, and storage works, regulated by Annexure E.  That's all I want to say for now about India's plans. But the apt terms for those plans would be: ambitious in the long term, and ambitious and rapid in the medium term.  (Slide 7) So with that background set out, I'll pick up the narrative where Ms Rees-Evans left off, in the aftermath of the Kishenganga arbitration.  (Slide 8) Now, just to recap a few points that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	And further noting that "the Treaty restraints on the construction of and operation by India of reservoirs" are a regulatory factor governing HEP design under the Treaty.  So with that in mind, I'll now turn to where the Commissioners picked up on the KHEP in the wake of the Kishenganga arbitration. And my objective here is to give you an understanding of how Pakistan perceived the developments that occurred within the Commission after that time.  (Slide 9) Now, we start our narrative in the immediate aftermath of the partial award in February 2013. On 6 March 2013, Pakistan's Commissioner wrote to his counterpart in light of the partial award (P-69). He made several observations.  Firstly, he recalled the six questions that had initially emerged in the Commission with regards to the KHEP, including the four questions concerning freeboard, pondage, intake placement, low-level outlets and the gated spillway, that Pakistan referred to the Neutral
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	(Slide 6) On the screen you'll see another side from Mr Shah's presentation which deals with the medium term: India's plans for the Western Rivers within the current decade.  India is looking at bringing 14 new HEPs online on the Western Rivers before 2030, mostly in the Chenab Basin but also elsewhere. Those projects will be producing 3,246 MW of hydroelectric power, so doubling India's current capacity. In this respect, India is planning a mix of run-of-river works, regulated by Annexure D of the Treaty, and storage works, regulated by Annexure E.  That's all I want to say for now about India's plans. But the apt terms for those plans would be: ambitious in the long term, and ambitious and rapid in the medium term.  (Slide 7) So with that background set out, I'll pick up the narrative where Ms Rees-Evans left off, in the aftermath of the Kishenganga arbitration.  (Slide 8) Now, just to recap a few points that Ms Rees-Evans touched on that will be important for the story going forward. There's four of them.  First, in the Kishenganga arbitration, Pakistan had	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	And further noting that "the Treaty restraints on the construction of and operation by India of reservoirs" are a regulatory factor governing HEP design under the Treaty.  So with that in mind, I'll now turn to where the Commissioners picked up on the KHEP in the wake of the Kishenganga arbitration. And my objective here is to give you an understanding of how Pakistan perceived the developments that occurred within the Commission after that time.  (Slide 9) Now, we start our narrative in the immediate aftermath of the partial award in February 2013. On 6 March 2013, Pakistan's Commissioner wrote to his counterpart in light of the partial award (P-69). He made several observations.  Firstly, he recalled the six questions that had initially emerged in the Commission with regards to the KHEP, including the four questions concerning freeboard, pondage, intake placement, low-level outlets and the gated spillway, that Pakistan referred to the Neutral Expert in 2009.  Secondly, he noted with respect to the low-level outlets that in light of the Kishenganga Court's

12:15 1	prohibited by the Treaty, these outlets could no longer	12:18 1	the 10 January 2014 letter from Pakistan's Commissioner.
2	be maintained as part of the KHEP's design, given that	2	Rather, he just repeated his request from April 2013
3	their very purpose was to allow for flushing below dead	3	that more technical information on Pakistan's objections
4	storage level.	4	to the KHEP be provided.
5	Thirdly, given the passage of time since Pakistan	5	In the context of the wider dispute over the KHEP,
6	had referred the four remaining questions to the Neutral	6	the objective of the Indian Commissioner in sending this
7	Expert, and given the clear direction of the Kishenganga	7	letter can only have been, in my submission, further
8	Court, Pakistan's Commissioner invited the Indian	8	delay. India was well aware of what Pakistan's
9	Commissioner to revise the KHEP's design, failing which	9	objections to the KHEP were: they had been on foot since
10	a Neutral Expert would need to be appointed.	10	2006, and the questions with which the parties were
11	And finally, he asked, in light of a further	11	concerned had been clearly formulated since 2008.
12 13	direction given by the Kishenganga Court, that India pause construction of the KHEP until the parties'	12 13	(Slide 11) When he replied on 31 March 2014 (P-74),
13	disagreements regarding its design had been resolved.	13	Pakistan's Commissioner pointed this out. In response to the Indian Commissioner's request for further
15	(Slide 10) The Indian Commissioner's response to	15	technical information on Pakistan's remaining objections
16	this sets the tone moving forward. He answered	16	to the KHEP, he noted:
17	Pakistan's Commissioner's letter on 15 April 2013	17	First, that these objections had been discussed "at
18	(P-71), and there are three key points in there.	18	great length" at the 99th, 100th and 101st meetings of
19	First of all, he refused to comment on the partial	19	the Commission, culminating in the formation of the six
20	award and its contents in circumstances where the final	20	questions in 2008.
21	award remained pending.	21	Secondly, that the four questions not referred to
22	Secondly, he noted that the interim measures that	22	the Court of Arbitration had been made the subject of
23	had been imposed by the Kishenganga Court on the KHEP's	23	a Neutral Expert request by Pakistan's Commissioner on
24	construction in September 2011 had been lifted by the	24	11 May 2009.
25	partial award. So much, we may say, for not commenting.	25	And thirdly, notwithstanding that reference, the
	Page 97		Page 99
12:16 1	Put another way, he was implying that India did not	12:19 1	four questions were again discussed at the 103rd
2	consider the construction of the KHEP to be restrained;	2	meeting, which was entirely given over to the KHEP.
3	and even though he wasn't going to talk about the	3	So, frankly, the notion that India's Commissioner
4	partial award, India would be pushing forward with	4	didn't understand Pakistan's objection to the KHEP
5	construction of the KHEP despite the parties'	5	becomes somewhat farcical in light of this.
6	differences.	6	(Slide 12) Despite this, however, Pakistan's
7	And thirdly, he said, he was awaiting technical	7	Commissioner nevertheless attached a seven-page
8	details from Pakistan's Commissioner as to the basis of	8	appendix A to his letter, restating Pakistan's
9	his objections to the KHEP's design.	9	objections to the KHEP with respect to the freeboard,
10	Fast-forward nine months. After the Court had	10	pondage and intakes, low-level outlets and spillway
11	rendered the final award in December 2013, Pakistan's	11	gating, in detail. And his reasons for doing so deserve
12	Commissioner tried again. On 10 January 2014, he wrote	12	quoting in full, again to get a sense of what Pakistan's
13	to the Indian Commissioner (P-73) and he drew attention	13	understanding of the situation was. I've got it for you
14	to what he had said in his letter of 6 March. Would the	14	on the slide:
15	Indian Commissioner, he asked, be willing to resolve the	15	"In light of the decisions of the Court of
16 17	remaining four questions on the KHEP in the Commission	16	Arbitration, and given the ongoing construction of the
17 18	with a view to obtaining amicable settlement? And would he further be willing to reconsider his stance on the	17 18	KHEP on fast track, it has now become necessary to
18 19	low-level outlets in the KHEP design, in light of the	18 19	proceed further with the resolution of Questions No 2-5. I am therefore sending the technical basis behind
20	Kishenganga Court's findings on drawdown flushing below	20	Pakistan's objections in a consolidated manner as
20	the dead storage level?	20	Annexure A.
22	In response to this request, the Indian	22	Since the above said bases have already been
23	Commissioner's reaction appears to have again been to	23	discussed threadbare in various earlier meetings of the
24	prevaricate. He reverted on 6 February 2014 (P-75). In	24	Commission therefore the purpose of providing these
25	that letter, he made no substantive comment at all on	25	again is to expedite the resolution. In this regard
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	Page 98		Page 100

12:20 1	I expect that the forthcoming meeting of the Commission	12:23 1	on the basis that it was a technical matter and it could
2	on this matter would be conclusive."	2	live with India's design.
3	(Slide 13) Pakistan did in fact consent to not one	3	India, conversely, considered that despite the many
4	but two further meetings of the Commission on the	4	discussions in the Commission concerning the KHEP since
5	subject of the KHEP, and these were the 110th and	5	2006, and despite the remaining KHEP questions having
6	111th meetings of the Commission. The 110th was held	6	already been the subject of a Neutral Expert request in
7	from 23 to 27 August 2014. The 111th was held from	7	2009, and despite the seven-page annex that the Pakistan
8	[31] January to 4 February 2015.	8	Commissioner had recently provided, India still
9	The minutes of these meetings are considerable;	9	considered that Pakistan had not provided sufficient
10	I don't propose to take you to them in detail. But	10	technical information for India to understand its
11	again, there are some useful headline points that can be	11	objections.
12	gleaned from their 30-plus pages, and these can help us	12	So, so far as India was concerned, not only was
13	understand what Pakistan was dealing with with respect	13	there no difference under Article IX(2), or a dispute
14	to the KHEP.	14	under Article IX(3) between the parties, there wasn't
15	Firstly, on pondage. The parties' disagreement	15	even a question under Article IX(1).
16	centred on the determination by the Neutral Expert in	16	Fourthly, on the RHEP, which had been discussed in
17	Baglihar, which was the only prior occasion on which	17	detail within the Commission on three occasions whilst
18	a third party had opined on the meaning of the term as	18	the Kishenganga arbitration was on foot.
19	it appeared in paragraph 8(c) of Annexure D.	19	Pakistan considered that the same issues save
20	Pakistan considered Baglihar to be wrongly decided.	20	that of the freeboard had arisen between the parties
21	While acknowledging that the Neutral Expert's	21	regarding the RHEP as with the KHEP, with a similar
22	determination was binding with respect to the Baglihar	22	large of convergence on key points. Its Commissioner
23	HEP, Pakistan's Commissioner rejected its application	23	accordingly formed the view that differences had arisen
24	with respect to the KHEP, or indeed any other Indian	24	with respect to the RHEP as well.
25	HEP.	25	India unsurprisingly disagreed, claiming that the
	Page 101		Page 103
	1 480 101		1 4ge 103
12:22 1	India, on the other hand, considered Baglihar to	12:25 1	time had not yet come to recognise differences on the
12:22 1 2	India, on the other hand, considered Baglihar to provide "a guideline" for all Western Rivers HEPs moving	12:25 1 2	time had not yet come to recognise differences on the RHEP. Indeed, in its view, the time had once again not
2	provide "a guideline" for all Western Rivers HEPs moving	2	RHEP. Indeed, in its view, the time had once again not
2 3	provide "a guideline" for all Western Rivers HEPs moving forward. This was despite the Kishenganga Court's	2 3	RHEP. Indeed, in its view, the time had once again not even come to formulate questions for the purposes of
2 3 4	provide "a guideline" for all Western Rivers HEPs moving forward. This was despite the Kishenganga Court's finding that a Neutral Expert's determination could have	2 3 4	RHEP. Indeed, in its view, the time had once again not even come to formulate questions for the purposes of Article IX(1).
2 3 4 5	provide "a guideline" for all Western Rivers HEPs moving forward. This was despite the Kishenganga Court's finding that a Neutral Expert's determination could have no binding effect outside the project with which it was	2 3 4 5	RHEP. Indeed, in its view, the time had once again not even come to formulate questions for the purposes of Article IX(1).  Fifthly and finally, on the question of KHEP
2 3 4 5 6	provide "a guideline" for all Western Rivers HEPs moving forward. This was despite the Kishenganga Court's finding that a Neutral Expert's determination could have no binding effect outside the project with which it was concerned.	2 3 4 5 6	RHEP. Indeed, in its view, the time had once again not even come to formulate questions for the purposes of Article IX(1).  Fifthly and finally, on the question of KHEP construction, Pakistan was of the view that in light of
2 3 4 5 6 7	provide "a guideline" for all Western Rivers HEPs moving forward. This was despite the Kishenganga Court's finding that a Neutral Expert's determination could have no binding effect outside the project with which it was concerned.  Secondly, low-level outlets. Pakistan considered	2 3 4 5 6 7	RHEP. Indeed, in its view, the time had once again not even come to formulate questions for the purposes of Article IX(1).  Fifthly and finally, on the question of KHEP construction, Pakistan was of the view that in light of the Kishenganga Court's statement on the desirability of
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12:26 1	First, you have a long-running dispute with your	12:28 1	Just to pick up on a question that the Chairman
2	counterparty over the KHEP, which he refuses to	2	asked my colleague Ms Rees-Evans, it's important to
3	acknowledge on the basis that he still claims not to	3	highlight that this does not signal the start of
4	understand your objections after ten years of talking	4	a Neutral Expert process. To make that good, I have the
5	about them.	5	reference for you: you can find this in our Response at
6	Secondly, despite parts of that disagreement	6	paragraph 199, and that refers to paragraph 478 of the
7	concerning low-level outlets being resolved in	7	Kishenganga partial award. I might just read it into
8	Pakistan's favour by the Kishenganga Court, your	8	the record for you:
9	counterpart also refuses to acknowledge that fact.	9	" the conjunction within Article IX(2)(a) of both
10	Thirdly, the Indian Commissioner does, however,	10	references manifests the Parties' intention"
11	insist that the Baglihar determination, which supports	11	That is, intention on the one hand and then actual
12	India's position on pondage, is somehow generally	12	request on the other:
13	binding under the Treaty, despite the Kishenganga Court	13	" to exercise a dual role under that Article,
14	expressly saying that it isn't.	14	both as the initiators of the neutral expert process and
15	Fourthly, any attempt at compromise by you for	15	a part of a mechanism that requires recourse to
16	example, by acquiescing on the issue of the KHEP	16	a neutral expert in certain circumstances.
17	freeboard is not met with equivalent compromise by	17	Article IX(2)(a) thus requires that a difference be
18	your partner, and instead he uses the fact of your	18	referred to a neutral expert if either Commissioner
19	compromise to suggest that there are no differences or	19	believes that it relates to one of the identified
20	disputes with respect to those matters on which	20	technical matters and prefers that it be resolved by
21	compromise is not possible.	21	a neutral expert."
22	Fifthly, this situation is playing out against the	22	But, and this is the important part:
23	backdrop of India's accelerated construction of the	23	"This requirement only becomes effective, however,
24	KHEP, which threatens to create a fait accompli for	24	if a request for the appointment of a neutral expert is
25	Pakistan in the event it is completed. Requests by you	25	actually made. It is insufficient for a Commissioner
	Page 105		Page 107
	1480 103		1450 107
12:27 1	that India pause construction so that the issues between	12:30 1	merely to express the view that a difference would, at
12:27 1 2	that India pause construction so that the issues between the parties can be worked out are rebuffed.	12:30 1 2	merely to express the view that a difference would, at some point, be an appropriate matter for a neutral
2	the parties can be worked out are rebuffed.	2	some point, be an appropriate matter for a neutral
2 3	the parties can be worked out are rebuffed.  Sixthly, at the same time, your counterpart refuses to allow you access to the KHEP site, despite you requesting such access in a timely manner, as is your	2 3	some point, be an appropriate matter for a neutral expert."  Turning back to the letter of 3 July 2015. Here we see Pakistan's Commissioner communicating his opinion
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12:31 1	Neutral Expert or Court of Arbitration, although you did	12:34 1	me during [the] 111th meeting of the PIC also and
2	not agree. In spite of our best efforts, the questions	2	I requested you to provide the technical basis/grounds
3	relating to both could not, however, be resolved, during	3	for the objections", et cetera.
4	the 111th meeting of the Commission held in New Delhi	4	"As such, your invocation of Article IX(2)(a) of the
5	and I stated that the difference had arisen in respect	5	Indus Waters Treaty 1960 is premature and not in line
6	of the design of both the plants."	6	with the cooperative spirit enshrined in the Treaty."
7	That's paragraph 2.	7	Now, members of the Court, Mr Chairman, this is
8	At paragraph 3, we see he is specifically invoking	8	further evidence of how dysfunctional this Commission
9	Article IX(2)(a):	9	had become. Under paragraph 5(b) of Annexure F, the two
10	"As a difference has arisen, I invoke	10	Commissioners are obliged to "endeavour to prepare
11	paragraph 2(a) of Article IX"	11	a joint statement of the point or points of difference".
12	And then at paragraph 4, he asks for the Indian	12	But the Indian Commissioner can't even do that.
13	Commissioner's cooperation in preparing a joint	13	Instead, he pretends that the desire of Pakistan's
14	statement of points of difference within two weeks,	14	Commissioner to advance matters is somehow premature,
15	which is required by paragraph 5(b) of Annexure F.	15	and that, multiple years of failure notwithstanding, the
16	Now, these two paragraphs contain an important point	16	Commission is still somehow to resolve these divisive
17	of detail, which in due course may be relevant to the	17	and pressing issues.
18	Court's consideration of its question 5, on Pakistan's	18	Now, in the face of this, members of the Court,
19	2009 referral of some of the KHEP questions to the	19	a fair-minded observer, in my submission, may well
20	Neutral Expert.	20	conclude that what India really wants is not to resolve
21	Now, as those paragraphs make clear the ones I've	21	these issues, but rather to keep the KHEP and the RHEP
22	just taken you to Pakistan's Commissioner intended in	22	mired in the Commission, without resolution, until such
23	2015 to effectively merge or consolidate the 2009	23	time as these projects are completed.
24	request with the newly emergent issues on the RHEP;	24	Yes.
25	minus, of course, the question of the KHEP freeboard,	25	THE CHAIRMAN: Dr Miles, on the prior slide (15), it's
	Page 109		Page 111
12:32 1	which, as we've seen, was amicably resolved by the	12:35 1	an example, I think, of the Indian Commissioner saying
2	parties as a concession by Pakistan in the 110th meeting	2	that you must "provide the technical basis/grounds for
3	of the Commission.	3	[your] objections".
4	To make that point good, let's turn to the next	4	DR MILES: Yes.
5	page; it's actually page 3, I think, of the document.	5	THE CHAIRMAN: And maybe you're going to get to this, but my
6	And you'll see that the old questions 3 to 5 on the KHEP	6	question is: what is it that India is expecting from
7	formulated in 2008, minus question 2 on the freeboard,	7	Pakistan? And can Pakistan provide some of that
8	which is paragraph 8(a) of Annexure D, are reproduced	8	information being sought if you're not being given
9	exactly in section 1. And in section 2 you'll see those	9	access to relevant sites and things of that sort?
10	same questions, this time with the freeboard	10	If you want to address that later, it's fine. But
11	reintroduced as question (i), being put forward for the	11	I'm just curious.  DP MILES: Lean find some references for you. But Lean
12 13	RHEP. We can put that document away now	12 13	DR MILES: I can find some references for you. But I can give you the answer now, based on my general
13 14	We can put that document away now. (Slide 15) Now, the reaction of the Indian	13	understanding, which is: in his view, precise technical
15	Commissioner to this escalation by the Pakistan's	15	detailed calculations are required in order to advance
15 16	Commissioner to this escalation by the Pakistan's  Commissioner is entirely unsurprising, given what we	16	the matter.
17	know of his attitude. On 16 July 2015, he writes to	17	Our version is basically that we provided plenty of
18	Pakistan's Commissioner (P-12) repeating his arguments	18	detail over the many, many years in various iterations;
19	from the Commission and refusing to cooperate:	19	and that when you're looking at questions like pondage,
20	"In view of the above, I am of the considered view	20	for example, where the issue is really about Baglihar
21	that the issues reflected in your letter neither take	21	and is that calculation correct, and when you're looking
22	into account the facts, particularly, those discussed in	22	at questions like low-level outlets, and did the
23	the various meetings nor the potential for their	23	Kishenganga Court say you could have low-level outlets
24	resolution at the Commission level has [not] been	24	or not, that's also not the kind of thing that requires
25	exhausted. The above position was clearly explained by	25	technical information in order to be resolved.
	Page 110		Page 112
	- "5" ***		

*			
12:37 1	But I will take your point assuming that one is	12:40 1	request itself.
2	implied, Mr Chairman that when the Indian	2	Before we leave this document, I'd just like the
3	Commissioner says, "I require more technical	3	members of the Court to turn the page, and you will see
4	information", he's not exactly forthcoming on the kind	4	there the expanded "Statement of Points of Difference"
5	of information that he requires.	5	that Pakistan's Commissioner has put together in the
6	Yes, Mr Minear.	6	annexure. And this is just to flag this for you;
7	MR MINEAR: Dr Miles, I think earlier in your presentation	7	I won't make anything of it now. But I will be doing
8	you characterised the Indian Commissioner as describing	8	another flag in due course, and Professor Webb will be
9	the Baglihar decision as "binding". My recollection is	9	paying great attention to these in answering one of
10	he said it provided guidance. Am I mistaken in my	10	India's objections as to your competence.
11	recollection?	11	So the second of my four parts ends there.
12	DR MILES: I'm coming on to that point, Mr Minear. It's	12	We're now on to the period between July 2015 and
13	a very good question. But he says initially that it's	13	February 2016, where Pakistan's Commissioner formed the
14	a guideline, and useful, and so on and so forth. But	14	view that given the systemic character of the disputes
15	later on and we'll come to that his position	15	between the parties concerning the KHEP and the RHEP,
16	hardens, and he starts to say something that's very	16	a Neutral Expert process would not put these issues to
17	similar to saying, "This is a precedent that must be	17	bed. Put another way: that in order to resolve these
18	followed in all cases on the Western Rivers". But I'm	18	issues for all time, a Court of Arbitration with the
19	coming on to that.	19	capacity to make rulings binding on the general
20	MR MINEAR: Okay, thank you. Proceed.	20	questions presented was required.
21	DR MILES: Thank you. (Pause)	21	I'll briefly step away from the interaction between
22	Pakistan's Commissioner, talking of dysfunction, had	22	the two Commissioners and focus on what is happening at
23	plainly reached the same conclusion, because on	23	the governmental level.
24	24 [July] 2015, he formally issued a request to India	24	By 24 July 2015, the two Secretaries were in receipt
25	and Pakistan for appointment of a Neutral Expert under	25	of the request by Pakistan's Commissioner to appoint
	Page 113		Page 115
12.38 1	paragraph 5(c) of Annoyura E (D.13)	12:42 1	a Nautral Evport What happened then?
12:38 1	paragraph 5(c) of Annexure F (P-13).	12:42 1	a Neutral Expert. What happened then?
2	It might help to turn up this document quickly. I'm	2	I can take this quickly: the dynamic that was
2 3	It might help to turn up this document quickly. I'm not sure if you've got in hardcopy the second volume of	2 3	I can take this quickly: the dynamic that was present in the Commission played out again at the
2 3 4	It might help to turn up this document quickly. I'm not sure if you've got in hardcopy the second volume of exhibits. It's tab B, internal page 38; document	2 3 4	I can take this quickly: the dynamic that was present in the Commission played out again at the government level.
2 3 4 5	It might help to turn up this document quickly. I'm not sure if you've got in hardcopy the second volume of exhibits. It's tab B, internal page 38; document number P-13, if you have it in another format. (Pause)	2 3 4 5	I can take this quickly: the dynamic that was present in the Commission played out again at the government level.  On 12 November 2015, Pakistan sent a note verbale to
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12:43 1	entrenched in their positions.	12:46 1	matters back into the Commission.
2	We've got that correspondence set out for you in	2	There's two final letters there.
3	tab B of volume II; I don't propose to take you to it.	3	On 13 October 2015, the Indian Commissioner
4	But if you want to look at it later on, it's internal	4	responded again (P-19). No serious engagement with the
5	pages 44 to 66. But again, the headline points are	5	point: a two-page letter that added nothing to the
6	these.	6	debate.
7	With respect to the point by Pakistan's Commissioner	7	Pakistan sent a further response on 4 November 2015
8	that the Kishenganga Court had held that the Baglihar	8	(P-20), and that received the same treatment: a single
9	determination was not generally binding, the Indian	9	page letter sent by the Indian Commissioner on
10	Commissioner's position seems to have hardened. He	10	27 November 2015 (P-21).
11	noted, in a letter of 21 August 2015 (P-16,	11	(Slide 20) When one reads the final letter in this
12	paragraph 9), that the Court's comment on the	12	chain of correspondence, sent by Pakistan's Commissioner
13	non-binding force of Baglihar:	13	on 5 February 2016 (P-22), one gets a sense of the
14	" was actually made in [the] context of drawdown	14	exasperation felt by its author:
15	flushing, [and so] is not relevant to [the] Pondage	15	"Since I find from perusal of your letter that you
16	issue."	16	are sticking to your old position on both the maximum
17	And then he further seems to imply that the Court's	17	pondage and the placement of spillways"
18	comment actually bestows binding force on Baglihar:	18	That is to say the low-level outlets:
19	" as your present objections on the principle of	19	" I do not see any point in going back to discuss
20	calculation of pondage in case of [the KHEP and the	20	these issues/differences in the Commission. Even
21	RHEP] are [the] same as the one raised before the	21	otherwise, you would appreciate this is not the stage
22	Neutral Expert in [the] case of Baglihar, thus falling	22	when we can reopen discussions in the Commission as
23	within the same scope."	23	the construction of the plants continues apace towards
24	In that same letter, the Indian Commissioner also	24	a fait accompli situation. It is, therefore, not
25	takes issue with the suggestion by Pakistan's	25	possible for me to agree to delay invocation of
	Page 117		Page 119
l			
12.45 1	Commissioner that because the Vickensoner Court	12.47 1	Autiala IV of the Indus Wetaus Treatre to definitively
12:45 1	Commissioner that because the Kishenganga Court	12:47 1	Article IX of the Indus Waters Treaty to definitively
2	prohibited the drawing down of the KHEP reservoir below	2	resolve the issues identified in my correspondence of
2 3	prohibited the drawing down of the KHEP reservoir below dead storage level, it also and necessarily	2 3	resolve the issues identified in my correspondence of 24 July 2015."
2 3 4	prohibited the drawing down of the KHEP reservoir below dead storage level, it also and necessarily required that India remove from the KHEP design those	2 3 4	resolve the issues identified in my correspondence of 24 July 2015."  At that point, members of the Court, I'll ask you
2 3 4 5	prohibited the drawing down of the KHEP reservoir below dead storage level, it also and necessarily required that India remove from the KHEP design those low-level outlets. Again he repeats his position	2 3 4 5	resolve the issues identified in my correspondence of 24 July 2015."  At that point, members of the Court, I'll ask you yourselves again to put yourselves in the shoes of the
2 3 4 5 6	prohibited the drawing down of the KHEP reservoir below dead storage level, it also and necessarily required that India remove from the KHEP design those low-level outlets. Again he repeats his position (paragraph 13):	2 3 4 5 6	resolve the issues identified in my correspondence of 24 July 2015."  At that point, members of the Court, I'll ask you yourselves again to put yourselves in the shoes of the Pakistan Commissioner. Take note of the following
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	prohibited the drawing down of the KHEP reservoir below dead storage level, it also and necessarily required that India remove from the KHEP design those low-level outlets. Again he repeats his position (paragraph 13):  "The Court's Award on second dispute imposes operational restriction and does not require any design change. Therefore, your repeated assertion of design changes due to [the Court of Arbitration] Award is beyond my comprehension."  In response to this, on 11 September 2015, Pakistan's Commissioner sent a nine-page letter to the Indian Commissioner rebutting each point made (P-18). Special attention in this respect was drawn to the assertions made by the Indian Commissioner on the precedential effect, or not, of Kishenganga and Baglihar.  In that same letter, Pakistan's Commissioner again expressed alarm that despite the issues between the parties remaining unresolved, India was continuing to advance construction on the KHEP and the RHEP, such that Pakistan would be placed in a fait accompli with respect to these projects. As such, he could not agree to the Indian Commissioner's request to reintroduce these	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	resolve the issues identified in my correspondence of 24 July 2015."  At that point, members of the Court, I'll ask you yourselves again to put yourselves in the shoes of the Pakistan Commissioner. Take note of the following points:  First, your counterpart, the Indian Commissioner, has no interest at all in engaging in the Neutral Expert process that you have initiated. Neither does his government, with both describing your request for Neutral Expert determination as "premature", and insisting that the KHEP and the RHEP must remain in the Commission.  Secondly, at the same time, the Indian Commissioner's position on pondage seems to be hardening. He now claims that the Baglihar determination resolved the question of pondage under the Treaty with general effect, as it was concerned with the same aspect of paragraph 8 of Annexure D as is at issue in this case. To that end, you are well aware that the question of the binding force of Baglihar beyond the Baglihar Plant is not a technical matter within the meaning of Part 1 of Annexure F of the Treaty.  Thirdly, your counterpart refuses to concede no
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	prohibited the drawing down of the KHEP reservoir below dead storage level, it also and necessarily required that India remove from the KHEP design those low-level outlets. Again he repeats his position (paragraph 13):  "The Court's Award on second dispute imposes operational restriction and does not require any design change. Therefore, your repeated assertion of design changes due to [the Court of Arbitration] Award is beyond my comprehension."  In response to this, on 11 September 2015, Pakistan's Commissioner sent a nine-page letter to the Indian Commissioner rebutting each point made (P-18). Special attention in this respect was drawn to the assertions made by the Indian Commissioner on the precedential effect, or not, of Kishenganga and Baglihar.  In that same letter, Pakistan's Commissioner again expressed alarm that despite the issues between the parties remaining unresolved, India was continuing to advance construction on the KHEP and the RHEP, such that Pakistan would be placed in a fait accompli with respect to these projects. As such, he could not agree to the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	resolve the issues identified in my correspondence of 24 July 2015."  At that point, members of the Court, I'll ask you yourselves again to put yourselves in the shoes of the Pakistan Commissioner. Take note of the following points:  First, your counterpart, the Indian Commissioner, has no interest at all in engaging in the Neutral Expert process that you have initiated. Neither does his government, with both describing your request for Neutral Expert determination as "premature", and insisting that the KHEP and the RHEP must remain in the Commission.  Secondly, at the same time, the Indian Commissioner's position on pondage seems to be hardening. He now claims that the Baglihar determination resolved the question of pondage under the Treaty with general effect, as it was concerned with the same aspect of paragraph 8 of Annexure D as is at issue in this case. To that end, you are well aware that the question of the binding force of Baglihar beyond the Baglihar Plant is not a technical matter within the meaning of Part 1 of Annexure F of the Treaty.

12:49 1	matter how many times you explain the legal effect of	12:53 1	setting out the background to his decision. And we can
2	the Kishenganga Court's findings, and how these findings	2	see he is taking particular note of some of the points
3	require modification to the KHEP's design. Again, you	3	I made. He notes the passage of time, and the Indian
4	are also keenly aware that interpretation of the	4	Commissioner's refusal to engage in that process:
5	Kishenganga partial award required to resolve this issue	5	"Although [these] issues have been discussed within
6	is not a technical exercise.	6	the Indus Waters Commission for several years, you
7	Fourthly, you are aware, moreover, that India has	7	responded on 21 August that my 'unilateral intention
8	many other HEPs of similar design planned for the	8	to take the matter to Neutral Expert is premature'."
9	Western Rivers, such that the issues that have arisen	9	We can see he then notes the Indian Commissioner's
10	with respect to the KHEP and RHEP will, unless resolved,	10	position on Mr Minear's point, on the supposed binding
11	and soon, arise with respect to those projects as well.	11	force of Baglihar. And he extracts a quote from the
12	Fifthly, to make matters worse, this is all taking	12	Indian Commissioner:
13	place against a background of accelerated Indian	13	" 'the principle of calculation of pondage in
14	construction of both the KHEP and the RHEP, such that	14	case of Ratle HEP and KHEP are the same as the one
15	a fait accompli may well emerge whereby at least the	15	raised before the Neutral Expert in case of Baglihar,
16	KHEP is completed before your objections can be	16	thus falling within the same scope."
17	resolved.	17	And finally, at the very bottom of that paragraph,
18	And sixthly, you're aware that a Neutral Expert	18	we see he notes in his prior request that his
19	appointed under Annexure F of the Treaty has no power to	19	counterpart:
20	order interim measures to halt construction of the KHEP	20	" 'send us the best configurations you can
21	and the RHEP, with such measures being the only device	21	offer in response to our objections on the design
22	that has ever convinced India to down tools and allow	22	parameters of [the KHEP and the RHEP]."
23	the issues between the parties to be properly resolved.	23	So there, in that prior exchange, he's effectively
24	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, were you standing	24	asking for evidence of some kind of flexibility on these
25	in the shoes of Pakistan's Commissioner, in my	25	matters. "Okay, you don't understand what my objection
	Page 121		Page 123
12:50 1	submission, you would be justified in concluding that	12:54 1	is: you tell me what you're willing to do" And he
12:50 1	submission, you would be justified in concluding that	12:54 1	is; you tell me what you're willing to do". And he
2	the issues between the parties cannot be resolved in any	2	notes that this request was ignored, demonstrating that
	the issues between the parties cannot be resolved in any systemic and enduring sense by a Neutral Expert under	2 3	notes that this request was ignored, demonstrating that the Indian Commissioner had no interest in negotiating,
2 3	the issues between the parties cannot be resolved in any systemic and enduring sense by a Neutral Expert under Annexure F. Indeed, you would be justified in	2 3 4	notes that this request was ignored, demonstrating that the Indian Commissioner had no interest in negotiating, no interest in compromise and no flexibility at all on
2 3 4	the issues between the parties cannot be resolved in any systemic and enduring sense by a Neutral Expert under	2 3 4 5	notes that this request was ignored, demonstrating that the Indian Commissioner had no interest in negotiating,
2 3 4 5	the issues between the parties cannot be resolved in any systemic and enduring sense by a Neutral Expert under Annexure F. Indeed, you would be justified in concluding that the only body capable of upholding	2 3 4	notes that this request was ignored, demonstrating that the Indian Commissioner had no interest in negotiating, no interest in compromise and no flexibility at all on these designs.
2 3 4 5 6	the issues between the parties cannot be resolved in any systemic and enduring sense by a Neutral Expert under Annexure F. Indeed, you would be justified in concluding that the only body capable of upholding Pakistan's interests in this matter is a Court of	2 3 4 5 6	notes that this request was ignored, demonstrating that the Indian Commissioner had no interest in negotiating, no interest in compromise and no flexibility at all on these designs.  At paragraph 3, he then records India itself taking
2 3 4 5 6 7	the issues between the parties cannot be resolved in any systemic and enduring sense by a Neutral Expert under Annexure F. Indeed, you would be justified in concluding that the only body capable of upholding Pakistan's interests in this matter is a Court of Arbitration this Court of Arbitration under	2 3 4 5 6 7	notes that this request was ignored, demonstrating that the Indian Commissioner had no interest in negotiating, no interest in compromise and no flexibility at all on these designs.  At paragraph 3, he then records India itself taking the same line: the request is "premature" that's at
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	the issues between the parties cannot be resolved in any systemic and enduring sense by a Neutral Expert under Annexure F. Indeed, you would be justified in concluding that the only body capable of upholding Pakistan's interests in this matter is a Court of Arbitration this Court of Arbitration under Annexure G.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	notes that this request was ignored, demonstrating that the Indian Commissioner had no interest in negotiating, no interest in compromise and no flexibility at all on these designs.  At paragraph 3, he then records India itself taking the same line: the request is "premature" that's at the very bottom, the request "appears premature" and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the issues between the parties cannot be resolved in any systemic and enduring sense by a Neutral Expert under Annexure F. Indeed, you would be justified in concluding that the only body capable of upholding Pakistan's interests in this matter is a Court of Arbitration this Court of Arbitration under Annexure G.  (Slide 21) That brings me to the fourth and final	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	notes that this request was ignored, demonstrating that the Indian Commissioner had no interest in negotiating, no interest in compromise and no flexibility at all on these designs.  At paragraph 3, he then records India itself taking the same line: the request is "premature" that's at the very bottom, the request "appears premature" and India refuses to engage when asked to by Pakistan.
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12:56 1	Expert's approach to treaty interpretation.	12:59 1	identical they're clearly not, but India says they
2	Then at paragraph 6, another legal issue: the effect	2	are identical to what was put forward in the
3	of the Kishenganga Court's findings on drawdown flushing	3	Neutral Expert proceedings.
4	and the corresponding effect that prohibition has on the	4	So subsumed within these are the points of
5	design for the KHEP and the RHEP, which effect India	5	difference that were set out in Pakistan's Neutral
6	refuses to admit.	6	Expert Request of 24 July 2015, which are then expanded
7	Paragraph 7, another very important statement, we	7	on to reflect the legal and systemic nature of the
8	see an acknowledgement of the systemic character of	8	issues that Pakistan's Commissioner discussed in that
9	these issues:	9	letter.
10	"Your positions on these and related issues, which	10	So that's the 25 February 2016 letter and Pakistan's
11	Pakistan rejects, present legal questions of Treaty	11	change of position.
12	interpretation that will inevitably recur as India	12	Mr Chairman, I think that's probably a convenient
13	proceeds with other HEP projects on the Western Rivers."	13	moment. (Pause)
14	And then at the bottom, he says in light of that	14	THE CHAIRMAN: I think we will let you go for another 10 to
15	systemic character of these issues, a Court of	15	15 minutes. But if you can keep it to that, I think
16	Arbitration is required:	16	that would be very helpful.
17	" which can render an award of general	17	DR MILES: Mr Chairman, I will do my best.
18	applicability for the parties' future guidance, and	18	(Slide 25) So, pausing there, I did note at the
19	as the Court of Arbitration clarified [be] 'binding	19	outset that I would be addressing some of the Court's
20	on the general question presented'"	20	helpful questions. We've got those on the slide again
21	At paragraph 8 we see the formal invocation of	21	as an aide-mémoire. And we can now start to answer some
22	Article IX(3) and a request that India's position be set	22	of these.
23	out in the statement of points of dispute annexed to the	23	The first aspect is question 4, and Pakistan's 2009
24	letter. And we see there that the Indian Commissioner	24	Neutral Expert Request and the request of whether or not
25	is given a deadline of two weeks, and I'd ask the Court	25	it was revoked. And the answer to that is: yes. It was
	Page 125		Page 127
10.57. 1		12.00 1	1 1 2 25 5 1 2016 1 4
12:57 1	to take note that that is the same deadline given to the	13:00 1	revoked: it was revoked in the 25 February 2016 letter.
2	Commissioners in paragraph 5(b) of Annexure F for	2	If you'll recall, Pakistan's Commissioner, when
2 3	Commissioners in paragraph 5(b) of Annexure F for preparation of joint points of difference under	2 3	If you'll recall, Pakistan's Commissioner, when indicating his intention to request a Neutral Expert on
2 3 4	Commissioners in paragraph 5(b) of Annexure F for preparation of joint points of difference under a Neutral Expert proceeding.	2 3 4	If you'll recall, Pakistan's Commissioner, when indicating his intention to request a Neutral Expert on 3 July 2015, specifically recalled that 2009 request and
2 3 4 5	Commissioners in paragraph 5(b) of Annexure F for preparation of joint points of difference under a Neutral Expert proceeding.  Then finally, in paragraph 9 we see Pakistan's	2 3 4 5	If you'll recall, Pakistan's Commissioner, when indicating his intention to request a Neutral Expert on 3 July 2015, specifically recalled that 2009 request and he merged the two, along with the new issues on the
2 3 4 5 6	Commissioners in paragraph 5(b) of Annexure F for preparation of joint points of difference under a Neutral Expert proceeding.  Then finally, in paragraph 9 we see Pakistan's Commissioner taking notice of the ongoing construction	2 3 4 5 6	If you'll recall, Pakistan's Commissioner, when indicating his intention to request a Neutral Expert on 3 July 2015, specifically recalled that 2009 request and he merged the two, along with the new issues on the RHEP.
2 3 4 5 6 7	Commissioners in paragraph 5(b) of Annexure F for preparation of joint points of difference under a Neutral Expert proceeding.  Then finally, in paragraph 9 we see Pakistan's Commissioner taking notice of the ongoing construction of the KHEP and the RHEP, despite Pakistan's	2 3 4 5 6 7	If you'll recall, Pakistan's Commissioner, when indicating his intention to request a Neutral Expert on 3 July 2015, specifically recalled that 2009 request and he merged the two, along with the new issues on the RHEP.  So in our submission, the correct analysis was that
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13:02 1	The answer to this, as I've just shown you, is	13:04 1	party concerned form the subjective opinion that the
2	plainly: yes, he did. He expressly set out Pakistan's	2	report is unduly delayed in the Commission. That is
3	points in dispute in his 25 February 2016 letter and	3	a legally significant distinction that will be dealt
4	requested that his counterpart insert India's position	4	with by Mr Fietta, but I just wanted to flag it here.
5	in each. Had India's Commissioner done so, the	5	Now, as far as precedent under the Treaty is
6	resulting joint product would have constituted the	6	concerned, I'm afraid the parties' practice is not of
7	report. So that's question 14, answered in the	7	great assistance to the Court.
8	affirmative.	8	In Kishenganga there was also a situation of undue
9	(Slide 26) Let's now look at the Indian	9	delay, but it was not relevant in any contested sense.
10	Commissioner's response to the invocation of	10	It was, moreover, complicated by the fact that after
11	Article IX(3) by Pakistan's Commissioner. I've got the	11	notifying the Indian Commissioner that the first and
12	exhibit reference for you on the slide (P-27), but	12	second disputes had arisen, Pakistan agreed to those
13	I will briefly tell you the contents now.	13	matters being remitted back to the Commission on
14	The letter is unsurprisingly argumentative, and	14	a without-prejudice basis. That's the 103rd meeting,
15	takes issues with many of the points I highlighted in	15	taking place from 31 May to 3 [June] 2009. Those
16	the 25 February 2016 letter. But the crucial point,	16	discussions failed, and so the need for an Article IX(3)
17	members of the Court, is that the Indian Commissioner	17	report arose again.
18	does not engage with the request by Pakistan's	18	After the 103rd meeting was concluded, Pakistan
19	Commissioner to complete his part of the Article IX(3)	19	waited until 10 July 2009 before declaring undue delay,
20	report. And indeed, in paragraph 2 he states that	20	so roughly five weeks, which is more or less the time
21	Pakistan's approach is "improper and invalid".	21	elapsed here between 25 February and [29] March 2016;
22	So in my submission, that's clearly tantamount to	22	25 February being the Article IX(3) declaration by
23	a refusal by the Indian Commissioner to participate in	23	Pakistan's Commissioner (P-23), 29 March being the point
23	the process. It makes clear to Pakistan that India will	24	at which Pakistan declared, via its note verbale (P-28),
25	not allow an Article IX(3) report to emerge from the	25	that in its opinion there was undue delay for the report
23	not anow an Article 1A(3) report to emerge from the	23	that in its opinion there was undue delay for the report
	Page 129		Page 131
12.02.1		10.06 1	
13:03 1	Commission on these issues at any point in time.	13:06 1	within the Commission.
2	But nevertheless, Pakistan waits a little longer,	2	As I said beforehand, if we're looking elsewhere in
2 3	But nevertheless, Pakistan waits a little longer, until 29 March 2016, before drawing the conclusion that	2 3	As I said beforehand, if we're looking elsewhere in the Treaty for an understanding of what undue delay
2 3 4	But nevertheless, Pakistan waits a little longer, until 29 March 2016, before drawing the conclusion that the report is not forthcoming the exhibit reference	2 3 4	As I said beforehand, if we're looking elsewhere in the Treaty for an understanding of what undue delay might be, it's worth noting that in the equivalent
2 3 4 5	But nevertheless, Pakistan waits a little longer, until 29 March 2016, before drawing the conclusion that the report is not forthcoming the exhibit reference to that is P-28 and it expressly states in that note	2 3	As I said beforehand, if we're looking elsewhere in the Treaty for an understanding of what undue delay might be, it's worth noting that in the equivalent situation under paragraph 5(b) of Annexure F, concerning
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13:07 1	(PLA-26) it's a new authority we have for you in the	13:10 1	Paragraph 3: history of the matter.
2	bundle the ICJ recognised that "what is reasonable	2	Paragraph 4: what occurred were detailed,
3	and equitable in any given circumstance must depend on	3	broad-based discussions between the technical experts
4	the particular circumstances" of the case.		÷
	_	4	of, amongst other things, the pondage, the freeboard,
5	So that takes us back to an appreciation of the	5	the intake, the spillway. All were discussed in
6	circumstances in this case, which, in my submission,	6	exhaustive detail.
7	firmly point towards undue delay. The Indian	7	India offers a minor concession on pondage, which
8	Commissioner made it abundantly clear that he would not	8	Pakistan [rejects] as insufficient, and in any event not
9	participate at all in the preparation of the	9	sufficient to resolve the systemic problem that the
10	Article IX(3) report, and so undue delay arose	10	parties have over pondage. This isn't about a one-off
11	axiomatically.	11	problem with the KHEP: it's about the whole pondage
12	(Slide 29) Turning to the final part of my	12	calculation for every HEP on the Western Rivers.
13	submissions, we can see on the slide that we have our	13	(Paragraph 5): India offers a site visit to the
14	questions back. Question 16:	14	KHEP. Well, we know how that went.
15	"Do the Parties agree that Pakistan invited India to	15	(Paragraph 6): India offers further negotiations;
16	resolve the dispute by agreement, including by naming	16	and Pakistan, in view of the long history of the matter,
17	negotiators and indicating its readiness to meet at	17	refuses.
18	a time and place indicated by India, and that such	18	Paragraph 7: the flexibility of both parties is
19	negotiations took place on 14-15 July 2016?"	19	praised.
20	Pakistan certainly agrees with this statement. So	20	And finally (paragraph 8): Pakistan, indicates that
21	does the evidence.	21	it will be requesting arbitration forthwith.
22	I take you back to the note verbale from Pakistan to	22	So the negotiations plainly took place.
23	India dated 29 March 2016. In the interests of time,	23	(Slide 32) Just to conclude, members of the Court,
24	I won't take you to it, but I did print it out for you.	24	in chronological terms, that brings me to the end of my
25	It's Exhibit P-0028. I'll let you look at that at your	25	submissions. And I'll close by providing a fuller
23	105 Exhibit 1 0020. The let you look at that at your	23	submissions. That in close by providing a runer
	Page 133		Page 135
13:08 1	convenience.	13:11 1	answer to question 5, which is back on the slide:
13:08 1 2	convenience. (Slide 30) Four things happened in that document,	13:11 1 2	answer to question 5, which is back on the slide:  "How do Pakistan's efforts in 2009 [to negotiate]
			_
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2 3	(Slide 30) Four things happened in that document, there on the face of it:	2 3	"How do Pakistan's efforts in 2009 [to negotiate] compare to the efforts [that took place] in the present
2 3 4	(Slide 30) Four things happened in that document, there on the face of it:  (1) Pakistan concludes that the Article IX(3) report	2 3 4	"How do Pakistan's efforts in 2009 [to negotiate] compare to the efforts [that took place] in the present case?"  The question is framed in terms of inter-state
2 3 4 5	(Slide 30) Four things happened in that document, there on the face of it:  (1) Pakistan concludes that the Article IX(3) report is being "unduly delayed".	2 3 4 5	"How do Pakistan's efforts in 2009 [to negotiate] compare to the efforts [that took place] in the present case?"  The question is framed in terms of inter-state negotiations under Article IX(4). I will answer it on
2 3 4 5 6 7	(Slide 30) Four things happened in that document, there on the face of it:  (1) Pakistan concludes that the Article IX(3) report is being "unduly delayed".  (2) It invites India to commence Article IX(4) negotiations and to appoint negotiators.	2 3 4 5 6 7	"How do Pakistan's efforts in 2009 [to negotiate] compare to the efforts [that took place] in the present case?"  The question is framed in terms of inter-state negotiations under Article IX(4). I will answer it on that basis initially.
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13:12 1	during the Kishenganga arbitration, that doesn't mean it	13:15 1	2006, finally resolved.
2	went away. Like an underground river, it was merely	2	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, unless you have
3	submerged, flowing as strongly as ever through the	3	any questions for me, those are my submissions.
4	caverns of the Commission, and still ventilated in	4	THE CHAIRMAN: One question. And this may be for Mr Saadeh,
5	respect of the RHEP, until it re-emerged above ground in	5	in which case it's fine to leave it to after the lunch,
6	the wake of the partial award.	6	but because you did mention the negotiations that took
7	And thirdly and finally, throughout that period we	7	place July 14-15 of 2016.
8	have a common and building theme. We see good faith	8	I'm interested in whether, when we then look at
9	efforts from Pakistan to resolve these issues from 2006,	9	Article IX(5) and we see that "A court of Arbitration
10	resulting in the six questions presented in 2008. Two	10	shall be established" and then it lays out three
11	of these are referred to the Kishenganga Court in 2010.	11	possibilities it's the second possibility, (b), that
12	But when that arbitration ends in late 2013, and	12	unfolded here
13	Pakistan returns to the Commission having secured	13	DR MILES: That's right.
14	victory on the second dispute, the Indian Commissioner	14	THE CHAIRMAN: that there were in fact negotiations that
15	is unmoved. For him, the Kishenganga partial and final	15	began, but then:
16	awards have no impact at all on the KHEP and later RHEP	16	" either Party in its opinion the dispute is
17	design. He refuses to entertain even the idea of	17 18	not likely to be resolved by negotiation or mediation"
18	change, claiming that he cannot understand the technical basis of Pakistan's objections. And so he refuses to	19	
19 20	admit there is even a question much less a difference	20	It's a simple question of: when did Pakistan reach that conclusion? Is it best understood as at the point
20	or a dispute between the parties; all while refusing	20	of making the Request for Arbitration, or is it
22	to pause construction of the KHEP and the RHEP so that	22	evidenced in some way at an earlier point in time?
23	proper discussions can occur, and refusing to allow	23	DR MILES: If you look at the minutes of the meeting (P-31),
23	Pakistan's Commissioner to access the KHEP site.	24	the Secretary-level negotiations, it says at the end of
25	This situation persists through multiple meetings of	25	those that Pakistan has formed the view that the road is
23	This situation persists unough multiple meetings of	23	those that I talestan has formed the view that the role is
	Page 137		Page 139
13:14 1	the Commission after the Kishenganga final award, the	13:16 1	an end and the time has come to look to other options.
2	Indian Commissioner having refused to discuss the KHEP	2	And we would say that that is the point at which the
2 3	Indian Commissioner having refused to discuss the KHEP before then. The 110th and 111th meetings spend a great	2 3	And we would say that that is the point at which the end of those negotiations, after they had failed, after
2 3 4	Indian Commissioner having refused to discuss the KHEP before then. The 110th and 111th meetings spend a great deal of time on these issues, as does the correspondence	2 3 4	And we would say that that is the point at which the end of those negotiations, after they had failed, after there was no further movement to Pakistan's
2 3 4 5	Indian Commissioner having refused to discuss the KHEP before then. The 110th and 111th meetings spend a great deal of time on these issues, as does the correspondence between the Commissioners between January 2014 and	2 3 4 5	And we would say that that is the point at which the end of those negotiations, after they had failed, after there was no further movement to Pakistan's satisfaction the intention was formed to go to
2 3 4 5 6	Indian Commissioner having refused to discuss the KHEP before then. The 110th and 111th meetings spend a great deal of time on these issues, as does the correspondence between the Commissioners between January 2014 and July 2016, a period of two and a half years all to no	2 3 4 5 6	And we would say that that is the point at which the end of those negotiations, after they had failed, after there was no further movement to Pakistan's satisfaction the intention was formed to go to arbitration.
2 3 4 5 6 7	Indian Commissioner having refused to discuss the KHEP before then. The 110th and 111th meetings spend a great deal of time on these issues, as does the correspondence between the Commissioners between January 2014 and July 2016, a period of two and a half years all to no avail.	2 3 4 5 6 7	And we would say that that is the point at which the end of those negotiations, after they had failed, after there was no further movement to Pakistan's satisfaction the intention was formed to go to arbitration.  THE CHAIRMAN: So essentially on July 15, at the end of the
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13:17 1	DR MILES: Okay. Thank you, sir.	14:30 1	and it was clear with India that that was the case.
2	THE CHAIRMAN: Very good. I think that's all of our	2	As Dr Miles set out in detail, the Commissioners had
3	questions. So thank you very much, Dr Miles, for your	3	discussed the points of dispute on multiple occasions
4	presentation.	4	over many years without any substantive progress. Notes
5	DR MILES: Thank you.	5	verbales had been exchanged and other correspondence had
6	THE CHAIRMAN: So looking at the clock, we are about	6	been exchanged. In Pakistan's view, patient as it had
7	18 minutes past the hour by my timepiece, and we had	7	been, the parties had reached an intractable stalemate.
8	scheduled a lunch break to go until 2.15. I'm thinking	8	So Pakistan was, it firmly believed, left with no
9	we might resume at 2.30, if that's agreeable to the	9	choice but to submit the Request for Arbitration that
10	Government of Pakistan? In which case that's what we	10	commenced these proceedings. And given the systemic
11	will do.	11	general issues at stake, coupled as they are within the
12	So we'll break now for lunch and be back at 2.30.	12	plant-specific issues related to the KHEP and the RHEP,
13	Thank you.	13	Pakistan's position was, and remains, that only a Court
14	(1.18 pm)	14	of Arbitration could can provide a definitive and
15	(Adjourned until 2.30 pm)	15	comprehensive resolution. The legal threshold issues
16	(2.28 pm)	16	were, and are, simply not capable of determination by
17	THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Saadeh, I think you're next up. So you	17	a Neutral Expert.
18	have the floor, sir.	18	Of course, this position had been evident to India
19	MR SAADEH: Thank you, Mr Chairman. And I will try and	19	from as early as February of that year, 2016, and India
20	satisfy your eagerness.	20	was clear that Pakistan was preparing to refer the seven
21	It is a pleasure to be here. My name is Jiries	21	disputes to a Court of Arbitration, should resolution
22	Saadeh and I'm honoured to be before this Court	22	between the parties prove impossible. That had been
23	representing Pakistan in these proceedings.	23	made crystal-clear in the Pakistani Commissioner's
24	My role is to take you through from where Dr Miles	24	letter to his Indian counterpart of 25 February 2016;
25	concluded, which were the intergovernmental talks of	25	that is Exhibit P-23. And again, Dr Miles talked you
	Page 141		Page 143
11.00 1		1401 1	
14:28 1	July 2016, to the end of the factual narrative in terms	14:31 1	through that earlier.
2	of the pause, so before the reconstitution of	2	So back to the minutes of the July intergovernmental
2 3	of the pause, so before the reconstitution of proceedings last year. I will pick up the story from	2 3	So back to the minutes of the July intergovernmental meeting. Pakistan concluded that meeting by noting its
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2 3 4 5 6	of the pause, so before the reconstitution of proceedings last year. I will pick up the story from those talks in July 2016.  The next few months after that were important months in the story. Then comes Pakistan's Request for	2 3 4 5 6	So back to the minutes of the July intergovernmental meeting. Pakistan concluded that meeting by noting its view that it was now urgent that the matter be escalated to the "impartial forum as provided for in the Indus Waters Treaty 1960" this is Exhibit P-31, right at
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14:34 1	taking the seven disputes to a Court of Arbitration. It	14:36 1	revoked Request for the Appointment of a Neutral Expert
2	knew, as I said, that Pakistan had long determined that	2	of 24 July 2015, over a year earlier.
3	the legal nature of many of the disputes could only be	3	Mr Fietta will address you later on the legal
4	resolved by a Court. It also knew that Pakistan's	4	implications of this belated notification by India, and
5	Request for Arbitration was imminent.	5	how it could not derail Pakistan's imminent request for
6	I'm just going to point to a few sections of this	6	the empanelment of this Court.
7	letter where it's clear that this Court of Arbitration	7	From a factual perspective, what cannot be in any
8	is playing on India's mind, and India wants to stop it.	8	doubt is that India was making a last-ditch attempt to
9	You will see at the end of paragraph 3, for example,	9	put in place a wrecking mechanism that would prevent
10	the Indian Commissioner complains that proceeding to	10	a Court of Arbitration proceeding smoothly to determine
11	a Court of Arbitration would be "inadmissible and	11	the issues.
12	against the letter and spirit of the Treaty".	12	In doing so, India sought to create space within
13	Again, the same complaint, in essence, at the	13	which it could complete construction of the KHEP and
14	beginning of the following paragraph:	14	bring it into operation, as well as continue to develop
15	" without prejudice to our view on the	15	the RHEP and other projects. India could not have known
16	inadmissibility of unilaterally taking these technical	16	exactly what would happen next the six-year-long
17	issues to Court, my Government agreed"	17	World Bank-mandated pause and so on but its plan
18	And then paragraph 5, so again the next paragraph,	18	certainly bore fruit.
19	at the beginning:	19	Here we are in this room in May 2023, still arguing
20	"It is clear that these issues are purely technical	20	over the competence of the Court, an argument that could
21	in nature and cannot be in any way legal in the sense	21	have been had in 2016 or 2017, before the KHEP became
22	which may require resolution through the Court of	22	operational and before ground was even broken on
23	Arbitration."	23	construction of the RHEP. Yet no substantive issues
24	This desire not to refer disputes to a Court of	24	have been addressed. And in all this time, work has
25	Arbitration, and thereby and this has been touched on	25	continued on a plethora of other Indian hydroelectric
	Page 145		Page 147
14:35 1	almost to day and a hinding man dout for the many	14:38 1	dams: projects, I respectfully remind you, over which
	already today create a binding precedent for the many hydroelectric power projects that India is building and		Pakistan has had no visibility, in circumstances where
2 3	will build on the Western Rivers, has been a constant	2 3	India has failed to agree to any site visits, despite
4	refrain by India to Pakistan throughout the lifetime of	4	its clear treaty obligations to do so.
5	the Treaty. It formed the basis for India's objections	5	The real-world consequences of the Indian
6	to the Kishenganga arbitration, and it is a point that	6	Commissioner's letter of 11 August 2016 were not ones
7	India has made repeatedly in discussions with Pakistan,	7	that Pakistan even had to infer. Indeed, India had no
8	at the Commission level and more broadly.	8	compunction in simultaneously informing Pakistan of the
9	So what does the Indian Commissioner do then?	9	speedy progress of its work on the ground. The very
10	Having continually and flatly denied the need to	10	next day, 12 August 2016, India's Commissioner wrote
11	progress matters beyond bilateral discussions, he	11	another letter to his Pakistani counterpart, and that is
12	purports to notify Pakistan that he believes	12	Exhibit P-33.
13	a difference has arisen, and that he intends to seek the	13	This letter is short, but its import no less
14	appointment of a Neutral Expert. You can see that set	14	significant. India was, the Commissioner informed his
15	out in the final sentence of paragraph 5:	15	Pakistani counterpart, about to start filling the KHEP
16	" I intend to seek the appointment"	16	below dead storage level. In other words, the KHEP was
17	Dr Miles answered your question from earlier today,	17	nearing completion and was soon to be brought into
18	Mr Chairman, about the difference between an intention	18	operation.
19	and a request. So here, clearly, the Indian	19	This development shone a clear light, were it
20	Commissioner is just noting his intention to seek the	20	needed, on the Indian Commissioner's statement, just the
21	appointment of a Neutral Expert in due course. And we	21	day before, that he believed that what he termed to be
22	would submit this is not a request.	22	"technical issues" could be resolved in the Permanent
23	He does attach a statement of points of difference	23	Indus Commission or through a Neutral Expert. Plainly,
24	that are substantively identical to those that	24	India was hoping to stall yet further.
25	Pakistan's Commissioner had previously attached to his	25	What was actually happening on the ground was that
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	Page 146		Page 148

14:39 1	India's prevarications around the resolution of	14:42 1	should derail the process. In the usual course of
2	Pakistan's concerns were continuing, while it worked	2	international dispute settlement, they were ones for
3	assiduously to change facts on the ground in disregard	3	India to raise before the Court once it had been
4	of Pakistan's concerns, and thereby construct the	4	empanelled; ones it should be raising in this room
5	fait accompli that would stymie the forthcoming arbitral	5	today.
6	proceedings and block Pakistan's anticipated requests	6	And matters certainly seemed to be progressing. On
7	for interim measures. To reiterate Sir Daniel's	7	31 August 2016, the then-President of the World Bank
8	comments from this morning, here was India engaging	8	confirmed receipt of the Request for Arbitration; that
9	again in its habitual tactics: play it long, dissemble,	9	is Exhibit P-106. Crucially, in that same letter he
10	delay.	10	confirmed his willingness, if needed, to proceed
11	Pakistan initiated these arbitral proceedings	11	expeditiously to nominate a person to draw lots to
12	through its Request for Arbitration of 19 August 2016.	12	select the appointing authorities who would appoint the
13	It was under cover of a note verbale (P-34) handed over	13	three umpires of the Court.
14	in hard copy by Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs	14	That is the function imposed on the President of the
15	to India's High Commission in Islamabad. That request	15	World Bank by paragraph 9 of Annexure G of the Treaty,
16	set out, inter alia, a range of interim measures seeking	16	and Pakistan of course expected that the Bank would
17	to enjoin India from initiating or continuing	17	fulfil this mandate if required to do so. The
18	construction and operation of the KHEP and the RHEP.	18	President's letter provided further comfort in that
19	I do not need to take you to the Request for	19	regard.
20	Arbitration now, and the precise scope of those requests	20	In the meantime, India's bilateral communications
21	is not pertinent for present purposes; only to note that	21	were further imperilling the functioning of the Treaty.
22	they were plainly extensive and urgent. They required	22	On 30 August, India protested again about the
23	quick consideration by a Court of Arbitration and, if	23	empanelment of a Court of Arbitration in favour of its
24	that Court were so minded, the implementation of	24	new-found very new-found desire to engage
25	measures that would at least maintain the status quo	25	a Neutral Expert. That is Exhibit P-36 of 30 August.
	Page 149		Page 151
14:41 1	while the parties' disputes were resolved.	14:43 1	If we could bring this up, please.
2	Three days later, on 22 August 2016, the Pakistani	2	Notably, it acknowledged again in that note verbale
2 3	Three days later, on 22 August 2016, the Pakistani Commissioner replied to his Indian counterpart	2 3	Notably, it acknowledged again in that note verbale that Pakistan had, in February 2016, revoked its
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2 3 4 5	Three days later, on 22 August 2016, the Pakistani Commissioner replied to his Indian counterpart confirming that the ICIW's the Indian Commissioner's stated intention to appoint	2 3 4 5	Notably, it acknowledged again in that note verbale that Pakistan had, in February 2016, revoked its intention to appoint a Neutral Expert. You can see that in (i). And you'll recall that India's initial
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14:45	Exhibit P-105. I'll leave that for you to read on	14:48 1	happened at the World Bank. While not strictly relevant
2	another occasion.	2	to the Court's appreciation of its competence, those
3	I won't get into sorry, Mr Minear. Yes, of	3	facts are important in explaining the situation in which
۷	course.	4	we find ourselves today. And I can be brief, not least
4	MR MINEAR: If I may ask you the question I inartfully put	5	because you've heard about the Bank's conduct already,
6	to Dr Miles.	6	to an extent, today.
7	In P-37 there's a statement from India that the	7	Now, you'll remember that matters at the World Bank
8	intergovernmental negotiations did not qualify under	8	seemed to be in hand for the empanelment of a Court of
Ç	Article IX because they had protested the admissibility	9	Arbitration. The World Bank had said as much. It then
10	of the Court of Arbitration, and I just wonder what	10	received India's Request for the Appointment of
1	Pakistan's response to that argument would be.	11	a Neutral Expert on 4 October 2016; that is
12		12	Exhibit P-156.
13		13	Notwithstanding, the initial response from the Bank
14	2 of P-37, which is, I think, the exhibit you have up	14	later in October 2016, Exhibit P-38, was not of
1:	E	15	particular concern. The President of the World Bank
10		16	affirmed and this is at paragraph 14. You'll see
1'		17	there, at the beginning of paragraph 14, the President
13		18	of the Bank affirmed that:
19		19	" the Bank is obligated to undertake the roles
20		20	assigned to it under the Treaty, both to take steps to
2.	•	21	appoint a Neutral Expert and nominate a person to draw
2.		22	lots for the selection of an appointing authority for
2:	•	23	umpires on a Court of Arbitration."
24		24	And that was despite the Bank recognising in
2:	5 MR SAADEH: Pakistan's position, at the time and now,	25	paragraph 5, for example, that it was in
	Page 153		Page 155
14:46 1	is that there were intergovernmental talks. Pakistan	14:49 1	an "unprecedented" to use its words situation of
2	invited India to talks, and India took part in those	2	being seised of two requests.
3	,	3	Unfortunately, that is not actually what happened.
4	position is certainly that they complied with	4	Rather, the World Bank took the extraordinary step, far
5		5	beyond its scope of its role under the Treaty, to try to
6	•	6	mediate a resolution of the disputes between the
7	E	7	parties.
8		8	There was a hint of this in this October 2016 letter
9		9	because the Bank, at paragraph 16, proposed the
10		10	involvement of a third-party mediator. But that was, at
11		11	that point, a gentle proposal. What was not expected,
12		12	and what happened, was ultimately that the Bank imposed
13 14		13	unilaterally a pause on both of the steps it was due to take under the Treaty; or at least, from Pakistan's
15	<del>-</del>	14 15	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
16		15 16	point of view, the step it had to take to empanel this Court on 12 December 2016. And that is Exhibit P-8.
17		17	The pause provided the coup de grâce to Pakistan's
18	_	18	attempts to halt India's construction of the KHEP and
19		19	the RHEP. Pakistan complained forcefully and repeatedly
20		20	to the World Bank. Exhibits P-116, P-117 and P-118 are
21		20	just some examples. And you'll recall Sir Daniel's
22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22	presentation on this matter at our first session.
23		23	Again, the members of this Court can read those
24		24	letters at their leisure, but the message that Pakistan
25		25	delivered was frank and clear. The World Bank's actions
	•		
	Page 154		Page 156

14:50 1	were not permitted by the Treaty and were seriously	14:54 1	with the differences between the parties"; second,
2	prejudicial to Pakistan's interests. The World Bank	2	a dispute has not arisen; third, the disputes in
3	should have taken steps to empanel the Court of	3	Pakistan's Request for Arbitration are in fact identical
4	Arbitration, Pakistan's request being first in time.	4	to the differences in the Request for a Neutral Expert,
5	Its failure to do so was catastrophic.	5	and purely technical; fourth, that Articles IX(3), (4)
6	As a result, no Court of Arbitration has yet	6	and (5) have not been satisfied; and fifth, that the
7	considered Pakistan's request for interim measures,	7	Court is illegally constituted.
8	despite those requests now being nearly seven years old.	8	India's five objections fail on both the facts and
9		9	the law. Over the eight-year period since Pakistan's
10		10	Commissioner first raised questions concerning the
11		11	design of the KHEP in February 2008, until the Request
12		12	for Arbitration on 19 August 2016, which preceded
13		13	India's Request for a Neutral Expert, Pakistan complied
14		14	meticulously and in good faith with every procedural
15		15	requirement for the commencement of arbitration under
16		16	the Treaty.
17		17	Pakistan's case has been outlined to you by
18	My colleagues Professor Webb and Mr Fietta will	18	Sir Daniel. It rests on the facts set out for you by
19		19	Dr Miles and Mr Saadeh just now. Pakistan's case is
20		20	also consistent with the findings of the Kishenganga
21	competence, and address India's principal objections to	21	Court that Ms Rees-Evans addressed, and with the
22		22	interpretation of the Treaty that will be covered by
23	So I thank you for your time. And unless there are	23	Mr Fietta. Between us, Mr Fietta and I will
24	any questions, I will hand over to Professor Webb.	24	specifically respond to each of India's objections.
25	THE CHAIRMAN: No, no questions, Mr Saadeh. Thank you very	25	I will address India's third objection: that the
	D 155		D. 150
	Page 157		Page 159
14:52 1	much for your presentation.	14:55 1	disputes raised by Pakistan's Request for Arbitration
14:52 1 2	much for your presentation.  MR SAADEH: I must have been crystal-clear!	14:55 1 2	disputes raised by Pakistan's Request for Arbitration are identical to those raised as differences with the
2	MR SAADEH: I must have been crystal-clear!	2	are identical to those raised as differences with the
2 3	MR SAADEH: I must have been crystal-clear!  THE CHAIRMAN: As you said, I think Professor Webb is next up. So when you're ready, please proceed.	2 3	are identical to those raised as differences with the Neutral Expert, and are technical in nature. I will
2 3 4	MR SAADEH: I must have been crystal-clear!  THE CHAIRMAN: As you said, I think Professor Webb is next up. So when you're ready, please proceed.	2 3 4	are identical to those raised as differences with the Neutral Expert, and are technical in nature. I will also address the facts relevant to rebutting India's
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1457 1		15.00	
14:57 1	competence of the Court has to be what is asked of the	15:00 1	And notes that:
2	Court in the Request for Arbitration. And Pakistan's	2	"Water scarcity is a serious issue in the region,
3	Request for Arbitration goes beyond its prior, and	3	and India's ambitious agenda to build multiple HEPs
4	revoked, Request for a Neutral Expert.	4	similar to those proposed at Kishenganga and Ratle poses
5	You have the Request for Arbitration in your	5	an existential threat to Pakistan's use of the Western
6	hardcopy bundle; it is volume III on your table, at	6	Rivers and to the continued viability of the Treaty
7	tab 3-B. If you like, you can turn it up. I will be	7	itself."
8	putting the key paragraphs on the slides as well.	8	The point is reiterated at paragraph 32 of the
9	Paragraph 9 of the Request for Arbitration sets out	9	request, that:
10	seven disputes. There are superficial similarities with	10	"In addition to the [two plants], India is planning
11	the differences in Pakistan's Statement of Points of	11	to design and construct many additional Run-of-River
12	Difference of 24 July 2015 and with India's Statement of	12	plants on the Western Rivers. Pakistan anticipates that
13	Points of Difference of 4 October 2016. And this is to	13	India will design many of these projects using the same
14	be expected, because these are issues of design	14	approach employed at the KHEP and [the] RHEP."
15	specification under Annexure D of the Treaty. But as	15	Another example of Treaty interpretation issues with
16	Sir Daniel flagged this morning in his three cardinal	16	systemic implications is the parties' disagreement on
17	points, there are material and qualitative differences	17	the weight and effect of the Kishenganga Court's
18	between the Request for Arbitration and the Statements	18	interpretation of the Treaty. This has already been
19	of Points of Difference.	19	flagged by Ms Rees-Evans and Dr Miles.
20	Pakistan's Request for Arbitration is not	20	(Slide 6) In paragraph 7(i), Pakistan notes that
21	plant-specific in principle. It is concerned with	21	India has not altered its designs and not made
22	Treaty interpretation issues that affect current and	22	adjustments to the KHEP or the RHEP, notwithstanding the
23	future run-of-river plants on the Western Rivers. As	23	ruling of the Kishenganga Court. It states that:
24	Dr Miles has shown, there is an ambitious programme	24	"The KHEP Court determined that in accordance
25	underway. Pakistan's strategic concern underlying its	25	with Paragraph 14 of Annexure D and Paragraphs 18 and 19
	Page 161		Page 163
14:59 1	request is along that India is scaling to arests facts		
14.57 1	request is clear: that India is seeking to create facts	15:02 1	of Annexure E the reservoir cannot be depleted below
2	on the ground, a fait accompli, with regard to dozens of	15:02 1	Dead Storage Level and that [the] drawdown flushing is
	on the ground, a fait accompli, with regard to dozens of run-of-river projects, while at the same time		Dead Storage Level and that [the] drawdown flushing is not permissible under the Treaty"
2 3 4	on the ground, a fait accompli, with regard to dozens of run-of-river projects, while at the same time frustrating the dispute resolution procedures under the	2 3 4	Dead Storage Level and that [the] drawdown flushing is not permissible under the Treaty" And Pakistan notes that:
2 3	on the ground, a fait accompli, with regard to dozens of run-of-river projects, while at the same time frustrating the dispute resolution procedures under the Treaty.	2 3	Dead Storage Level and that [the] drawdown flushing is not permissible under the Treaty" And Pakistan notes that: "Notwithstanding [this] ruling India has not
2 3 4 5 6	on the ground, a fait accompli, with regard to dozens of run-of-river projects, while at the same time frustrating the dispute resolution procedures under the Treaty.  So at paragraph 5 of Pakistan's Request for	2 3 4 5 6	Dead Storage Level and that [the] drawdown flushing is not permissible under the Treaty"  And Pakistan notes that:  "Notwithstanding [this] ruling India has not altered its designs and has not raised the level or
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3 McClairman, nembers of the Court, this now brings we to my second print—yes, Mr Clairman. 5 THE CHARMAN: Thank yor, Professor Webb. Just back on this issue of the relief lought in the Request for Advisation. 8 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 9 THE CHARMAN: Thank yor, Pointing out speak broadly to the paragraph's and yor's pointing out speak broadly to the paragraph's HE CHARMAN: This seems to me—but please correct me—th there are also paragraph; Left say in the EHARMAN: And I'm wondering if, in your view, that also is a type of relief that a Court can provide, as opposed to a Courtal Expert of the Lipe of the Indian shape in the EARMAN and I'm wondering if, in your view, that also is a support of the type of relief that anny lists Court an anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphe of the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphed the type of relief that anny lists Court are anamphed to the type of relief that anny lists Court and the type of relief that anny list Court and the type of relief that anny list Court and the type of relief that anny list Court and the type of relief that anny list Court and the type o	15:03 1	to paragraphs 91(a), 91(f), 93(c), 94(c), 95(c) and	15:06 1	Annexure D."
4 me to my second point—yes. Mc Chairman. 5 THE CHAIRMAN: That, Na, Professor Webb. Just hack on this 6 issue of the relief sought in the Request for 7 Arbitration. 7 Arbitration. 8 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 9 THE CHAIRMAN: Yor've put up on the screen a series of 10 paragraphs that yor's porting out speak hroadly to the 11 Western Rivers. 12 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to me - but please correct me — 14 that there are also paragraphs, lark's say partial plant and a series of 17 percent plant of the 18 percent may be presented in Engage in 18 paragraph 91(c), that, although it's specific to KHEP. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to me - but please correct me — 14 that there are also paragraphs, lark's say 14 percent plant of the court of Arbitration will be presented in the present of the court of Arbitration will be presented in the present of the Court of Arbitration will be presented in the present of the Court of Arbitration will be paragraphs of the court of Arbitration will be paragraphs for the court of Arbitration and on India's argument, the Neutral Expert in the request with that 2 paragraphs for the Steam point of the Neutral Expert in the paragraphs for the precedential effect of the Khengang the Court of the Neutral Expert in the paragraphs for the paragraphs for the Neutral Expert in the paragraph for the Neutral Expert in the paragraph for the Neutral Expert in the paragraphs for the Neutral Expert in the paragraph for the Neutral Expert in the paragraph for the Neutral Expert in t	2	96(c).	2	And I'll take each of these issues in turn.
5 THE CHARMAN. Thank, you, Professor Webb. Jost back on this 6 issue of the relief sought in the Request for 7 Arbitration. 8 PROFESSOR WEBE. Yes. 9 THE CHARMAN. The You've put up on the screen a series of 10 paragraphs that you've printing out speak broadly to the 11 Western Rivers. 12 PROFESSOR WEBE. Yes. 13 THE CHARMAN. It seems to me — but please correct me— 14 that there are also paragraphs, left say 15 paragraph (1) (c), that, although it's specific to KHEP. 16 it is speaking about an injunction. 17 PROFESSOR WEBE. Yes. 18 THE CHARMAN. And In wondering if, in your view, that also 19 is a type of relief that a Quart can provide, as opposed 20 to a Neutral Expert and the paragraph of the Court of Arbitration, and to a systemic nature of the Court of Arbitration and on India's argument, the Neutral Expert in the Bagilhar determination, and to say seem is attuct, to consider the paragraph of the Court that has competence to engage in 2 measures, selectarized by the carry interpretation of a systemic nature, to consider the precedential effect of prior accissions system Neutral Expert in the Facel State of the Court of Arbitration, and to precedential effect, if it exists, of the Court face in the Request Neutral Expert in the first meeting and the chiracid systems of the Court face in the Request Yes, we would full yellow with that it is composed to the paragraph of the Court face in the Request Yes, we would full years with that.  15.05 1 arise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would full years with that it is composed to the paragraph of the Court of the other of the Arbitration and on India's argument, the Neutral Expert in the first meeting made the firm, clear and unambiguous declaration that:  15.05 1 arise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would full years of the Court on the other of the Court of the Court on the other of the Court on the other of the Court	3	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, this now brings	3	So "a request for interim measures of protection" is
soue of the relief sought in the Request for 7 Admiration. 8 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 9 TITE CHARRAMY: You've put up on the screen a series of 10 paragraphs that you're pointing out speak broadly to the 11 Western Rivers. 12 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 13 TITE CHARRAMY: Now've put up on the screen a series of 14 that there are a bus puragraph, let's says 15 paragraph and you're but please correct me— 14 that there are a bus puragraph, let's says 16 it is speaking about an injunction. 17 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 18 TITE CHARRAMY: And I'm wondering if, in your view, that also 19 is a type of relief that of court can prosisk, as opposed 20 to a Natural Expert. 21 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. Yes, we would. And that allows me to 22 clarify that the paragraphs Two clied there are just 23 an example of the type of relief that only this Court 24 cum grant. And in our Response we also pointed to the 25 paragraphs serieming to the mandatory injunctions, which 26 paragraph and a managraph and the seriemination, and to issue interin 27 arise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would 28 fully agree with that. 29 a rise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would 30 So now coming to my second point, and this is that 4 it is only the Court that has competence to engage in 5 Treaty interpretation of a systemic nature, to consider 6 the precedential effect of prior decisions of Netural Expert on prior decisions of Netural Expert on prior decisions of Netural Experts of prior decisions of Netural Experts on prior decisions of Netural Experts of prior decis	4	me to my second point yes, Mr Chairman.	4	within the exclusive competence of the Court. That is
8 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 9 THE CHARMAN: You've put up on the screen a series of 10 paragraphs that you're pointing out speak broadly to the 11 Western Rivers. 12 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 13 THE CHARMAN: You've put up on the screen a series of 11 western Rivers. 14 Western Rivers. 15 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 16 It is seems to me — but please cornect me — 14 that there are also puragraphs, left so and in injunction. 17 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 18 THE CHARMAN: And The wondering if, in your view, that also is a type of rolief that a Court can provide, as opposed on a Normal Expert of the competence of the paragraph PLO, that, although it's specific to KHEP, 15 is a type of rolief that a Court can provide, as opposed on a Normal Expert of the competence of the paragraph PLO, that, although it's specific to KHEP, 15 is a type of rolief that an Open PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. Yes, we would, 21 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. Yes, we would. And that allows me to campet the paragraph PLO, we would a can gram. And no or Response we also pointed to the paragraph to the mundatory injunctions, which Page 165  Tract in the Bagilhar determination, and to issue interim 9 measures, declaratory orders, injunctions and financial of the precedential effect of the Kishenganga Court of Arbitration and, on lidis's argument, the Neurral Expert in the Bagilhar determination, and to issue interim 9 measures, declaratory orders, injunctions and financial of the precedential effect of the Kishenganga Court of 11 breach. 15 Pakistan fall under Amexure F, paragraph 1 (11)." 16 And asking: 17 The what sense do the following issues, which appear 18 to be raised before this Court, fall willian that 19 paragraph: 11 my what sense do the following issues, which appear 18 to be raised before this Court, fall willian that 29 paragraph: 11 my what sense do the following issues, which appear 19 Pakistan fall under Amexure F, paragraph 1 (11) and are not within Amexure F, paragraph 1 (11) and are not within Amexure F, paragraph 1 (11) and are not within Amexure F, paragraph 1 (11)	5	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Professor Webb. Just back on this	5	provided in paragraph 28 of Annexure G.
8 PROPESSOR WEBB: Yes. 9 THE CHAIRMAN: Yor've put up on the screen a scries of 10 paragraphs that you're pointing out speak broadly to the 11 Western Rivers. 12 PROPESSOR WEBB: Yes. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to me — but please correct me— that there are also paragraphs. left say in the rear early paragraphs. left say in the paragraphs in the rear early paragraphs. left say in the paragraph is the rear early paragraphs. left say in the paragraph is	6	issue of the relief sought in the Request for	6	Taking points (ii) and (iii) together, which both
8 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 9 THE CHAIRMAN: You've put up on the screen a scries of 10 paragraphs that you're jointing out speak hroady to the 11 Westorn Rivors. 12 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to me — but please correct me— 14 that there are also paragraphs. let's say 14 paragraph. 15 paragraph 16(), that, although it's specific to KHEP. 14 that there are also paragraphs. let's say 14 paragraph 16(), that, although it's specific to KHEP. 15 paragraph 91(c), that, although it's specific to KHEP. 16 it is speaking about an injunction. 17 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 18 THE CHAIRMAN: And I'm wondering if, in your view, that also is a type of relief that Court can provide, as opposed 10 is a Neutral Expert. Court can engage in, as indicated by the fact that it is composed of lightly qualified and legal and technical experts. And as we have a court of the type of relief that only this Court can engage in, as indicated by the fact that it is composed of lightly qualified and legal and technical experts. And as we have a court of the type of relief that only this Court can engage in, as indicated by the fact that it is composed of lightly qualified and legal and technical experts. And as we have for the court of precedential effect is an exercise of Treaty and the percedential effect is an excrice at a court can engage in, as indicated by the fact that it is composed of lightly interpretation that only the Court can engage in, as indicated by the fact that it is composed of lightly interpretation that only the Court can engage in, as indicated by the fact that it is composed of lightly interpretation that only the Court can engage in, as indicated by the fact that it is composed of lightly interpretation that the court of the court	7	Arbitration.	7	
9 THE CHAIRMAN. You've potup on the screen a series of paragraphs that you're potup on the screen a series of paragraph 10 paragraphs that you're potup on the screen a series of paragraph 10 paragraph 11 western Riveas.  12 PROFESSOR WEBE: Yes. 13 THE CHAIRMAN It seems to me — but please correct me — that there are also paragraphs. Let's any in the Court of Arbitration.  15 THE CHAIRMAN. And I'm wondering if, in your view, that also is a type of rolled that a Court cam private, as opposed to a support of let's the court and that plant.  16 it is speaking about an injunction.  17 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. Yes, we would. And that allows me to claim the Chairman and the allows me to claim the Chairman and the Court are passed in the Request. Yes, we would. And that allows me to an example of the type of relief that only this Court are passed in just such an extervise in finding that the paragraphs relemine to mandatory injunctions, which paragraphs relemine to mandatory injunctions, which are also now of in our Response, but it's worth noting in this context, that the Neutral Expert in the first meeting made the firm, clear and unambiguous declaration that:  15:05 1 arise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would a fully agree with that.  2 a in example of the type of relief that only this Court and that plant.  2 a fully agree with that.  2 a in example of the type of relief that only this Court and that plant.  2 a fully agree with that it is only the Court that has competence to engage in just such an exercise of long that plant.  2 a fully agree with that.  3 So now conting to my second point, and this is that it is only the Court that has competence to engage in	8	PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes.	8	
10   pangraphs that you're pointing out speak broadly to the   10   competence over the precedential effect, if it exists,   11   of prior decisions of Postral Experts or prior decisions of prior decisions of Postral Experts or prior decisions of prior decisions of Postral Experts or prior decisions of prior decisions of Postral Experts or prior decisions of prior decisions of Postral Experts or prior decisions of the Court of Arbitration.   13   And I observe that, in general, an assessment of precedential effect is an exercise of Treaty interpretation that only the Court can engage in, as indicated by the fact that it is composed of highly qualified and legal and technical chief, in Kishenganga the Court can engage in a part of elifer that court can engage in a part of elifer that court and proposed that plant.   12   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	9	THE CHAIRMAN: You've put up on the screen a series of	9	
11 Western Rivers. 12 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to me — but please cornect me— 14 that there are also paragraphs. It's septic to KHEP. 15 paragraph 91(c), that although it's specific to KHEP. 16 it is speaking about an injunction. 17 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 18 THE CHAIRMAN: And I'm wondering if, in your view, that also is a type of relief that or large to a consider of the court of the paragraph 10(c) that allows me to 20 charly that the paragraph 10(c) that paragraphs I've cited here are just 22 an excomple of the type of relief that only the Court 23 an excorptle of the year of the float only indictions, which 24 can grant. And in our Response we also pointed to the 25 paragraphs referring to the mandatory injunctions, which 3 So now coming to my second point, and this is that 4 it is only the Court that has competence to engage in 2 fairly up that the paragraph 10 compensation, beyond a plant-specific declaration of 5 breach. 15:005 1 arise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would 2 fully agree with that. 2 So now coming to my second point, and this is that 4 it is only the Court that has competence to engage in 2 fairly that it is only the Court and that plant.  15:005 1 arise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would 2 fully agree with that. 2 So now coming to my second point, and this is that 4 it is only the Court that has competence to engage in 2 fairly that it is only the Court and that plant.  15:005 1 arise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would 2 fully agree with that. 3 So now coming to my second point, and this is that 4 it is only the Court that has competence to engage in 2 fairly that the paragraph 10 fairly that a fairly that have a so noted in our Response, but it's worth and in the paragraph 10 fairly that the competence of a particular Neutral Expert has particular Neutral Expert has particular Neutral Expert that is not within that you see on the slide, stating that: 19 Pakistant fall under Annexure F, paragraph 1 (11). 20 Pakistant fall under Annex	10	paragraphs that you're pointing out speak broadly to the	10	·
12 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to me – but please correct me – 14 that there are also paragraphs, lef's say 15 paragraph 91(c), that, although it's specific to KHEP, 16 it is speaking about an injunction. 17 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 18 THE CHAIRMAN: And I'm wondering if, in your view, that also is separagraph 11(c), that, although it's specific to KHEP, 16 it is speaking about an injunction. 17 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. 18 THE CHAIRMAN: And I'm wondering if, in your view, that also is a type of relief that court on provide, as opposed to a Neutral Expert. 20 to a Neutral Expert. 21 PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes. Yes, we would. And that allows me to clarify that the paragraphs Pre-circl that only this Court 22 clarify that the paragraphs Pre-circl that only this Court 23 an example of the type of relief that only this Court 24 can grant. And in our Response we also princed to the paragraphs referring to the mandatory injunctions, which 25 paragraphs referring to the mandatory injunctions, which 26 fully agree with that. 27 Page 165 28 Page 167 29 Pakistan fall under Annexure F, paragraph 1 (11). 20 Pakistan fall under Annexure F, paragraph 1 (11). 21 (Silde 9) This takes me to the Court's question 29 paragraph: 22 (Silde 9) This takes me to the Court's question 29 paragraph? 23 Pagagraph (11) of Annaexure F, paragraph 1 (11). 24 (Silde 9) This takes me to the Court's question 29 paragraph? 25 (Silde 9) This takes me to the Court's question 29 paragraph? 26 (Silde 9) This takes me to the Court's question 29 paragraph? 27 (Silde 9) This takes me to the Court's question 29 paragraph? 28 (Silde 9) This takes me to the Court's question 29 paragraph? 29 Pakistan sanswer is that these issues do not fall with Annexure F, paragraph 1 (11) and are not within 19 paragraph? 29 Pakistan's answer is that these issues do not fall with that 29 paragraph (11) of Annexure F reads: 29 Paragraph? Paragraph? 1 (11) and are not within 19 paragraph? 20 Pakistan's answer is that these issues do not f	11	Western Rivers.	11	
13 THE CHARNAN: It seems to me – but please correct me— 14 that there are also paragraphs, let's say 15 paragraph 91(c), but, adthough it's specific to KHEP, 16 it is speaking about an injunction. 17 PROFESSOR WEBS: Yes. 18 THE CHARMAN: And I'm wondering if, in your view, that also 19 is a type of relief that a Court can provide, as opposed 20 to a Neural Expert. 21 PROFESSOR WEBS: Yes. Yes, we would. And that allows me to 22 clarify that the paragraphs Ive circle there are just 23 an example of the type of relief that only this Court 24 can grant. And in our Response we also pointed to the 25 paragraphs referring to the mandatory injunctions, which 26 fully agree with that. 27 arise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would 28 fully agree with that. 29 fully agree with that. 3 So now coming to my second point, and this is that 4 it is only the Court that has competence to engage in 5 Treaty interpretation of a systemic nature, to consider 4 the precedential effect is an exercise of Treaty. And as Ms Rees-Evans explained, in Kishenganga the Court 20 early that the paragraph is relief that only this Court 21 clarify that the paragraph is relief that only this Court 22 clarify that the paragraph is relief that only this Court 23 arise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would 24 fully agree with that. 25 paragraph (10) the Court that has competence to engage in 26 in indicated by the fact that is incomposed to lighty qualified and termination, and the allows me to learn an example of the type of relief that allows me to learn an example of the type of relief that allows me to learn an example of the type of relief that allows me to learn an example of the type of relief that only this Court 24 can grant. And in our Response we also pointed to the paragraph is relief that only this Court 25 fully agree with that. 26 fully agree with that. 27 arise in several places in the Request. Yes, we would that it is only the Court that the second that this is that it is only the Court that the second that the iss	12	PROFESSOR WEBB: Yes.	12	
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15:09 1	competence arising under paragraph 29 of Annexure G, and	15:12 1	brings me to India's third objection. India's third
2	for the Court.	2	objection is that the disputes raised in the Request are
3	And then coming to the last point, on "equitable or	3	"identical" to those raised as differences with the
4	other relief regarding the operation of plants on the	4	Neutral Expert, are "technical" and fall within the
5	Western Rivers", only the Court has general competence	5	competence of the Neutral Expert, and there is no
6	in respect of these remedies, under paragraph 23 of	6	"necessity" for a Court of Arbitration.
7	Annexure G and paragraph 13 of Annexure F, read	7	(Slide 12) As Dr Miles has demonstrated, the issues
8	together. The Neutral Expert is not allocated remedial	8	in the Pakistan Commissioner's letter of
9	competence under the Treaty to specify interim measures	9	25 February 2016 were legal and Treaty-systemic in
10	or to award financial compensation. In fact, that is	10	nature, falling within the competence of this Court
11	expressly carved out from the Neutral Expert's	11	alone, and not being identical to the differences in the
12	competence.	12	2015 Neutral Expert Request.
13	The Neutral Expert also cannot prescribe wide	13	I can show this textually. This may be a little
14	general remedies. It is for the Neutral Expert,	14	hard to read, but it's not about so much the specific
15	according to paragraph 12 of Annexure F, to suggest, for	15	words, but the difference between the documents.
16	the consideration of the parties, measures that are	16	On the left, we have the July 2015 Statements of
17	appropriate to implement his decision. It is only the	17	Points of Difference; this is Exhibit P-10. And on the
18	Court that can address the operation and relief	18	right, we have the 25 February 2016 letter from
19	regarding plants in general, given that the Neutral	19	Pakistan's Commissioner, and that is Exhibit P-23.
20	Expert only has competence that is plant-specific.	20	So you can see that the first paragraph is the same:
21	(Slide 10) A closely related question from the Court	21	it is a concern about the question of pondage and power
22	is question 33, which provides that:	22	intakes with respect to the KHEP.
23	"Pakistan states that, while 'the Court would be	23	But in the 25th February 2016 letter and Dr Miles
24	fully competent to address technical design issues, it	24	brought you up to all the correspondence and other
25	could readily confine itself to addressing the issues	25	factors that led to this approach by Pakistan is that
	Page 169		Page 171
15:11 1	that fell within its exclusive competence alone'."	15:14 1	it's no longer just about Kishenganga. And the letter
2	And the question asks:	2	states specifically that:
2 3	And the question asks: "What are the issues within the exclusive	2 3	states specifically that: "Subsumed within this project-specific dispute is
2 3 4	And the question asks: "What are the issues within the exclusive competence?"	2 3 4	states specifically that:  "Subsumed within this project-specific dispute is the more general question of [method:] what is the
2 3 4 5	And the question asks: "What are the issues within the exclusive competence?" And I've already mentioned a few of these. But just	2 3 4 5	states specifically that:  "Subsumed within this project-specific dispute is the more general question of [method:] what is the appropriate method under the Treaty for calculating
2 3 4 5 6	And the question asks:  "What are the issues within the exclusive competence?"  And I've already mentioned a few of these. But just to recap, the answer is that the Court's exclusive	2 3 4 5 6	states specifically that:  "Subsumed within this project-specific dispute is the more general question of [method:] what is the appropriate method under the Treaty for calculating maximum Pondage for Run of River HEPs on the
2 3 4 5 6 7	And the question asks:  "What are the issues within the exclusive competence?"  And I've already mentioned a few of these. But just to recap, the answer is that the Court's exclusive competence includes and comprises any issue that falls	2 3 4 5 6 7	states specifically that:  "Subsumed within this project-specific dispute is the more general question of [method:] what is the appropriate method under the Treaty for calculating maximum Pondage for Run of River HEPs on the Western Rivers."
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	And the question asks:  "What are the issues within the exclusive competence?"  And I've already mentioned a few of these. But just to recap, the answer is that the Court's exclusive competence includes and comprises any issue that falls outside the limited and technical competence of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	states specifically that:  "Subsumed within this project-specific dispute is the more general question of [method:] what is the appropriate method under the Treaty for calculating maximum Pondage for Run of River HEPs on the Western Rivers."  Going beyond a specific plant. And the letter
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	And the question asks:  "What are the issues within the exclusive competence?"  And I've already mentioned a few of these. But just to recap, the answer is that the Court's exclusive competence includes and comprises any issue that falls outside the limited and technical competence of a Neutral Expert. This will include any non-technical	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	states specifically that:  "Subsumed within this project-specific dispute is the more general question of [method:] what is the appropriate method under the Treaty for calculating maximum Pondage for Run of River HEPs on the Western Rivers."  Going beyond a specific plant. And the letter observes that:
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	And the question asks:  "What are the issues within the exclusive competence?"  And I've already mentioned a few of these. But just to recap, the answer is that the Court's exclusive competence includes and comprises any issue that falls outside the limited and technical competence of a Neutral Expert. This will include any non-technical questions, such as questions outside Part 1 of Annexure F, and any technical questions that have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	states specifically that:  "Subsumed within this project-specific dispute is the more general question of [method:] what is the appropriate method under the Treaty for calculating maximum Pondage for Run of River HEPs on the Western Rivers."  Going beyond a specific plant. And the letter observes that:  "[The] point of dispute presents questions that will inevitably recur as India proceeds with [its]
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15:16 1	has presented designs that can only be effective if	15:19 1	resolve the dispute
2	drawdown flushing is contemplated. This dispute over	2	"(b) at the request of either Party"
3	the binding nature of the prior award of the Court	3	And that is how we submit that necessity should be
4	presents a question that will inevitably recur as India	4	addressed.
5	proceeds with [its] projects"	5	(Slide 15) I now come, Mr Chairman and members of
6	And the parties need a binding determination that	6	the Court, to my fourth point, which is that the
7	will resolve the issue not just with respect to	7	conditions for seising the Court have been met. And
8	Kishenganga, but for "general applicability" to these	8	contrary to India's first objection, the Court was
9	plants, current and future, on the Western Rivers.	9	validly seised before a Neutral Expert was dealing with
10	So we can see that Pakistan's Commissioner made	10	the differences between the parties.
11	substantial additions to prioritise the Treaty-systemic	11	As Dr Miles and Mr Saadeh have set out on the facts,
12	nature and the wider implications of the issues. He	12	once Pakistan appreciated that its concerns about
13	said in his letter expressly that this, in this dispute,	13	India's run-of-river projects required resolution by
14	it's "a question that will inevitably recur", and the	14	a Court of Arbitration, it fulfilled each requirement
15	parties are calling for "a binding determination" of	15	under the Treaty.
16	"general applicability".	16	So on 25 February 2016 the letter that I took you
17	Even if the issues in Pakistan's Request for	17	to, and that has also been brought to your attention by
18	Arbitration are technical in nature and certainly	18	my colleagues (P-23) Pakistan revoked its Request for
19	they are, some of them, technical in nature the Court	19	a Neutral Expert, and explained its systemic concerns in
20	of Arbitration is competent to decide technical disputes	20	that letter, concerns that could only be addressed by
21 22	of a kind that could also be referred to the Neutral	21	a Court of Arbitration. India's Commissioner replied, in a letter of 14 March (P-27), saying that Pakistan's
23	Expert as a difference. And Ms Rees-Evans took you to	22 23	
23 24	the expression of this by the Kishenganga Court holding that the very composition of the Court of Arbitration	23	position was "improper and invalid".  Pakistan understood that a joint report would not be
25	points to its competence in technical matters.	24 25	produced under Article IX(3); and therefore, after
23	points to its competence in technical matters.	23	produced under Article 1A(5), and therefore, arter
	Page 173		Page 175
15:17 1	(Slide 14) As part of its third objection, India	15:21 1	a while, it was unduly delayed. So on 29 March 2016
15:17 1 2	(Slide 14) As part of its third objection, India also argues that the phrase in paragraph 1 of Annexure G	15:21 1 2	a while, it was unduly delayed. So on 29 March 2016 (P-28), Pakistan moved to commence inter-state
2	also argues that the phrase in paragraph 1 of Annexure G	2	(P-28), Pakistan moved to commence inter-state
2 3	also argues that the phrase in paragraph 1 of Annexure G must mean that parties have to exhaust the first stages	2 3	(P-28), Pakistan moved to commence inter-state negotiations under Article IX(4). And this led to the
2 3 4	also argues that the phrase in paragraph 1 of Annexure G must mean that parties have to exhaust the first stages or resolution under the Treaty before proceeding to	2 3 4	(P-28), Pakistan moved to commence inter-state negotiations under Article IX(4). And this led to the Secretary-level negotiations of 14 and 15 July 2016
2 3 4 5	also argues that the phrase in paragraph 1 of Annexure G must mean that parties have to exhaust the first stages or resolution under the Treaty before proceeding to arbitration. And the phrase that it invokes here is:	2 3 4 5	(P-28), Pakistan moved to commence inter-state negotiations under Article IX(4). And this led to the Secretary-level negotiations of 14 and 15 July 2016 (P-31) which have already been described to you.
2 3 4 5 6	also argues that the phrase in paragraph 1 of Annexure G must mean that parties have to exhaust the first stages or resolution under the Treaty before proceeding to arbitration. And the phrase that it invokes here is:  "If the necessity arises to establish a Court of	2 3 4 5 6	(P-28), Pakistan moved to commence inter-state negotiations under Article IX(4). And this led to the Secretary-level negotiations of 14 and 15 July 2016 (P-31) which have already been described to you. Pakistan reached the opinion at the conclusion of those negotiations that the dispute was not likely to be resolved by negotiation or mediation at the end on
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	also argues that the phrase in paragraph 1 of Annexure G must mean that parties have to exhaust the first stages or resolution under the Treaty before proceeding to arbitration. And the phrase that it invokes here is:  "If the necessity arises to establish a Court of Arbitration, then the provisions of this Annexure"  Meaning Annexure G, on the Court of Arbitration:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(P-28), Pakistan moved to commence inter-state negotiations under Article IX(4). And this led to the Secretary-level negotiations of 14 and 15 July 2016 (P-31) which have already been described to you. Pakistan reached the opinion at the conclusion of those negotiations that the dispute was not likely to be resolved by negotiation or mediation at the end on 15 July, and it acted under Article IX(5)(b) to request
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	also argues that the phrase in paragraph 1 of Annexure G must mean that parties have to exhaust the first stages or resolution under the Treaty before proceeding to arbitration. And the phrase that it invokes here is:  "If the necessity arises to establish a Court of Arbitration, then the provisions of this Annexure"  Meaning Annexure G, on the Court of Arbitration:  " shall apply."	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(P-28), Pakistan moved to commence inter-state negotiations under Article IX(4). And this led to the Secretary-level negotiations of 14 and 15 July 2016 (P-31) which have already been described to you.  Pakistan reached the opinion at the conclusion of those negotiations that the dispute was not likely to be resolved by negotiation or mediation at the end on 15 July, and it acted under Article IX(5)(b) to request the establishment of a Court of Arbitration on
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15:23 1	revoked. And India recognised that revocation.	15:26 1	In terms of where this principle has been addressed,
2	On 19 August 2016, the Court was seised of the	2	I provide the references on the slide, and I will take
3	dispute when Pakistan's Request for Arbitration was	3	them in turn.
4	received by India. And that is in compliance with the	4	(Slide 18) So we can go back to 1953, when this
5	express terms of paragraph 3 of Annexure G.	5	principle was recognised by the International Court of
6	On 6 September, India's Commissioner wrote to India	6	Justice in the Nottebohm judgment (PLA-24). In that
7	and Pakistan to request the appointment of a Neutral	7	case, when Liechtenstein filed its application at the
8	Expert with respect to two plants, Kishenganga and Ratle	8	ICJ, Guatemala had a valid declaration accepting the
9	(P-105). And on 4 October 2016, India transmitted its	9	court's jurisdiction under the optional clause to the
10	Neutral Expert Request to the World Bank, with the	10	statute. But that declaration provided within it that
11	request that the Bank appoint a Neutral Expert (P-156).	11	it was only valid for five years, and it expired
12	And as Sir Daniel mentioned this morning, just recently,	12	one month after the filing of the application by
13	on 2 May, the Neutral Expert's terms of retainer were	13	Liechtenstein. The court held that the lapse in the
14	signed.	14	declaration of Guatemala could not deprive the court of
15	So in answer to question 24 which Mr Fietta will	15	jurisdiction.
16	also develop; I give you the answer on the facts. And	16	In the Lockerbie case between Libya and the
17	that question is:	17	United Kingdom (PLA-12, paragraphs 37 to 38), the UK
18	"While the Treaty is clear about when arbitration	18	argued that Security Council resolutions that came after
19	proceedings commence, it is silent on when Neutral	19	the institution of proceedings superseded rights that
20	Expert proceedings are considered to be commenced.	20	Libya had under the Montreal Convention for the
21	Given the circumstances and the correspondence between	21	Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil
22	the Parties, can it be determined which commenced	22	Aviation. The court rejected that argument, stating
23	first?"	23	that:
24	The answer on the facts is that the arbitration	24	"In accordance with its established jurisprudence,
25	proceedings commenced first, and this is before the	25	if the Court had jurisdiction on [the date of filing the
	Page 177		Page 179
15:24 1	Neutral Expert proceedings were initiated. The Neutral	15:27 1	Application it continues to do so; the subsequent
15:24 1	Neutral Expert proceedings were initiated. The Neutral	15:27 1	Application], it continues to do so; the subsequent
2	Expert was not even dealing, potentially, with any	2	coming into existence of the resolutions cannot
2 3	Expert was not even dealing, potentially, with any difference between the parties until 2 May this year at	2 3	coming into existence of the resolutions cannot affect its jurisdiction once established."
2 3 4	Expert was not even dealing, potentially, with any difference between the parties until 2 May this year at the earliest, given that's when his terms of retainer	2 3 4	coming into existence of the resolutions cannot affect its jurisdiction once established."  In the Arrest Warrant case between the Democratic
2 3 4 5	Expert was not even dealing, potentially, with any difference between the parties until 2 May this year at the earliest, given that's when his terms of retainer were concluded. And as I said, Mr Fietta will develop	2 3 4 5	coming into existence of the resolutions cannot affect its jurisdiction once established."  In the Arrest Warrant case between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Belgium (PLA-28), the case
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Expert was not even dealing, potentially, with any difference between the parties until 2 May this year at the earliest, given that's when his terms of retainer were concluded. And as I said, Mr Fietta will develop this point with reference to the interpretation of Article IX(6).  (Slide 17) Mr Chairman, members of the Court, this is also a convenient point to address question 34. This question states that:  "Pakistan [has said] that: 'In keeping with the established principles of international dispute settlement, nothing that occurred after [the filing of the Request for Arbitration] can deprive the Court of its competence over the Parties' disputes.''  And the Court asks:  "What are those 'principles of international dispute settlement'?"  It is a basic tenet of international dispute settlement that jurisdiction must be determined at the time of the act instituting proceedings. If an international court or tribunal has jurisdiction at that date, the date of institution of proceedings, it will continue to have jurisdiction regardless of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	coming into existence of the resolutions cannot affect its jurisdiction once established."  In the Arrest Warrant case between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Belgium (PLA-28), the case concerned the immunity of the Congolese Minister for Foreign Affairs in relation to allegations of crimes against humanity against him. Belgium argued that two weeks after they filed their application, the minister in question, Mr Yerodia, had been relieved of his duties as Foreign Minister, so there was no longer a "legal dispute" and the Court lacked jurisdiction.  The Court rejected that argument, recalling that its jurisdiction must be determined at the time of the act instituting proceedings. If it had jurisdiction "on the date the case was referred to it", the Court said (paragraph 26):  " it continues to do so regardless of subsequent events."  It said:  "Such events might lead to a finding that an application has become moot and to a decision not to proceed to a judgment on the merits, but they cannot deprive the Court of jurisdiction."

15:28 1			
	have applied the same principle. And I would just point	15:31 1	initial Request for a Neutral Expert "remained live" and
2	you to the references on the slide there to ICSID cases.	2	subsisted beyond 25 February 2016. This is in their
3	I'll read them into the transcript. These are	3	first objection. And as Dr Miles has shown, that is not
4	Exhibits PLA-27, PLA-30, PLA-33, PLA-34 and PLA-35.	4	at all the case, given that there was an express
5	I would also note that the ICSID commentary at	5	revocation of that Neutral Expert Request that was
6	PLA-40 states that:	6	repeatedly recognised by India.
7	"It is an accepted principle of international	7	The legal tests for bad faith and abuse of rights
8	adjudication that jurisdiction will be determined by	8	are onerous. And India has not only not raised them, it
9	reference to the date on which the judicial proceedings	9	has come nowhere close to satisfying them. Bad faith is
10	are instituted. This means that on that date all	10	never to be presumed; it must always be proven by the
11	jurisdictional requirements must be met. It also means	11	party making the claim. That comes from the Permanent
12	that events taking place after that date will not affect	12	Court of International Justice nearly 100 years ago in
13	jurisdiction."	13	the Upper Silesia case, PLA-22.
14	In this case, the "act instituting proceedings" was	14	India would have to show that Pakistan dealt
15	Pakistan's Request for Arbitration dated 19 August 2016,	15	dishonestly and unfairly with India, and intentionally
16	and events subsequent to the filing of that request	16	took unfair advantage of it by withdrawing its request
17	cannot deprive this Court of its competence over the	17	for a Neutral Expert and substituting it with
18	parties' disputes.	18	a declaration of dispute to go to a Court of
19	I now turn to questions 8 and 19, which both address	19	Arbitration. And as my colleagues have explained, that
20	concepts of bad faith and abuse of rights.	20	is not what the factual record shows.
21	(Slide 19) So question 8 refers to Article IX(2)(a)	21	Pakistan, in good faith, started down the Article IX
22	of the Treaty, which provides that:	22	route under the Treaty, following a failure to resolve
23	" '[a]ny difference which, in the opinion of	23	the relevant questions in the Commission under
24	either Commissioner, falls within the provisions of	24	Article IX(1). It started by contemplating the
25	Part 1 of Annexure F shall, at the request of either	25	possibility of a Neutral Expert in July 2015. But
23	Ture 1 of Amnosture 1 shall, at the request of claim	23	possibility of a recutal Expert in July 2015. But
	Page 181		Page 183
15:30 1	Commissioner, be dealt with by a Neutral Expert in	15:33 1	India's track record of interaction, its response to
2	accordance with the provisions of Part 2 of Annexure F'.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		2	this approach in the period July 2015 to February 2016.
3	-	2 3	this approach in the period July 2015 to February 2016, and also from February to August 2016, made it clear
3 4	Article IX(2)(b) then states that a dispute may arise	3	and also from February to August 2016, made it clear
4	Article IX(2)(b) then states that a dispute may arise '[i]f the difference does not come within the provisions	3 4	and also from February to August 2016, made it clear that India was intent on using the Treaty to frustrate
	Article IX(2)(b) then states that a dispute may arise	3	and also from February to August 2016, made it clear that India was intent on using the Treaty to frustrate Pakistan's long-standing concerns about India's
4 5 6	Article IX(2)(b) then states that a dispute may arise '[i]f the difference does not come within the provisions of Paragraph (2)(a).'"  And the Court asks:	3 4 5 6	and also from February to August 2016, made it clear that India was intent on using the Treaty to frustrate Pakistan's long-standing concerns about India's run-of-river projects. Pakistan therefore decided to
4 5 6 7	Article IX(2)(b) then states that a dispute may arise '[i]f the difference does not come within the provisions of Paragraph (2)(a).''  And the Court asks: "Given that Pakistan initially requested that	3 4 5 6 7	and also from February to August 2016, made it clear that India was intent on using the Treaty to frustrate Pakistan's long-standing concerns about India's run-of-river projects. Pakistan therefore decided to adopt a different course to resolving what it now
4 5 6 7 8	Article IX(2)(b) then states that a dispute may arise '[i]f the difference does not come within the provisions of Paragraph (2)(a)."'  And the Court asks:  "Given that Pakistan initially requested that certain questions be dealt with by a Neutral Expert, and	3 4 5 6 7 8	and also from February to August 2016, made it clear that India was intent on using the Treaty to frustrate Pakistan's long-standing concerns about India's run-of-river projects. Pakistan therefore decided to adopt a different course to resolving what it now considered to be a dispute.
4 5 6 7 8 9	Article IX(2)(b) then states that a dispute may arise '[i]f the difference does not come within the provisions of Paragraph (2)(a)."  And the Court asks:  "Given that Pakistan initially requested that certain questions be dealt with by a Neutral Expert, and then withdrew that request and commenced reference to	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	and also from February to August 2016, made it clear that India was intent on using the Treaty to frustrate Pakistan's long-standing concerns about India's run-of-river projects. Pakistan therefore decided to adopt a different course to resolving what it now considered to be a dispute.  Similarly, there is no pleading by India of abuse of
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15:35 1	And the Court notes that:	15:38 1	issues of compliance, rectification and remedy,
2	"India maintains that this prevents the Court	2	including interim measures, injunctive relief and
3	from acting."	3	declarations of systemic legal interpretation.
4	And the Court also observes that:	4	Pakistan is asking the Court for the determination
5	"Given that India was aware of Pakistan's intention	5	of principles that will apply not to one plant, not to
6	to bring the dispute to a Court of Arbitration as early	6	two plants, but erga omnes to current and future
7	as 25 February 2016, what role, if any, should the	7	run-of-river plants designed by India and constructed on
8	concept of 'bad faith' and/or 'abuse of right' by India	8	the Western Rivers. These are matters that are within
9	play in the present proceedings?"	9	the exclusive competence of the Court.
10	Pakistan acknowledges, and also asserts, that the	10	As my colleagues have shown today, the dispute
11	circumstances of the case could lead to a finding of bad	11	before you is a broad legal dispute that had its genesis
12	faith or abuse of right. Those circumstances have been	12	many years ago. There are fundamental disagreements
13	explained by Sir Daniel, Dr Miles and Mr Saadeh.	13	between the parties on the extent to which
14	They reveal a pattern of conduct by India: delays on	14	non-Treaty-based design and operational practices can be
15	acting on Pakistan's request within the Commission;	15	used to augment the plain words of the Treaty. There
16	delays on acting on Pakistan's requests for dispute	16	are persistent questions over the weight to be given to
17	resolution; delays and obstruction on issues of	17	the approach of the Court in Kishenganga, or that of the
18	cooperation under the Treaty, in particular site visits;	18	Neutral Expert in the Baglihar determination. And the
19	non-compliance within the findings of the Kishenganga	19	approach chosen on these questions will lead to
20	Court of Arbitration; conduct that has taken advantage	20	materially divergent outcomes in the practice on the
21	of the unlawful pause imposed by the World Bank; the	21	Western Rivers.
22	pursuit of a programme of unlawful dam construction on	22	These legal questions will as Pakistan's
23	rivers governed by the Treaty, including completing and	23	Commissioner said in the 25th February 2016 letter
24	filling the KHEP and significantly advancing the RHEP.	24	"inevitably recur"; and an award of "general
25	Irreparable and ongoing harm has been caused to	25	applicability", rendered by a Court comprised of experts
23	ineparable and ongoing narm has been caused to	23	applicability, reliacted by a court comprised of experts
	Page 185		Page 187
15:36 1	Pakistan and its people, such as when India filled the	15:40 1	in both law and engineering, is required.
2	KHEP's dam in July 2017, causing a sudden and	2	India's third objection contends that the disputes
2 3	KHEP's dam in July 2017, causing a sudden and significant drop in the volume of water entering	2 3	India's third objection contends that the disputes raised in Pakistan's Request for Arbitration are
2 3 4	KHEP's dam in July 2017, causing a sudden and significant drop in the volume of water entering Pakistan.	2 3 4	India's third objection contends that the disputes raised in Pakistan's Request for Arbitration are identical to those raised as differences to the Neutral
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2 3 4 5 6	KHEP's dam in July 2017, causing a sudden and significant drop in the volume of water entering Pakistan.  In short, to echo Sir Daniel, India's conduct has created a system malfunction in the Treaty framework.	2 3 4 5 6	India's third objection contends that the disputes raised in Pakistan's Request for Arbitration are identical to those raised as differences to the Neutral Expert, and fall within his narrow technical plant-specific competence. This objection must fail.
2 3 4 5 6 7	KHEP's dam in July 2017, causing a sudden and significant drop in the volume of water entering Pakistan.  In short, to echo Sir Daniel, India's conduct has created a system malfunction in the Treaty framework.  There is therefore a circumstantial basis for	2 3 4 5 6 7	India's third objection contends that the disputes raised in Pakistan's Request for Arbitration are identical to those raised as differences to the Neutral Expert, and fall within his narrow technical plant-specific competence. This objection must fail. The issues before the Court include those that cannot be
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15:41 1	competence. And Pakistan trusts in the Court to affirm	16:21 1	It's a pleasure and a privilege for me to appear on
2	its competence and bring the clarity that is so needed	2	behalf of Pakistan in this important case.
3	on the systemic issues between the parties.	3	The objective of my 75-minute or so presentation is
4	That brings me to the end of my pleading. I am	4	to provide an overview of the scheme of the Treaty, with
5	happy to answer any questions.	5	particular focus on its dispute settlement provisions at
6	THE CHAIRMAN: No, thank you, Professor Webb. You have been	6	Article IX and Annexures F and G, in order to facilitate
7	very clear and we very much appreciate your	7	the Court's decision relating to its competence.
8	presentation. I don't think we have any questions for	8	The Court will assess its competence with reference
9	you.	9	to Pakistan's Request for Arbitration, or RfA, dated
10	PROFESSOR WEBB: Thank you.	10	18 August 2016, and the relevant provisions of the
11	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.	11	Treaty. In particular, the Court must determine whether
12	PROFESSOR WEBB: So I leave it to you, Mr Chairman, as to	12	it has competence under the Treaty to resolve the seven
13	whether it's time for a coffee break, or to call	13	disputes with reference to which Pakistan has instituted
14	Mr Fietta.	14	this proceeding under Article IX(5)(b) of the Treaty.
15	THE CHAIRMAN: Given the shift in the lunch break, I think	15	(Slide 2) I'd like to open my submission with
16	we could begin with Mr Fietta, if he's ready for us.	16	a reminder of the scheme of the Treaty. My first slide
17	There was already an intention to split his presentation	17	repeats the words of my colleague Sir Daniel Bethlehem
18	across the coffee break. But if that's not convenient	18	at the first meeting of the Court (Day 1, page 11). He
19	for any particular reason (Pause)	19	says:
20	I think it's better to take the break. We were	20	"The Indus Waters Treaty is not an ordinary Treaty;
21	planning for a half-hour; why don't we resume at 4.15.	21	it is akin to a treaty of peace. It fixes and delimits
22	(3.42 pm)	22	the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan
23	(A short break)	23	regarding the waters of the Indus system of rivers in
24	(4.19 pm)	24	a finely balanced architecture designed to ensure
25	THE CHAIRMAN: Perhaps I'll just begin by noting that	25	fairness and stability. Central to that Treaty
	Till of interest to the post of the post o	23	ranness and stability. Central to that I reary
	Page 189		Page 191
16:19 1	I think we'll have Mr Fietta for the rest of today, and		
		16:22 1	architecture is a dispute settlement system that
2	then we will end the day and resume tomorrow morning,	2	provides for the orderly resolution of different types
3	then we will end the day and resume tomorrow morning, I think, with Sir Daniel.	2 3	provides for the orderly resolution of different types of disagreements."
3 4	then we will end the day and resume tomorrow morning, I think, with Sir Daniel. Perhaps I'll also note that to the extent you may	2 3 4	provides for the orderly resolution of different types of disagreements."  Now, we heard from Sir Daniel this morning that
3 4 5	then we will end the day and resume tomorrow morning, I think, with Sir Daniel.  Perhaps I'll also note that to the extent you may feel you are getting somewhat less questions from us	2 3 4 5	provides for the orderly resolution of different types of disagreements."  Now, we heard from Sir Daniel this morning that a pervasive theme of the Treaty is cooperation, and that
3 4 5 6	then we will end the day and resume tomorrow morning, I think, with Sir Daniel.  Perhaps I'll also note that to the extent you may feel you are getting somewhat less questions from us over the course of today as compared with January,	2 3 4 5 6	provides for the orderly resolution of different types of disagreements."  Now, we heard from Sir Daniel this morning that a pervasive theme of the Treaty is cooperation, and that includes in the settlement of disputes. This is
3 4 5 6 7	then we will end the day and resume tomorrow morning, I think, with Sir Daniel.  Perhaps I'll also note that to the extent you may feel you are getting somewhat less questions from us over the course of today as compared with January, I think there may be two explanations for that.	2 3 4 5 6 7	provides for the orderly resolution of different types of disagreements."  Now, we heard from Sir Daniel this morning that a pervasive theme of the Treaty is cooperation, and that includes in the settlement of disputes. This is emphasised in the preamble, which appears on my slide 3.
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16:24 1	rivers; and third, to preserve India's ability to	16:27 1	of treaty interpretation as I walk you through each of
2	generate hydroelectric power on the Western Rivers, but	2	the paragraphs of Article IX.
3	crucially, only and the words are at the end of the	3	The overriding point as I hope will become clear
4	slide "to the extent permitted by the Treaty".	4	to the Court, if it is not already is that while
5	Again, it is with a view to safeguarding this	5	Pakistan's interpretation of Article IX complies with
6	overriding object and purpose of the Treaty that	6	this fundamental rule, India's apparent interpretation
7	Pakistan appears before you today.	7	plainly does not. While Pakistan's interpretation
8	The scheme of the Treaty will provide important	8	accords with the ordinary meaning to be given to the
9	context to the Court's assessment of its competence.	9	full terms of Article IX, India's interpretation
10	However, your assessment will ultimately turn on your	10	, ,
11	interpretation and application of Article IX and its	11	1
12	associated Annexures F and G. So the bulk of my	12	
13	presentation will focus on this and India's associated	13	` '
14	objections, which we say are based on	14	*
15	a misinterpretation of the Treaty and a misapplication	15	*
16	of its provisions.	16	1
17	So I'm going to begin by making a submission that	17	1 1
18	will certainly be trite to those legally qualified	18	1
19	members of the Court, but perhaps perhaps less	19	* *
20	obvious to its members who are of a more technical	20	1
21	persuasion. That is that the relevant provisions are to	21	
22	be interpreted in accordance with their ordinary	22	· ·
23	meaning, as prescribed by the customary international	23	
24	law of treaty interpretation. And those rules, those	24	•
25	customary international rules, are set out in the	25	a question.
	Page 193		Page 195
16 05 1	W C C LA L CT C LA C	16.00 1	V 1 1 (1:1 0 A (:1 21 6
16:25 1	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and that is	16:29 1	You have on the screen here (slide 6) Article 31 of
2	Exhibit PLA-5.	2	the Vienna Convention. You have taken out of it
2 3	Exhibit PLA-5.  Now, India itself acknowledged as much in	2 3	the Vienna Convention. You have taken out of it paragraph 3, with your ellipsis there. That paragraph
2 3 4	Exhibit PLA-5.  Now, India itself acknowledged as much in Kishenganga. So this is not, in that sense,	2 3 4	the Vienna Convention. You have taken out of it paragraph 3, with your ellipsis there. That paragraph indicates that one element in the interpretative process
2 3 4 5	Exhibit PLA-5.  Now, India itself acknowledged as much in Kishenganga. So this is not, in that sense, contentious. And this is clear from the partial award	2 3 4 5	the Vienna Convention. You have taken out of it paragraph 3, with your ellipsis there. That paragraph indicates that one element in the interpretative process can be the practice of the parties to the Treaty,
2 3 4 5 6	Exhibit PLA-5.  Now, India itself acknowledged as much in  Kishenganga. So this is not, in that sense, contentious. And this is clear from the partial award in Kishenganga (PLA-3), paragraph 174 and footnote 101,	2 3 4 5 6	the Vienna Convention. You have taken out of it paragraph 3, with your ellipsis there. That paragraph indicates that one element in the interpretative process can be the practice of the parties to the Treaty, subsequent to the ratification of the Treaty, that
2 3 4 5 6 7	Exhibit PLA-5.  Now, India itself acknowledged as much in Kishenganga. So this is not, in that sense, contentious. And this is clear from the partial award in Kishenganga (PLA-3), paragraph 174 and footnote 101, which appear on my slide 5.	2 3 4 5 6 7	the Vienna Convention. You have taken out of it paragraph 3, with your ellipsis there. That paragraph indicates that one element in the interpretative process can be the practice of the parties to the Treaty, subsequent to the ratification of the Treaty, that evinces a sense of their interpretation of the Treaty.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Exhibit PLA-5.  Now, India itself acknowledged as much in Kishenganga. So this is not, in that sense, contentious. And this is clear from the partial award in Kishenganga (PLA-3), paragraph 174 and footnote 101, which appear on my slide 5.  So the Court observed, at paragraph 401, later on, that it would be "guided by the fundamental rules of treaty interpretation set out in Article 31(1) of the VCLT", of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. And this Court should be similarly guided.  Article 31 is on my next slide, slide 6, or the pertinent parts of it. As India acknowledged in Kishenganga, the fact that neither India nor Pakistan are parties to this Treaty, the VCLT, is immaterial,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	the Vienna Convention. You have taken out of it paragraph 3, with your ellipsis there. That paragraph indicates that one element in the interpretative process can be the practice of the parties to the Treaty, subsequent to the ratification of the Treaty, that evinces a sense of their interpretation of the Treaty.  And I just wanted to connect this back to a question I asked earlier today that may not have been artfully formulated. But what I was trying to see if you had, on your team, any responses to is whether the practice of India and Pakistan, in prior situations where an intention to make a request had been articulated, whether that practice demonstrated an interpretation that that alone did not constitute the commencement of a Neutral Expert proceeding.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Exhibit PLA-5.  Now, India itself acknowledged as much in Kishenganga. So this is not, in that sense, contentious. And this is clear from the partial award in Kishenganga (PLA-3), paragraph 174 and footnote 101, which appear on my slide 5.  So the Court observed, at paragraph 401, later on, that it would be "guided by the fundamental rules of treaty interpretation set out in Article 31(1) of the VCLT", of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. And this Court should be similarly guided.  Article 31 is on my next slide, slide 6, or the pertinent parts of it. As India acknowledged in Kishenganga, the fact that neither India nor Pakistan are parties to this Treaty, the VCLT, is immaterial, because Article 31 enshrines customary international law. And customary international law forms part of the applicable law in this proceeding by virtue of paragraph 29 of Annexure G, to the extent necessary.  So it is trite that the Court must interpret the Indus Waters Treaty in good faith, in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the Treaty's terms in their context and in the light of its object and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	the Vienna Convention. You have taken out of it paragraph 3, with your ellipsis there. That paragraph indicates that one element in the interpretative process can be the practice of the parties to the Treaty, subsequent to the ratification of the Treaty, that evinces a sense of their interpretation of the Treaty.  And I just wanted to connect this back to a question I asked earlier today that may not have been artfully formulated. But what I was trying to see if you had, on your team, any responses to is whether the practice of India and Pakistan, in prior situations where an intention to make a request had been articulated, whether that practice demonstrated an interpretation that that alone did not constitute the commencement of a Neutral Expert proceeding.  So I am not asking you to respond to this now, but since you had this particular slide up, I thought I would perhaps clarify a little bit what I was fishing for in my earlier questions. And perhaps, either tomorrow or Saturday, your team might think about that, connecting that paragraph 3 back to some of the factual discussions of what happened in earlier situations where a Neutral Expert process was or was not launched.

16:30 1	back at the subsequent practice, as you say, to see	16:34 1	Thus, with the exception of the chaussette the
2	whether that is informative.	2	wording at the bottom, the proviso, to which I will turn
3	Obviously much of the subsequent practice in this	3	in a moment Neutral Experts have competence under
4	context has not been by way of agreement, has not	4	subparagraph (2)(a) only in respect to a specific
5	indicated a mutual practice or a mutual intention or	5	category of differences: namely, those that both fall
6	understanding. There's been much disagreement on	6	within the list contained at Part 1 of Annexure F, and
7	a number of these issues, including disagreements that	7	that are the subject of a request by either Commissioner
8	panned out through the first Kishenganga case, through	8	to be dealt with by a Neutral Expert.
9	certain aspects of Article IX that we will come to. But	9	This is again clear from the text of
10	•	10	Article IX(2)(a) here, read in conjunction with
11		11	paragraph 1 of Annexure F. It's only if a difference
12		12	falls within Part 1 of Annexure F and has been the
13		13	subject of a request by the Commissioner that it falls
14	•	14	within a difference to be dealt with by a Neutral
15		15	Expert.
16	I think there are twelve of them left for me. I'll tell	16	So two categories of disagreement fall beyond the
17	you which ones I will answer now, and it probably would	17	competence of a Neutral Expert, and fall only to be
18		18	resolved by a Court of Arbitration: namely, first, those
19		19	that fall outside the specific differences listed at
20		20	Part 1 of Annexure F; and second, those differences of
21	I trust that once I have been through those	21	any kind which have not been the subject of a request of
22		22	either or both Commissioners that they be dealt with by
23	them, but no doubt somebody will correct me if I'm	23	a Neutral Expert.
24		24	I say "either or both" because the chaussette
25	I say, keep them close to hand.	25	this wording, the proviso at the bottom contemplates
	D 107		D 100
	Page 197		Page 199
16:32 1	(Slide 7) First of all, let's look at paragraph (1)	16:35 1	the possibility of both Commissioners agreeing to refer
16:32 1 2	(Slide 7) First of all, let's look at paragraph (1) of Article IX. And I've included the beginning of	16:35 1 2	the possibility of both Commissioners agreeing to refer any difference to a Neutral Expert, or alternatively to
16:32 1 2 3	of Article IX. And I've included the beginning of	2	any difference to a Neutral Expert, or alternatively to
2	of Article IX. And I've included the beginning of paragraph (2) and, we will come to paragraph (2) in more		any difference to a Neutral Expert, or alternatively to deem any difference to be a dispute susceptible to
2 3	of Article IX. And I've included the beginning of	2 3 4	any difference to a Neutral Expert, or alternatively to deem any difference to be a dispute susceptible to resolution by a Court of Arbitration. But of course the
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16:37 1	thus doubling its hydropower generation capacity on the	16:40 1	Expert is competent only to make decision in respect of
2	Western Rivers as compared to the capacity it has built	2	a closed list of technical questions under Part 1 of
3	up over more than 60 years; and is planning, as we heard	3	Annexure F.
4	earlier, to add as many as 65 projects in all on the	4	As the Court observed in its question 30, Pakistan's
5	Western Rivers.	5	position is that his interpretative competence here is
6	I refer here to Dr Miles's presentation earlier, and	6	confined to technical matters that do not engage
7	in turn to the presentation you heard from Commissioner	7	questions of the law of the Treaty or its systemic
8	Shah, Pakistan's Commissioner, at the first meeting, and	8	application. That's Pakistan's position as to the
9	slides 10 to 12 of his presentation.	9	competence generally of a Neutral Expert under the
10	There is a compelling and urgent need for systemic	10	Treaty. And this limited competence was confirmed, in
11	Treaty interpretations in order to confirm the	11	fact, by Mr Lino at his first meeting a few weeks ago,
12	permissible design parameters of India's planned	12	where, as you know because it is cited in our
13	run-of-river plants on the Western Rivers under the	13	Response he said that he has "no competence to
14	Treaty.	14	interpret any part of the Treaty".
15	All of this means that, regardless of separate	15	Therefore awards of a Court and decisions of
16	questions that have arisen about which of the Court or	16	a Neutral Expert have quite different consequences under
17	the Neutral Expert proceedings commenced first,	17	the Treaty, as confirmed by the Court of Arbitration in
18	et cetera, a substantial number of the differences and	18	Kishenganga (PLA-3). In particular, at paragraph 470,
19	associated requests for relief, articulated in	19	on my slide, slide 9, the Court observed that:
20	Pakistan's Request for Arbitration, fall within the	20	"The effect of a Neutral Expert's determination is
21	exclusive competence of this Court.	21	restricted to elements of the design and operation
22	That this is the case follows not only from the	22	of the specific plant [that is] considered by that
23	clear text of Article IX(2); it follows also as a matter	23	Expert."
24	of logic, as we've heard, given the very different	24	By contrast the decision of a Court in that case
25	capacities and competencies of Courts of Arbitration and	25	as to whether, as a matter of law, drawdown flushing was
23	cupacities and competencies of courts of rifolitation and		as to missing was
	Page 201		Page 203
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16.42	1	from a Nautral Evnant hafana haina akkata a sana	16:46 1	"disputes" and only cortain differences as smaller 1
16:43	1	from a Neutral Expert before being able to secure such relief from a Court.	10:40 1	"disputes" and only certain differences, as specified in Annexure F, Part 1, can be dealt with by a Neutral
	2	The fact that time will often be of the essence in	3	Expert. And that circle is clearly a smaller circle
	4	the settlement of design-focused disputes under the	4	within the larger circle encompassing the Court's
	5	Treaty, and the grave risks that might follow from any	5	competence.
	6	undue delay in the settlement of such disputes, was	6	THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Fietta, if you don't mind, I'll try
	7	highlighted again by the Court in the Kishenganga case	7	another question out on you.
	8	(PLA-3). This is at paragraphs 443 and 444. Again,	8	You have spoken quite well to what you might regard
	9	they're on my slide here, slide 10.	9	as an object and purpose, or a functional argument that
	10	Here, in discussing Article IX and the	10	there's a need in some situations to move quickly and
	11	time-sensitive nature of disputes that may be referred	11	therefore there shouldn't be a delay. And you pointed
	12	under Article IX, the Court said:	12	to the Kishenganga decision, which is quite important as
	13	" the Treaty prescribes a formal procedure	13	well.
	14	designed to bring a measure of order and certainty in	14	I'm interested in the specific text of
	15	the resolution of competing claims, and to questions of	15	paragraph (2)(a) and (b). And unless you're about to
	16	propriety of Plant design, before construction	16	take us through that, I'll indicate what my question is.
	17	commences."	17	As I understand Pakistan's position, it would make
	18	And the Court continued:	18	sense if subparagraph (b) began the same way as
	19	"Article IX foresees that the Parties may reach	19	paragraph (a); that is, if it began in
	20	a bilateral, negotiated solution through the	20	subparagraph (2)(b) reading, "Any difference which, in
	21	Commission"	21	the opinion of either Commissioner, does not fall within
	22	That's paragraph (1):	22	the provisions of Part 1 of Annexure F", and then it
	23	" or (if the Commission cannot resolve the	23	would pick back up, "or if a Neutral Expert decides that
	24	matter) may put a matter before either a neutral expert	24	it is not within Paragraph 7". That would be a very
	25	or Court of arbitration"	25	good mirroring image that I think would track the
		Page 205		Page 207
16:44	1	And in that context, in 444, the Court cites	16:48 1	argument that I understand Pakistan is making.
	2	Article IX(2). Again, the Court says:	2	It doesn't say that, and so I'm just wondering
	3	"These procedures are designed to achieve resolution	3	a little bit about textually the way that Pakistan looks
	4	before construction of a Project commences"	4	at this. Because I could imagine India taking the
	5	So note here the emphasis of the Court that	5	position that because in subparagraph (a) it
	6	differences might be put either to a Court or to	6	specifically spoke about "in the opinion of either
	7	a Neutral Expert, in the alternative; not by means of	7	Commissioner", but doesn't do that in (b), that perhaps (b) is best interpreted as something along the lines of,
	8 9	a graded mechanism by which one would have to go through some kind of artificial proceeding before a Neutral	8	"If, pursuant to (a), we have not reached a conclusion
	10	Expert purely in order to engage competence of a Court.	10	about what this is", meaning that you would have to have
	11	That is the sum of India's position.	11	perhaps both Commissioners deciding that it does not
	12	My next slide, slide 11, in the form, I think, of	12	fall within a Neutral Expert's domain, that therefore
	13	a Venn diagram I believe this is a form of Venn	13	the way it should be interpreted is: you need both
	14	diagram, but I may be corrected this encapsulates	14	Commissioners or a Neutral Expert who decides that it's
	15	everything that I've just said in connection with	15	not appropriate for his mandate.
	16	differences and disputes it tries to and the	16	I fully understand this is not your position, and
	17	overlapping but distinct competences of Neutral Experts	17	I'm not disagreeing with arguments you've made. But I'm
	18	and Courts of Arbitration under Article IX.	18	wondering if you could just talk us through a little bit
	19	The large circle this applies, of course, where	19	the textual aspect of the way it's written.
	20	there have been questions on which a Commission does not	20	MR FIETTA: Yes, I absolutely am returning to the text.
	21	reach agreement, giving rise to "differences". And then	21	Don't worry, this will be my last diagram. I'm not
	22	under Article IX, these differences, all such	22	going to be confusing the matter with more diagrams.
	23	differences in principle fall within the competence of	23	And absolutely, the rest of my submission will be
	24 25	a Court; and only certain such differences in the form of disputes, of course: they are then deemed to be	24 25	focused on the text, and I am very much coming back to text of (2)(a) and (2)(b). And I think your question
	<b>_</b> J	form of disputes, of course, they are then decined to be	23	text of (2)(a) and (2)(b). And I think your question
		Page 206		Page 208

16:50	1	goes to the Court's question 10 as well, which I'm	16:53 1	a neutral expert rather than a court of arbitration
10.50	2	getting to shortly. So if I don't cover it, let me know	2	except where a Party so requests."
	3	when I've finished speaking at least to question 10.	3	And that is critical wording within Article IX(2)
	4	So we were on slide 11, and we can move on from	4	that I'll return to in a moment.
	5	that.	5	But here the Court is confirming essentially what
	6	(Slide 12) The inescapable conclusion, we say, is	6	I tried to convey in that Venn diagram: that the Court's
	7	that numerous of the disputes articulated in Pakistan's	7	competence in principle encompasses everything that
	8	Request for Arbitration stand only to be resolved by	8	could alternatively find its way to a Neutral Expert.
	9	a Court of Arbitration. And this is central to the	9	The essential requirement that a Request to
	10	Court's question 25, which asks:	10	a Neutral Expert be actually made by a Commissioner in
	11	"What effect(s) would follow from a finding that the	11	order to divest the competence of a Court over
	12	Court's jurisdiction/competence is distinct from, and	12	a technical question was repeatedly emphasised by the
	13	yet more comprehensive than, that of a Neutral Expert?"	13	Court again in Kishenganga. Here the relevant
	14	The answer to that is that the Court of Arbitration	14	paragraphs are 477 to 480; and in particular,
	15	unquestionably has exclusive competence over the	15	paragraph 478 of the partial award squarely addresses
	16	disputes concerned, whether because they exclusively	16	this point. It's on my next slide (13).
	17	fall within its competence or because they are	17	The Court said that the requirement that the
	18	exclusively contained in the RfA and have not even been	18	difference be referred to a Neutral Expert:
	19	put to the Neutral Expert. We see no differences in	19	" only becomes effective if a request for the
	20	scope between the RfA and the Request for a Neutral	20	appointment of a neutral expert is actually made."
	21	Expert. So it is clear that there are some disputes	21	You can see that at the bottom of that passage. And
	22	that are only before the Court, and that only the Court	22	the Court continued:
	23	is competent to resolve.	23	"It is insufficient for a Commissioner merely to
	24	And given that, the consequence must be that the	23	express the view that a difference would, at some point,
	25	present proceeding must continue, regardless of the	25	be an appropriate matter for a neutral expert."
	23	present proceeding must continue, regardless of the	23	be an appropriate matter for a neutral expert.
		Page 209		Page 211
16:51	1	Neutral Expert's proceeding, and certainly without	16:54 1	There had to be a request. And we'll see that again
16:51	1 2	Neutral Expert's proceeding, and certainly without having to await a prior decision of the Neutral Expert,	16:54 1 2	There had to be a request. And we'll see that again on the wording of Article IX(2) when we return to it in
16:51				
16:51	2	having to await a prior decision of the Neutral Expert,	2	on the wording of Article IX(2) when we return to it in a second.  This passage, though, goes directly to the Court's
16:51	2 3	having to await a prior decision of the Neutral Expert, which will not address those issues that are exclusively before you. Indeed, the Neutral Expert is not even seised of those disputes, as we saw earlier.	2 3	on the wording of Article IX(2) when we return to it in a second.  This passage, though, goes directly to the Court's question 9, which asks whether Article IX(2)(b):
16:51	2 3 4	having to await a prior decision of the Neutral Expert, which will not address those issues that are exclusively before you. Indeed, the Neutral Expert is not even	2 3 4	on the wording of Article IX(2) when we return to it in a second.  This passage, though, goes directly to the Court's
16:51	2 3 4 5	having to await a prior decision of the Neutral Expert, which will not address those issues that are exclusively before you. Indeed, the Neutral Expert is not even seised of those disputes, as we saw earlier.  As regards the remainder of the disagreements referred to the Court so those that in principle are	2 3 4 5	on the wording of Article IX(2) when we return to it in a second.  This passage, though, goes directly to the Court's question 9, which asks whether Article IX(2)(b):  " can prevent a question being regarded as a 'dispute' if a Commissioner has opined that the
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16:51	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	having to await a prior decision of the Neutral Expert, which will not address those issues that are exclusively before you. Indeed, the Neutral Expert is not even seised of those disputes, as we saw earlier.  As regards the remainder of the disagreements referred to the Court so those that in principle are not within the exclusive competence of the Court [in] Pakistan's RfA, namely those which are in principle capable of referral alternatively to a Neutral Expert	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	on the wording of Article IX(2) when we return to it in a second.  This passage, though, goes directly to the Court's question 9, which asks whether Article IX(2)(b):  " can prevent a question being regarded as a 'dispute' if a Commissioner has opined that the question falls within the provisions of Part 1 of Annexure F, even if the Commissioner has not yet requested the appointment of a neutral expert."
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16:56	presentation, but I'm concerned about the text here	16:59 1	essentially, its position would require a significant
2	•	2	rewriting of the Treaty or it would require this Court
3		3	to ignore the plain text of the Treaty. And that's why
2		4	I first took you to the Vienna Convention and the
-		5	sacrosanct nature of the text of the Treaty.
(		6	MR MINEAR: Okay. I'll let you proceed from there.
7	_		MR FIETTA: So I'm going to address those issues.
		7	
8		8	Specifically on the point about the words "at the
9		9	request of either Commissioner" and how that makes a big
10	1	10	difference, that was picked up by the Court in the
1		11	Kishenganga case I'll come to that in response to
12	•	12	a similar argument by India. The Court noticed that
13	•	13	those words were not in a previous draft of the Treaty,
14	• •	14	a 1959 draft, they were added later, and the Court goes
1:	1 2 2	15	on to explain why they were added. It says,
10	• •	16	essentially: if they had not been added, this would have
1′	1	17	been what's called a "pathological clause", and there
18	,	18	would have been real practical difficulties in
19		19	implementing it because there would be a clear risk of
20	·	20	an impasse or a deadlock being created in certain
2		21	situations.
22		22	I'll come to that and I'll explain it to you. And
23		23	then I'll also explain to you how India is trying to
24	·	24	rewrite or ignore aspects of the text, in plain
2:	provisions of Paragraph (2)(a)", if that referred only	25	violation of the Vienna Convention.
	Page 213		Page 215
16:57	to the provisions of (a), stopping short of "at the	17:00 1	MR MINEAR: Thank you.
	1		MR MINEAR: Thank you.  MR FIETTA: Ouestion 9. I don't think I've addressed
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17:02	1	that conclusion. No such wording let's go to the	17:05 1	the interpretation of Articles IX(2)(a) and (b), posited
	2	wording again of paragraph 2 (slide 8). No such wording	2	in questions 9 and 10 of the Court, would be to create
	3	is required, because either the difference comes within	3	conditions in which one party could obstruct or delay
	4	paragraph (2)(a) including via the making of a formal	4	the formation of a Court in order to address matters
	5	request or it does not, in which case	5	that plainly do not fall within a Neutral Expert's
	6	paragraph (2)(b) is triggered and a dispute is deemed to	6	competence.
	7	have arisen, which either party can then move to resolve	7	And we are going to see shortly that that has been
	8	unilaterally via paragraphs (3), (4) and (5).	8	India's tactic in this case. And you saw that earlier,
	9	The alternative, as the Court in Kishenganga	9	when I think it was Professor Webb addressed you in
1	10	observed, would be a "pathological clause". And this is	10	indicating that it was only very belatedly that India
1	11	where we come to the next passage from Kishenganga	11	actually ever raised a request for a neutral expert to
1	12	(PLA-3) which I wanted to refer you to, on slide 14,	12	become involved, and that was well after the Request for
1	13	paragraph 479.	13	Arbitration had been submitted and this proceeding had
1	14	The Court pointed out that "the requirement of	14	been instituted under the Treaty.
1	15	an actual request" in the underlined wording there	15	Finally, before I revert to the Article IX text
1	16	under paragraph (2)(a) is necessary in order to avoid	16	again, let me deal with question 12, about the words "If
1	17	the procedural impasse that could otherwise arise if	17	the necessity arises". I think Professor Webb addressed
1	18	a Commissioner could simply express an opinion that	18	this partially as well.
1	19	a difference fell within Part 1 of Annexure F, thereby	19	This is the wording at paragraph 1 of Annexure G,
2	20	precluding access by the other Commissioner to a Court	20	"If the necessity arises". India leaps on that wording.
2	21	of Arbitration, and then decline actually to request	21	But because the interpretations in questions 9 and 10
2	22	a Neutral Expert to resolve the difference. There would	22	cannot be correct, we say, and each was rejected in
2	23	then be a deadlock, in the absence of the addition of	23	Kishenganga, the answer to question 12 is necessarily:
2	24	the words in paragraph (2)(a) "at the request of	24	no. The "necessity" referred to in Annexure G will
2	25	[a] Commissioner".	25	arise at the point at which any of the conditions for
		Page 217		Page 219
		1 1150 217		1 480 217
17:03	1	Here you can see, as I just mentioned, that the	17:06 1	establishment of a Court in Article IX(5) have been met.
	2	Court made reference to the 1959 draft (P-139), which is	2	Obviously there are procedures to go through before
	3	on the record and I can probably find you a reference	3	one reaches the ability to establish a Court
	4	for it if helpful, where that wording, "at the request	4	unilaterally under paragraph (5), and we're going to go
	5	of [a] Commissioner", was simply not present. And the	5	through those. But this again is confirmed by the
	6	Court proceeds:	6	mandatory language in the chapeau of Article IX(5), my
	7	" under the 1959 draft: a Commissioner could	7	slide 15, which we can see here:
	8	express the view that a difference fell within	8	"A court of Arbitration shall be established"
	9	Annexure F"	9	That's mandatory language: it "shall be established"
	10	One opinion:	10	if any of these three circumstances come to pass. And
	11	" thereby unequivocally foreclosing access to	11	that's when the necessity to set up a Court of
	12	a court of arbitration, and yet decline to request	12	Arbitration is triggered under Annex G. And that's why
	13	a neutral expert to resolve the difference."	13	you see that wording, "If the necessity arises", under
	14	And:	14	Annexure G.
	15	"Such a 'pathological clause' (to use the parlance	15	(Slide 16) So let's go back again to the wording of
	16	of international arbitration) was commendably avoided in	16	paragraph (2), because it is central here.
	17	the final version"	17	Because no actual request for a decision by
	18	By adding those very words that you highlighted, "at	18	a Neutral Expert had been made at the time of Pakistan's
	19	the request of [a] Commissioner".	19	RfA, the remaining differences namely, the
		So on the basis of this passage, the Kishenganga	20	differences that could conceivably fall within the
	20		21	competence of a Mantaul Francis
2	20 21	[court] dismissed an Indian objection that had been put	21	competence of a Neutral Expert were referred to the
2	20 21 22	[court] dismissed an Indian objection that had been put in remarkably similar terms to the proposition that is	22	Court as disputes following the process set out in
2	20 21 22 23	[court] dismissed an Indian objection that had been put in remarkably similar terms to the proposition that is made at question 10.	22 23	Court as disputes following the process set out in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5). And those residual, if you
2	20 21 22 23 24	[court] dismissed an Indian objection that had been put in remarkably similar terms to the proposition that is made at question 10.  This passage of Kishenganga also deals with	22 23 24	Court as disputes following the process set out in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5). And those residual, if you can say, or remaining differences, alongside the ones
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2	20 21 22 23 24	[court] dismissed an Indian objection that had been put in remarkably similar terms to the proposition that is made at question 10.  This passage of Kishenganga also deals with question 11, because it confirms that the net result of	22 23 24	Court as disputes following the process set out in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5). And those residual, if you can say, or remaining differences, alongside the ones that are exclusively within your competence, also

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17:08 1	squarely fall within your competence.	17:11 1	third-party dispute resolution procedures of any kind,
2	Paragraph IX(2)(b) and paragraph IX(5) and	2	insisting again and again that Pakistan's concerns be
3	paragraph 23 of Annexure G all require the Court to	3	resolved within the Commission; while at the same time
4	resolve those disputes, all of those disputes, just as	4	of course, as we've heard, India continued with its
5	it is duty-bound to resolve the legal and systemic	5	building of the dams and the HEPs on the rivers, the
6	disputes which, in any event, fall beyond the competence	6	ones which were the subject of these consistent
7	of the Neutral Expert.	7	concerns.
8	In its question 13, the Court asks whether there is	8	In fact, the Commissioner himself said: we are going
9	any particular time period during which Commissioners	9	to continue with these works because they, he said,
10	must have an opportunity to consider whether	10	"cannot afford to wait". That's in his initial response
11	a difference falls within the provisions of Part 1 of	11	to the 25th February letter at Exhibit P-27
12 13	Annexure F, and to request that the difference be dealt with by a Neutral Expert before a dispute is deemed to	12 13	(paragraph 13). If they could not afford to wait, if he
13	have arisen under $IX(2)(b)$ . Is there a minimum period	13	had been acting in good faith, he would have triggered
15	that should be given, a grace period for a Commissioner	15	an actual request to have these issues resolved by a Neutral Expert, to the extent they were within his
16	to reach that view and action a request?	16	competence.
17	Well, as a matter of plain Treaty interpretation,	17	The Indian Commissioner raised the possibility of
18	the answer is: no, there is no time period in the	18	an appointment of a Neutral Expert only at the eleventh
19	Treaty. And certainly under fundamental principles of	19	hour, on 11 August 2016 (P-32), after Pakistan had
20	international law and treaty interpretation the	20	notified its intent to refer the disputes to a Court
21	Vienna Convention no such minimum period should be	21	under Article IX(5)(b). Meanwhile again, India forged
22	implied. That would be to rewrite the Treaty or insert	22	ahead with its illegal works, and notified Pakistan that
23	a text which is not there.	23	it was proceeding to fill the KHEP reservoir to dead
24	The International Court of Justice has observed that	24	storage level; that was on 12 August (P-33).
25	where a treaty is silent on an issue, that silence	25	In such circumstances, six months after invoking the
23	where a treaty is shell on an issue, that shellee	23	in such circumstances, six months area invoking the
	Page 221		Page 223
17:09 1	cannot be ignored. And there is a silence here as to	17:12 1	dispute settlement process under Article IX(3) in its
17:09 1 2	cannot be ignored. And there is a silence here as to any particular time period that must be allowed in order	17:12 1 2	dispute settlement process under Article IX(3) in its February letter, the Pakistan Commissioner was fully
2	any particular time period that must be allowed in order	2	February letter, the Pakistan Commissioner was fully
2 3	any particular time period that must be allowed in order for a Commissioner to reach the view that a difference	2 3	February letter, the Pakistan Commissioner was fully entitled to engage his right and Pakistan's right
2 3 4	any particular time period that must be allowed in order for a Commissioner to reach the view that a difference falls and should be referred to a Neutral Expert.	2 3 4	February letter, the Pakistan Commissioner was fully entitled to engage his right and Pakistan's right unilaterally to engage the Court under paragraph (5)(b).
2 3 4 5	any particular time period that must be allowed in order for a Commissioner to reach the view that a difference falls and should be referred to a Neutral Expert.  In any event, as we have heard on the facts, India	2 3 4 5	February letter, the Pakistan Commissioner was fully entitled to engage his right and Pakistan's right unilaterally to engage the Court under paragraph (5)(b). So we say that more than enough opportunity was accorded
2 3 4 5 6	any particular time period that must be allowed in order for a Commissioner to reach the view that a difference falls and should be referred to a Neutral Expert.  In any event, as we have heard on the facts, India had six months to reach its view and to make a request.	2 3 4 5 6	February letter, the Pakistan Commissioner was fully entitled to engage his right and Pakistan's right unilaterally to engage the Court under paragraph (5)(b). So we say that more than enough opportunity was accorded to India to invoke a Neutral Expert process, had it
2 3 4 5 6 7	any particular time period that must be allowed in order for a Commissioner to reach the view that a difference falls and should be referred to a Neutral Expert.  In any event, as we have heard on the facts, India had six months to reach its view and to make a request. And they are the six months between Pakistan's	2 3 4 5 6 7	February letter, the Pakistan Commissioner was fully entitled to engage his right and Pakistan's right unilaterally to engage the Court under paragraph (5)(b). So we say that more than enough opportunity was accorded to India to invoke a Neutral Expert process, had it wished to do so.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	any particular time period that must be allowed in order for a Commissioner to reach the view that a difference falls and should be referred to a Neutral Expert.  In any event, as we have heard on the facts, India had six months to reach its view and to make a request. And they are the six months between Pakistan's notification, on 25 February 2016 (P-23), of the existence of disputes susceptible to resolution by a Court, and Pakistan's referral of those disputes to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	February letter, the Pakistan Commissioner was fully entitled to engage his right and Pakistan's right unilaterally to engage the Court under paragraph (5)(b). So we say that more than enough opportunity was accorded to India to invoke a Neutral Expert process, had it wished to do so.  India's second objection to the effect that the Court of Arbitration has not been validly seised because a dispute has not arisen therefore fails on the plain
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17:14 1	been validly seised of the disputes.	17:17 1	and as a matter of fact, and we will revert on it.
2	The essential point here is that, contrary to	2	But our primary position is that Pakistan invoked
3	India's submission, Articles (3), (4) and (5) provide	3	Article IX(4): it invited negotiations. Those
4	a clear route for one party to refer disputes to the	4	negotiations took place and they discussed the disputes
5	Court, and those requirements have been met.	5	that are now before you. And regardless of India's now
6	To recap, the sequence of key facts, as my	6	without-prejudice assertions as to whether or not
7	colleagues have already recounted in more detail, are as	7	a Court can subsequently be instituted, Pakistan says
8	follows.	8	that those facts are sufficient to meet the requirements
9	First, for the purposes of Article IX(3), on	9	of $(5)(b)$ . We will revert to you on $(5)(c)$ .
10	25 February 2016, the Pakistani Commissioner wrote to	10	This addresses the Court's question 17, I think, and
11	his counterpart enclosing a statement of points of	11	brings me to my third key fact under (5)(b).
12	dispute and inviting views thereon; that's Exhibit P-23.	12	(Slide 18) After negotiations had begun on
13	The Indian Commissioner responded on 14 March, stating	13	19 August, Pakistan formed an opinion in fact, before
14	he considered this improper and invalid; that's	14	then: as we heard earlier, it formed an opinion after
15	Exhibit P-27. Hence, the Commission was unable to	15	the negotiations or at the close of the negotiations
16	produce the report contemplated in Article IX(3), which	16	that the dispute was not likely to be resolved by
17	should be prepared at the request of either	17	further negotiation. And that was articulated in
18	Commissioner.	18	Exhibit P-34.
19	However, this does not matter because of what	19	In response to the first part of the Court's
20	Article IX(4) then provides. For the purposes of	20	question 18, as Professor Webb has pointed out, Pakistan
21	Article IX(4), on 29 March 2016, Pakistan sent a note	21	reached the opinion that was the dispute was not likely
22	verbale to India indicating that it considered that the	22	to be resolved by the end of the negotiations. And
23	report contemplated in paragraph (3) had been "unduly	23	there can be no serious question, we say, that Pakistan
24	delayed". That's the wording at the second line there	24	formed its opinion reasonably and in good faith.
25	of paragraph (4), the report had been "unduly delayed".	25	Pakistan's opinion was fortified upon receipt of India's
	Page 225		Page 227
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17:15 1	And accordingly, Pakistan invited India to engage in	17:18 1	cursory notification on 12 August about filling the
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2 3	negotiations under paragraph (4). That's Exhibit P-28. This aspect of the operation of Article IX is	2 3	reservoir at the KHEP. Having reached its opinion, on the plain text and ordinary meaning of paragraph (5),
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17:20 1	fact of negotiations and settlement by negotiations. We	17:23 1	Article IX. I'm still on track to finish today, subject
2	say this is an objective test. And hence, in Georgia	2	to questions.
3	v Russia, the ICJ determined that Georgia had not	3	THE CHAIRMAN: Subject to questions!
4	fulfilled Article 22 because it made a factual finding	4	So Mr Fietta, if I can just ask you: with respect to
5	that Georgia had not attempted to negotiate with Russia.	5	the question of whether there needs to be negotiations,
6	Even if the same precondition applied here which it	6	inter-state negotiations, is it Pakistan's
7	doesn't it patently has been met because there was	7	interpretation that that is discretionary under
8	an invitation to negotiate and negotiations took place.	8	paragraph (4), that either government may invite the
9	Here subparagraph (5)(b), however, refers to the	9	other, and therefore doesn't need to; or are you
10	subjective opinion of Pakistan, the moving party, that	10	accepting that you do need to do this, and then in
11	negotiations were unlikely to succeed. That's	11	paragraph (5) we think about what's happened?
12	different, and absent from this provision.	12	MR FIETTA: It's discretionary on the wording of
13	(Slide 20) And the ICJ recently acknowledged the	13	paragraph (4). So in the event of a dispute, a deemed
14	difference between a discretionary clause based on	14	dispute, there is not an obligation to invite the other
15	a party's opinion, like the one we have here, and	15	party to negotiate. It kind of depends what happens
16	an objective clause based on a fact, like the one under	16	next and, in particular, which route that party wishes
17	Article 22 in the Georgia v Russia case. This was in	17	to have the dispute resolved by under the next
18	a very recent judgment on 30 March of the ICJ in the	18	paragraph, paragraph (5).
19	Certain Iranian Assets case, Iran v The US. This is	19	If there is going to be, perhaps, an agreement
20	PLA-41.	20	between the parties in order to go straight to the Court
21	There the ICJ observed that a discretionary	21	without negotiations, then there is no need to have
22	clause which typically refers, as here, to the	22	negotiations on the dispute under (a). There's no
23	considerations or opinion of a treaty party can	23	requirement, there's no reference to negotiations having
24	accord "a very considerable discretion" there it is	24	happened under (5)(a).
25	on the screen "a very considerable discretion", and	25	Of course, that's not the case here. Here is
	Page 229		Page 231
17:22 1	greater than that afforded by an objective clause, which	17:25 1	(5)(b), which is the basis for the request of Pakistan
2	typically refers to whether negotiations have been	2	for the Court to be established. In that situation,
3	sufficiently conducted; or there, in that case, it was	3	negotiations must have begun, plainly on the wording of
4	whether certain impugned measures by the United States	4	Article IX[5](b). And negotiations did begin.
5	were actually necessary, as opposed to considered	5	There's the third alternative under (c), which we
6	necessary by the party concerned.	6	will revert to tomorrow, where there are not actual
7	In light of the facts and the clear terms of	7	negotiations perhaps, but there is a delay unduly caused
8	paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of Article IX, we say it's	8	by the other party in negotiations, including perhaps
9	specious for India to assert that the Court has not been	9	the commencement of negotiations.
10	validly seised because "the Parties have never arrived	10	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
11	at any agreement to refer outstanding differences to	11	MR FIETTA: So turning to paragraph (6). It appears on
12	arbitration" (P-1, Enclosure A, paragraph 19). That	12	slide 21. I have retained the text of paragraph (5)
13	cannot be a basis to deny competence.  The three pergraphs that we've leoked at (3) (4)	13	here as well because, as I will explain, it is critical
14 15	The three paragraphs that we've looked at, (3), (4) and (5), by which the disputes identified in the Request	14 15	context to any interpretation of paragraph (6). And this submission will address India's first objection, to
15 16	have been referred to the Court by Pakistan, do not	15	this submission will address india's first objection, to the effect that the Court has not been validly seised
17	require any such agreement in order for the Court to	17	because a Neutral Expert is dealing with the situation.
18	have been validly seised. To find otherwise would not	18	The first point to make about paragraph (6) is that
19	only contradict the plain wording of these paragraphs;	19	as a matter of Treaty interpretation, especially when
20	it would neutralise the ability of either party	20	read against the context provided by the remainder of
21	unilaterally to refer disputes to a Court, and thereby	21	Article IX, as we've seen, and Annexures F and G, it is
22	frustrate the fundamental aspects of the Treaty's scheme	22	inapplicable to those differences that fall squarely and
23	for the peaceful, effective and timely settlement of	23	plainly beyond the competence of a Neutral Expert.
24	disputes.	24	It would be inimical to the fair and effective and
25	(Slide 21) I'm now going to pass to paragraph (6) of	25	timely resolution of disputes under the Treaty for
	Page 230		Page 232
			-

17:26	1	either party to be able to foreclose attempts to access	17:29 1	explained, and as the Response at paragraphs 173 to 175
	2	a Court in respect of squarely legal or other	2	explains.
	3	differences falling only within the competence of	3	I won't delay the Court further on this issue. But
	4	a Court simply by issuing a request that such	4	essentially, those principles confirm that the critical
	5	differences be dealt with by a Neutral Expert. This	5	date for the purposes of establishing your jurisdiction
	6	would be an open invitation to abuse by any party	6	is the date of filing or registration of the relevant
	7	wishing to resist or delay proceedings before a Court,	7	application; namely, here, 19 August. And clearly
	8	and to delay the remedies that can only be imposed by	8	that's the case under paragraph 3 of Annex G. From that
	9	a Court.	9	point onwards, nothing should be able to deprive
	10	So regardless of questions that have arisen about	10	an international court or tribunal of jurisdiction or
	11	the temporal application of paragraph (6) to certain	11	competence that has already crystallised.
	12	technical differences that are now purportedly being	12	A contrary approach would openly invite abuse
	13	dealt with by a Neutral Expert, to which I will return,	13	because it would allow a recalcitrant party to derail
	14	a substantial proportion of the disputes referred to the	14	a duly instituted proceeding ex post facto simply by
	15	Court in the RfA are incapable of falling within the	15	referring or purportedly referring certain
	16	scope of paragraph (6).	16	differences to a Neutral Expert, and thereby contriving
	17	The second point to be made is that, again on its	17	a situation in which the duly instituted Court must
	18	plain terms, paragraph (6) serves only to disapply	18	cease its proceeding. Any such approach would be
	19	paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of Article IX:	19	particularly offensive to Article IX, given the
	20	"Paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) shall not apply" in this	20	mandatory language at paragraph (5), as we've seen, that
	21	situation.	21	a Court must resolve a dispute once paragraph (5) has
	22	This is an important temporal limitation because	22	been engaged.
	23	paragraph (6) cannot apply so as to disable proceedings	23	Reverting to the text of paragraph (6) again, the
	24	before a Court that have already been instituted	24	third important point to make with reference to the text
	25	pursuant to the operation of the three previous	25	of this provision it's another temporal point is
		Page 233		Page 235
17-27	1	naragraphs. In other words, paragraph (6) stops to	17:30 1	that it applies only to the extent that as at that
17:27		paragraphs. In other words, paragraph (6) stops to apply as soon as paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) have done	17:30 1 2	that it applies only to the extent that, as at that
17:27	2	apply as soon as paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) have done	2	critical date, differences are being dealt with by
17:27	2 3	apply as soon as paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) have done their work.	2 3	critical date, differences are being dealt with by a Neutral Expert at all. Plainly, on any ordinary
17:27	2 3 4	apply as soon as paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) have done their work.  Paragraphs 2(b) and 3 of Annexure G, which are shown	2 3 4	critical date, differences are being dealt with by a Neutral Expert at all. Plainly, on any ordinary meaning of the term, no Neutral Expert was dealing with
17:27	2 3 4 5	apply as soon as paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) have done their work.  Paragraphs 2(b) and 3 of Annexure G, which are shown on my next slide (22), are clear as to when the	2 3 4 5	critical date, differences are being dealt with by a Neutral Expert at all. Plainly, on any ordinary meaning of the term, no Neutral Expert was dealing with differences on 19 August 2016, when the Court proceeding
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17:32 1	Treaty, expressed in its preamble to provide for "the	17:35 1	Pakistan of Court proceedings. As we've heard, India's
2	settlement, in a cooperative spirit, of all such	2	Commissioner chose not to take up that right, he chose
3	questions as may arise in regard to [its]	3	not to make a request at that time, just as India's
4	interpretation or application" for either party to be	4	Commissioner similarly chose not to refer any present
5	able to disrupt a duly instituted Court proceeding by	5	differences to a Neutral Expert prior to Pakistan's
6	subsequently instituting parallel proceedings before	6	Request for Arbitration on 19 August 2016. Both times,
7	a Neutral Expert.	7	India has refrained from doing that.
8	Of note, India itself, at paragraph 2 of its letter	8	Had India's Commissioner done so on either occasion,
9	to the World Bank on 21 December 2022, Exhibit P-1, has	9	had the Neutral Expert begun to deal with the
10	observed that parallel proceedings "are an anathema to	10	differences concerned, then Article IX(6) would have
11	the Treaty".	11	foreclosed establishment of this or any Court until the
12	The Court's questions 20 and 21 go to these timeline	12	Neutral Expert had rendered a decision under paragraph 7
13	issues, so I'll address them briefly here. Question 20	13	of Annexure F. But the Indian Commissioner clearly did
14	is on my next slide (24).	14	not do that, whether before the Kishenganga case or
15	The first proposition here "Is Article IX(6) only	15	here.
16	applicable when a Neutral Expert is requested prior to	16	(Slide 25) As regards the following question, 21,
17	the request for a Court of Arbitration and with respect	17	the first part asks why it's on the slide why the
18	to issues that are being dealt with by the Neutral	18	terms of retainer of a Neutral Expert need to be fixed
19	Expert" the first proposition is correct insofar as	19	before it can be said he's "dealing with" a difference.
20	the issues concerned are being dealt with by a Neutral	20	In short, until the terms of retainer have been
21	Expert as a difference prior to institution of a Court	21	fixed, the Neutral Expert is not formally authorised by
22	of Arbitration with respect to those same issues.	22	the parties to deal with any differences under the
23	The second part:	23	Treaty. It's only with the terms of retainer that
24	"If so, what is the best understanding of Pakistan's	24	that's the case. Nor will the Neutral Expert even know
25	communication referred to in India's Objection?"	25	he or she is going to be paid until terms of retainer
	Page 237		Page 239
17:33 1	That's a historic communication in 2009 which	17:36 1	have been signed, and nor will he be protected by any
2	Ms Rees-Evans took you to.	2	immunities, for example. So these important issues need
3	The context of the Pakistani [Commissioner]'s letter	3	to be settled in order that there can be certainty that
4	in 2009 is very different, we say, to the situation	4	the Neutral Expert will be dealing with a dispute. They
5	here. His position at that point of time in 2009, in	5	are settled in the terms of the retainer.
6	that communication, was that the legality of the	6	The second part of this question posits whether the
7	diversion of the Jhelum, which was an issue in dispute, India's proposed diversion of the Jhelum in connection	7	Neutral Expert is already dealing with the difference
8 9	• •	8	earlier. Pakistan reflected carefully on these issues actually, before settling on its position that the terms
10	with Kishenganga, was a legal matter this was Pakistan's position it was a legal matter squarely	9 10	of retainer are the key point.
11	falling before the Court of Arbitration.	11	It certainly could be said that the Neutral Expert
12	By his letter to India's Commissioner, this letter	12	is dealing with some matters, at least, when he or she
13	that's featured in the question, Pakistan's Commissioner	13	is appointed, or is in communication with the parties,
13	informed India's Commissioner that if he felt strongly	14	or first meets with the parties; these are the options
15	to the contrary, if India's Commissioner felt it was	15	presented in the question. But the reason that Pakistan
16	a difference that should go to a Neutral Expert in	16	didn't settle on that date is that until the terms of
17	circumstances where Pakistan had not yet invoked Court	17	retainer are fixed, there is no certainty or any
18	proceedings, critically, unlike here then India's	18	obligation for that particular Neutral Expert to deal
19	Commissioner was free to make a request to a Neutral	19	with the substance of the difference.
20	Expert, who would then determine if the diversion of the	20	There are other equally arguable positions which
21	Jhelum should be dealt with by the Neutral Expert or by	21	actually would have helped strengthen Pakistan's
22	a Court.	22	position even further, in the sense that it could be
23	So the Pakistan Commissioner's letter was reminding	23	said that the Neutral Expert isn't even dealing with
24	India's Commissioner of that right that he had to invoke	24	a difference necessarily when the terms of retainer have
25	the Neutral Expert proceeding prior to any invocation by	25	been signed.
	r restriction of		
	Page 238		Page 240

17:38 1 For example, if the first job of the expert is to 2 decide whether a difference is a dispute, and therefore 3 not within his competence, under paragraph 7 of 4 Annexure F, he or she first has to decide that question. 5 That will take some time. And he or she may decide he 6 has no competence over that question, and that it's 7 a dispute. 17:41 1 An alternative interpretation, to the extent there 2 may be a distinction between the two dates, woul 3 the Neutral Expert proceeding commencing before 4 she starts dealing with a difference. The earliest 5 conceivable date of commencement is when the red a Neutral Expert is formally made by a Commiss 6 a Neutral Expert is formally made by a Commiss 7 the form required by paragraph 5(c) of Annex F.	d put re he or request for ioner in Prior ot
decide whether a difference is a dispute, and therefore not within his competence, under paragraph 7 of Annexure F, he or she first has to decide that question. That will take some time. And he or she may decide he has no competence over that question, and that it's  may be a distinction between the two dates, woul the Neutral Expert proceeding commencing before she starts dealing with a difference. The earliest conceivable date of commencement is when the re a Neutral Expert is formally made by a Commiss	d put re he or request for ioner in Prior ot
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4 Annexure F, he or she first has to decide that question. 5 That will take some time. And he or she may decide he 6 has no competence over that question, and that it's 6 a Neutral Expert is formally made by a Commiss	request for ioner in Prior ot
5 That will take some time. And he or she may decide he 6 has no competence over that question, and that it's 5 conceivable date of commencement is when the r 6 a Neutral Expert is formally made by a Commiss	ioner in Prior ot
6 has no competence over that question, and that it's 6 a Neutral Expert is formally made by a Commiss	ioner in Prior ot
	Prior ot
1 31 6 7	ot
8 If that is his decision, at that point he has not 8 to this point, the Neutral Expert proceeding has n	
9 started dealing with the underlying issue, the 9 commenced on any view, and it is, at most, an ide	a about
underlying differences, the underlying disagreement. So 10 how a difference might be dealt with.	
arguably, in that situation, even after signing the 11 But on either view, the present Court of Arbitra	ation
terms of retainer, the Neutral Expert still would not be 12 proceedings commenced and was instituted well	
dealing within the situation until he or she takes  13 Neutral Expert proceedings.	
competence, finds that this is a difference within his  14 I want to close my submission on Article IX by	J
15 or her remit. 15 taking you to the point I said I would revert to, where the said I would revert to, where the said I would revert to.	
16 But Pakistan hasn't adopted that position; it 16 is how India reads this provision.	
adopted a position based on the terms of retainer. It 17 Fundamentally, India's position is that there are	
did that to avoid parallel proceedings which may  18 only two routes to a Court of Arbitration: one is by	
otherwise arise in the event of a later date. And we 19 agreement within the Commission; and the secon	
think that our approach best accords with the object and 20 a Neutral Expert, where a Neutral Expert decides	
purpose of the Treaty: to facilitate timely and 21 is not for me; it's a dispute, and therefore the part	
22 effective settlement of disputes "in a cooperative 22 need to engage paragraph (3), paragraph (4),	
23 spirit". 23 paragraph (5), and then go to a Court of Arbitration	on
24 As a final observation on this question, we'd say 24 after a decision under paragraph 7 of Annex F".	
25 it's academic because the Court proceeding was 25 On India's view, they are the only two ways the	at
Page 241 Page 243	
17.20 1 South of the Court Thomas and the court the cour	
17:39 1 instituted in fact here more than six years before each 2 of the Court's alternative points at which the Neutral 2 India's objections, for a party unilaterally to go	<sup>/11</sup>
<ul> <li>Expert might have started dealing with any differences.</li> <li>None of the things that are mentioned in this question</li> <li>The effect of India's submission, we say, is</li> </ul>	
5 happened until, at the earliest, late 2022. So any 5 fundamentally to rewrite the text of Article IX of	of the
6 interpretation of the "being dealt with" formulation, 7 paragraph (6) would not operate so as to preclude 7 slides; they may not come out properly in the property in the pr	
8 proceedings which had been instituted in 2016.  8 We tried to make them work in the printouts, but	
9 The Court asked a related question on timing, 9 see what I am trying to achieve. We say the Inc.	
10 question 24. This is on my next slide (26).  10 position rewrites the Treaty and ignores key tex	
11 The Court is correct that Annexure F contains no 11 The first part that India ignores, of course, is	
12 provision as to when a Court of Arbitration proceeding 12 the request of either Commissioner", the require	
13 commences. Possibly this is because it does not need 13 that was inserted in order to avoid a deadlock. S	
to, because nothing hinges on when the proceeding  14 India's reading, that would disappear.	,, 011
15 commences; what's important is when the expert starts to  15 On India's submission also this is all in its	
deal with the difference. Nevertheless, there are two  16 explanatory note, effectively you don't have	
possible answers to this question.  17 competence because the Commission did not re	port under
18 The first is that the Neutral Expert proceeding 18 paragraph (3). That requires deletion of "at the	_
19 commences when he or she starts to deal with the 19 request of either Commissioner", especially wh	
20 difference. This is perhaps the answer that's most 20 read the next provision, paragraph (4). They say	
21 faithful to the text because Article IX provides no 21 because there was no report, paragraph (4) was	
22 reason to separate the two dates. As I've explained, 22 engaged.	
Pakistan's submission is that the Neutral Expert starts  23 But India's position ignores the words "or if	
24 dealing with a difference only when the terms of 24 [either government] comes to the conclusion that	at [the]
25 reference are completed. 25 report is being unduly delayed [by] the Commission	
Page 244	

17:44 1	That was the recorded position of Pakistan. India	17:47 1	obtain a Court of Arbitration.
2	ignores that provision. They would have this provision	2	Looking at the timing that's provided here, it seems
3	simply saying that either government may, following the	3	to me that it's very possible that both of those
4	report, invite the other to negotiations. But until	4	requests could arrive at the doorstep of the World Bank
5	there's a report, there can be no negotiations, on	5	at about the same time. It depends in part on what we
6	India's view.	6	mean by "undue delay" in Article IX(4). And my concern
7	Finally, and perhaps most egregiously of all,	7	is: it seems that the drafters of this must have
8	India's position ignores paragraphs (5)(b) and (5)(c) of	8	understood that there might be some need for
9	Article IX; most importantly, (5)(b), which is relevant	9	coordination or resolution of these two respective
10	here, because India denies that either party can make	10	dispute resolutions being instituted at about the same
11	a unilateral request to a Court of Arbitration, having	11	time.
12	been through (3), (4) and (5). So India would have	12	Do you have any this is more in the nature of
13	those words in paragraph (5) disappear, and have only	13	an observation, and maybe it's something that Sir Daniel
14	the Commission, on agreement, being able to refer	14	will address at another time.
15	a dispute to a Court, absent a decision by	15	MR FIETTA: Yes, this is
16	a Neutral Expert.	16	MR MINEAR: But it does occur to me, just in my thinking
17	Finally, even on paragraph (6) India is not	17	it originally seemed to me that it was quite unusual to
18	finished, because it would have paragraph (6) apply even	18	have parallel proceedings that in fact the Treaty is
19	after a Court has been instituted. They would	19	structured in a way that this could arise.
20	essentially add the words, "The provisions of Annex G	20	MR FIETTA: You raise a very important point, practically
21	shall not apply to any difference while it is being	21	a critical point. It is a point that we intend to
22	dealt with by a Neutral Expert". That's because India	22	address, and Sir Daniel will address it tomorrow,
23	says that you must "hold your hands", is the term they	23	I believe. So we will come to that before we finish our
24	use i.e. I think maybe "sit on your hands" is what	24	opening submissions. But thank you for the prompt.
25	they mean; that's how I read it immediately that	25	MR MINEAR: Thank you.
	Page 245		Page 247
17:45 1	a Request for a Neutral Expert has been submitted; that	17:48 1	THE CHAIRMAN: I won't let you go quite yet, because I have
2			
	you should defer to the Neutral Expert to make	2	a question that builds on the question by Mr Minear, and
3	a decision.	2 3	a question that builds on the question by Mr Minear, and of course can also be addressed tomorrow. And it's
4	a decision.  That would require the whole of Annexure [G] to be	3 4	of course can also be addressed tomorrow. And it's related, in the following way.
4 5	a decision.  That would require the whole of Annexure [G] to be suspended the moment that a difference starts to be	3	of course can also be addressed tomorrow. And it's related, in the following way.  It seems to me that some part of your argument about
4 5 6	a decision.  That would require the whole of Annexure [G] to be suspended the moment that a difference starts to be dealt with by a Neutral Expert. Again, that's patently	3 4 5 6	of course can also be addressed tomorrow. And it's related, in the following way.  It seems to me that some part of your argument about why India's approach to when it is we should regard
4 5 6 7	a decision.  That would require the whole of Annexure [G] to be suspended the moment that a difference starts to be dealt with by a Neutral Expert. Again, that's patently not what paragraph (6) says. It stops to apply once	3 4 5 6 7	of course can also be addressed tomorrow. And it's related, in the following way.  It seems to me that some part of your argument about why India's approach to when it is we should regard a Neutral Expert process as beginning has to do with
4 5 6 7 8	a decision.  That would require the whole of Annexure [G] to be suspended the moment that a difference starts to be dealt with by a Neutral Expert. Again, that's patently not what paragraph (6) says. It stops to apply once (3), (4) and (5) have done their work.	3 4 5 6 7 8	of course can also be addressed tomorrow. And it's related, in the following way.  It seems to me that some part of your argument about why India's approach to when it is we should regard a Neutral Expert process as beginning has to do with an effort to stop a Court of Arbitration from happening;
4 5 6 7 8 9	a decision.  That would require the whole of Annexure [G] to be suspended the moment that a difference starts to be dealt with by a Neutral Expert. Again, that's patently not what paragraph (6) says. It stops to apply once (3), (4) and (5) have done their work.  That's the end of my submission on Article IX,	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	of course can also be addressed tomorrow. And it's related, in the following way.  It seems to me that some part of your argument about why India's approach to when it is we should regard a Neutral Expert process as beginning has to do with an effort to stop a Court of Arbitration from happening; and if all it takes is an indication of an intent to
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	a decision.  That would require the whole of Annexure [G] to be suspended the moment that a difference starts to be dealt with by a Neutral Expert. Again, that's patently not what paragraph (6) says. It stops to apply once (3), (4) and (5) have done their work.  That's the end of my submission on Article IX, unless there are further questions. I note it is 5.45.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	of course can also be addressed tomorrow. And it's related, in the following way.  It seems to me that some part of your argument about why India's approach to when it is we should regard a Neutral Expert process as beginning has to do with an effort to stop a Court of Arbitration from happening; and if all it takes is an indication of an intent to appoint a Neutral Expert to suddenly put us in
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17:50 1 position of the retainer being the correct date is optimal for a sensible architecture, as opposed to the 2 3 earlier date that you indicated as a possibility, which 4 would be when the formal request is made. It doesn't, 5 on your account, change things in this instance; I fully 6 understand that. I'm just trying to think through architecture for future purposes, in the same way that 8 I think Mr Minear was. 9 MR FIETTA: Well, thank you for the question. It's another 10 important question, but albeit not for the facts of this 11 case. But I'm happy to address it. I think as I will 12 be speaking further tomorrow, or Sir Daniel will be 13 speaking as well tomorrow, I will address it tomorrow, 14 with your forbearance. I'm conscious it's nearly 15 6 o'clock already, so we're over time. 16 THE CHAIRMAN: That's fine. Let's do that. Mr Fietta, you 17 can answer that and any questions that we might have put 18 to you that you'd like to take up tomorrow. 19 So I think that does conclude the proceeding for 20 today. Again, I thank the delegation of Pakistan for 21 all the hard work you put into the presentations for 22 today. The Court is well aware this is not easy and 23 we're very grateful for the presentations you've made. 24 We will resume again tomorrow, I believe, at 9.30 in 25 the morning. And we will start back up, I take it, with Page 249 17:52 1 Mr Fietta, Sir Daniel -- both, neither, as you wish --2 and then we'll finish the first round tomorrow morning. 3 So with that, I wish you all a good evening; unless, 4 Mr Aslam, you have something you'd like to raise. 5 MR ASLAM: Thank you, Mr Chairman. 6 Some of the questions which come from the bench 7 speak not only to the legal theory but also how the 8 Commission works in practice. And so I think the Court 9 might benefit if the Commissioner were to explain the 10 internal workings of the Commission and how such things 11 flow from that. 12 So would you find that of assistance tomorrow? 13 THE CHAIRMAN: I think if you'd like to make a presentation 14 tomorrow morning -- I think we'd like to keep to the 15 finish by 11.00 time if we can, but within those 16 constraints. 17 MR ASLAM: Of course. This shouldn't take more than 18 five minutes or so. 19 THE CHAIRMAN: Very good. We welcome it. 20 MR ASLAM: Thank you very much. 21 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Okay, that's it. 22 (5.53 pm) (The hearing adjourned until 9.30 am the following day) 23 24 25 Page 250

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