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

12 May 2023

Professor Sean D. Murphy
Chairman

Sean D. Maryley

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 2 Hearing on Competence Friday, 12th May 2023

Before:

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

BETWEEN:

THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

-and-

THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Certified pursuant to paragraph 19 of Annexure G

Professor Sean D Murphy
On behalf of the Court of Arbitration

Transcript produced by Trevor McGowan Georgina Vaughn and Lisa Gulland

APPEARANCES

FOR THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

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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

ARBITRATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE IX AND ANNEXURE G OF THE INDUS WATERS TREATY 1960

Day 2 -- Hearing on Comptence THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN -v- THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA Friday, 12 May 2023

Opening submissions on behalf of
the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (continued)
By Mr Fietta KC1
By Sir Daniel Bethlehem KC

4	TI 1 1014 0000	00.25 1	
1	Thursday, 12 May 2023	09:35 1	going to be my factual element.
2	(9.31 am)	2	Legally, there is a second element to my response,
3	THE CHAIRMAN: Very good. I think we are reassembled.	3	which would provide a basis for the Court to adopt
4	So we are continuing the opening submissions of the	4	Article IX(5)(c) as the basis for its competence.
5	Government of Pakistan, and I believe this morning we	5	Now, Pakistan's position, its primary position, was
6	will have presentation initially by Mr Fietta. So, sir,	6	set out in its Request for Arbitration. And I'll quote
7	please proceed.	7	paragraph 14, which said that:
8	Opening submissions on behalf of	8	" Pakistan invited India to resolve the Disputes
9	the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (continued)	9	by agreement as provided for by Article IX(4) of the
10	MR FIETTA: Thank you. Good morning, members of the Court.	10	Treaty. Inter-governmental discussions failed, however,
11	Good morning, everybody.	11	to resolve the Disputes. Pakistan, therefore, has
12	I have three things I'd like to do, in no more than	12	exercised its right to proceed as contemplated by
13	30 minutes. The first one I'll do straightaway is, just	13	Article IX(5)(b) of the Treaty."
14	for the record, to point the Court to the exhibit: it's	14	So the factual element of my response is that, while
15	Exhibit P-139, which is the draft of the Treaty of 1959,	15	it is true that India attended the July 2016
16	subsequent to which the words "at the request of either	16	negotiations on a without-prejudice basis, the
17	Commissioner" were added into what became	17	contemporaneous evidence around the meeting itself
18	Article IX(2)(a). And the Court will remember that this	18	indicates that India's attendance was not without
19	was referenced by the Kishenganga Court at paragraph 479	19	prejudice specifically to whether the meetings were to
20	of its award.	20	be conducted under paragraph (4). Rather, India's
21	So that's for the record. I said I would point you	21	attendance was without prejudice to its position at that
22	to that.	22	time that the differences under discussion could not be
23	The second thing I want to do is answer one of the	23	taken to a Court of Arbitration because they were
24	questions that we kept over from yesterday; others we	24	technical issues which, on India's reading of the
25	will keep back to our closing. But the question that	25	Treaty, could not be referred to the Court as disputes.
	Page 1		Page 3
09:32 1	was raised a couple of times vesterday about Article IX	09:36 1	See, for example, the way in which the without-prejudice
09:32 1	was raised a couple of times yesterday about Article IX,	09:36 1	See, for example, the way in which the without-prejudice
2	paragraph (5)(c). I will try to address that question.	2	position is expressed both in the minutes in July 2016
2 3	paragraph (5)(c). I will try to address that question. And then the third thing I will do is complete my	2 3	position is expressed both in the minutes in July 2016 and a prior note verbale.
2 3 4	paragraph (5)(c). I will try to address that question. And then the third thing I will do is complete my submission of yesterday with reference to the fifth	2 3 4	position is expressed both in the minutes in July 2016 and a prior note verbale. So we'll go first to the minutes (P-31),
2 3 4 5	paragraph (5)(c). I will try to address that question. And then the third thing I will do is complete my submission of yesterday with reference to the fifth objection of India.	2 3 4 5	position is expressed both in the minutes in July 2016 and a prior note verbale. So we'll go first to the minutes (P-31), paragraph 2. The minutes record and these were
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09:38 1	Arbitration"	09:41 1	retrospectively that the July 2016 meetings were moored
2	Therefore, what India appeared to be saying at that	2	to paragraph 4 of Article IX. If the Court accepted
3	time was that its attendance at the negotiations that	3	this analysis of the facts, then, notwithstanding
4	had been proposed by Pakistan under paragraph (4) would	4	India's stated without-prejudice position at that time,
5	not prejudice India's ability to argue in any subsequent	5	the Court could still accept competence over the
6	Court proceeding that the differences between India and	6	disputes under Article IX(5)(b).
7	Pakistan did not constitute disputes under	7	But, coming to the second part of my response, the
8	Article IX(2)(b) and would thus not fall within the	8	Court could alternatively find competence over the
9	competence of a Court. On such an interpretation of	9	disputes under Article IX(5)(c).
10	India's without-prejudice position, as it existed at the	10	The first point here is to say that, notably, the
11	time of the July 2016 negotiations and prior to	11	requirements under the Treaty for the institution of
12	Pakistan's Request for Arbitration, the Court could	12	a Court of Arbitration under paragraph (c) are the same
13	still accept competence over the disputes under	13	as they are under paragraph (b), and Pakistan met those
14	Article IX(5)(b) of the Treaty.	14	requirements.
15	Indeed, this interpretation is further supported by	15	Most notably, if we look at paragraph 2 of
16	the fact that India's acceptance of Pakistan's	16	Annexure G, the requirements for the institution of
17	invitation to negotiations followed the exact scheme of	17	a Court of Arbitration under subparagraph (c) of IX(5)
18	Article IX(4).	18	are identical to those applicable to institution of
19	We can go back to the note verbale of 28 April 2016	19	a Court under subparagraph (b): namely, there is
20	(P-29). So we saw that this was an acceptance to	20	a request containing a statement setting forth the
21	an invitation under paragraph (4). If we go to the note	21	nature of the dispute or claim to be submitted to
22	verbale. At paragraph 2 there again, it's	22	arbitration, the nature of the relief sought and the
23	an acceptance, or they "agree with the offer of	23	names of the arbitrators appointed. That's under
24	negotiation". Then at paragraph 4, India says:	24	paragraph 2(b).
25	"The negotiations may be held between the	25	Then under paragraph 3, the date on which the
2.5	The negotiations may be need between the	23	Then under paragraph 5, the date on which the
	Page 5		Page 7
09:39 1	representatives of two Governments without involvement	09:43 1	request is received namely 19 August 2016 is still
2	of mediator"	09:43 1 2	the date to be deemed as the date of institution of
2 3	of mediator" Now, that's explicitly adopting an issue raised by	2 3	the date to be deemed as the date of institution of a proceeding, just as it was, as we submitted yesterday,
2 3 4	of mediator" Now, that's explicitly adopting an issue raised by paragraph (4): whether or not there would be a mediator	2 3 4	the date to be deemed as the date of institution of a proceeding, just as it was, as we submitted yesterday, under subparagraph (b).
2 3	of mediator" Now, that's explicitly adopting an issue raised by paragraph (4): whether or not there would be a mediator in attendance, or whether only representatives of the	2 3 4 5	the date to be deemed as the date of institution of a proceeding, just as it was, as we submitted yesterday, under subparagraph (b). Also, of course, Pakistan's arguments which I walked
2 3 4 5 6	of mediator" Now, that's explicitly adopting an issue raised by paragraph (4): whether or not there would be a mediator in attendance, or whether only representatives of the government. India addresses that point in its response	2 3 4 5 6	the date to be deemed as the date of institution of a proceeding, just as it was, as we submitted yesterday, under subparagraph (b). Also, of course, Pakistan's arguments which I walked through yesterday under paragraphs (2) and (3) in
2 3 4 5 6 7	of mediator" Now, that's explicitly adopting an issue raised by paragraph (4): whether or not there would be a mediator in attendance, or whether only representatives of the government. India addresses that point in its response ahead of the meeting. Again, this, we say, would	2 3 4 5 6 7	the date to be deemed as the date of institution of a proceeding, just as it was, as we submitted yesterday, under subparagraph (b). Also, of course, Pakistan's arguments which I walked through yesterday under paragraphs (2) and (3) in particular of Article IX would still apply equally to
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09:44 1	of the Treaty."	09:48 1	multiple occasions over a long period of time and
2	So that's clear. Pakistan's understanding of that	2	another round is unlikely to lead to any convergence."
3	meeting is clear, and it was communicated to India.	3	Paragraph 7:
4	That specific point was not denied.	4	"Pakistan reiterated its stance that the broad
5	However, if, as posited in the question, the	5	divergence even after various rounds of discussion is
6	July 2016 negotiations that followed were, contrary to	6	unlikely to be bridged in another meeting."
7	the primary submission of Pakistan, not in fact	7	And at paragraph 8, it emphasised:
8	paragraph (4) negotiations, then the circumstances as at	8	" the urgent importance of resolving all
9	the date of Pakistan's Request for Arbitration and the	9	outstanding disputes through referral to
10	institution of this Court would have been actually	10	an impartial forum as provided [by] the Treaty"
11	identical to the circumstances that existed in the	11	This can be read as Pakistan coming to the
12	Kishenganga case when that case was initiated. Namely,	12	conclusion that India was unduly delaying the
13	in that case Pakistan had invited India to engage in	13	negotiations for the purposes of Article IX(c), because
14	negotiations about the KHEP pursuant to paragraph (4),	14	after, as it said, "various rounds of discussion", it
15	but India had refused to enter into negotiations under	15	was becoming exasperated with India's conduct, including
16	paragraph (4) of the Treaty at all, and therefore that	16	India's long-standing delays and obfuscation. And the
17	proceeding in Kishenganga was based on subparagraph (c)	17	urgency of the situation which is important, and
18	of paragraph (5).	18	communicated there meant that even a short delay
19	If there were no paragraph (4) negotiations here,	19	could be critical. This made further delays in
20	based on India's position, then in effect India would	20	resolving the disputes particularly intolerable,
21	similarly have refused any negotiations at all, as it	21	therefore, to Pakistan by this juncture.
22	had before Kishenganga, and (5)(c) could apply.	22	In the scenario posited by the question, Pakistan's
23	There are four self-standing requirements or	23	conclusion by that time that India was unduly delaying
24	elements to the establishment of a Court under	24	the negotiations would be even stronger, because in that
25	paragraph (c). They are:	25	scenario the negotiations under paragraph (4) would not
	Page 9		Page 11
09:46 1	First, the making of a request the text is on the	09:49 1	even have commenced, nearly five months after Pakistan's
09:46 1 2	First, the making of a request the text is on the slide. First, there should be a request for the	09:49 1	even have commenced, nearly five months after Pakistan's initial invitation, by September or by August. In
	slide. First, there should be a request for the establishment of a Court. That was plainly done here.		initial invitation, by September or by August. In effect, as in Kishenganga, India would have refused to
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2 3 4 5	slide. First, there should be a request for the establishment of a Court. That was plainly done here. Second, the requesting party must have issued an invitation to enter into negotiations. As we've seen	2 3 4 5	initial invitation, by September or by August. In effect, as in Kishenganga, India would have refused to enter into negotiations, as I said. Thus, on the facts as I've described, the fourth
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09:50 1	it has competence to proceed on the basis of the facts	09:55 1	1
2	and the evidence on the record, albeit on a legal	2	11 0
3	approach under the Treaty that is,	3	3 1 3 , 2
4	paragraph (5)(c) that has not been presented in the	4	
5	RfA. This would be entirely legitimate.	5	•
6	That is our answer to that question. If there's any	6	
7	follow-up, I'm happy to take it at this point.	7	,
8	MR MINEAR: Mr Fietta, thank you for that very comprehensive	8	
9	discussion.	9	*
10	• • • •	10	<u> </u>
11	So my final submission relates to India's fifth	11	
12	objection. I won't be using any slides for this one,	12	•
13	and I will be brief.	13	
14	This was described, this objection, in Pakistan's	14	* * *
15	Response as an objection that the Court has been	15	
16	illegally constituted and is not competent to rule on	10	
17	its jurisdiction and competence. We have addressed	17	1 3
18	aspects of this objection already, of course.	18	• •
19	The first point to make is that India has	19	
20	manufactured its fifth objection out of its own	20	•
21	decisions and conduct. India has chosen not to appoint	21	*
22	its two arbitrators, and thus to use that as an argument	22	
23	that there has been no proper constitution in part of	23	
24 25	the Court, and it's done this despite repeated invitations to do so.	24 25	•
23	invitations to do so.	۷.	and must decide questions relating to its own
	Page 13		Page 15
09:53 1	India has, to date, chosen not to appear at any	09:56 1	competence, as we have explained. This inherent aspect
09.55 1	proceedings before this Court, and to forgo the multiple	2	
3	opportunities to provide written submissions. India has	3	competence-competence, was confirmed at paragraph 471 of
4	chosen to declare repeatedly that it does not accept the	4	the partial award in Kishenganga (PLA-3).
5	validity of the Court, which it describes as "illegal".	5	As multiple courts and tribunals in equivalent
6	As a matter of law, none of this is relevant to the	6	situations have observed, without the principle of
7	constitution of the Court or its competence. Competence	7	competence-competence, any form of third-party decision
8	and jurisdiction in international proceedings are	8	in international adjudication could be paralysed by
9	regulated by consent. In proceedings like this, under	9	a recalcitrant party which challenged jurisdiction and
10		10	
11	parties to binding dispute resolution, India's consent	11	
12		12	
13		13	
14	•	14	
15		15	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr Fietta. We have no
16		16	further questions for you.
17		17	Sir Daniel, the floor is yours whenever you're
18	cannot undo that consent simply because it does not like	18	ready.
19	the fact that Pakistan has referred the present disputes	19	SIR DANIEL: Mr Chairman, members of the Court, yesterday we
20	to a Court of Arbitration; just as, for example, the	20	thought we might be ahead of ourselves; now we find that
21	People's Republic of China could not undo the consent it	21	
22	had given, through its signature and ratification of	22	
23		23	-
24	•	24	
25	Unfortunately, there is a growing number of examples	25	principally on the written questions that we've not yet
	Page 14		Page 16

09:58 1			
07.50 1	addressed, or fully addressed, and I propose to do so	10:01 1	[the] Treaty" qualifies the Court's competence to
2		2	decide, there are a number of provisions that will be
3		3	relevant.
4		4	Most of all, a sufficiency of arbitrators and
5		5	umpires must have been properly appointed; at least
6	•	6	presumptively properly appointed. Pursuant to
7		7	paragraph 11 of Annexure G, before the Court will be
8	_	8	competent to transact business, there must be at least
9		9	three umpires and two of the arbitrators present. So of
10	-	10	course a truncated Court, for example composed of only
11	•	11	four members, would not be competent either to transact
12		12	business or to determine its own competence.
13		13	But fundamentally, the Court is expressly imbued
14		14	with a compétence de la compétence authority under
15	•	15	paragraph 16 of Annexure G.
16		16	I also note that this compétence de la compétence
17		17	principle is a long-standing and very well settled
18	_	18	principle of international law. I give you just one
19		19	example, and I don't take you to any text but just cite
20		20	it for the record: the International Court of Justice in
21		21	the Nottebohm preliminary objections judgment of
22	* *	22	18 November 1953, which was almost contemporaneous with
23		23	the conclusion of the Treaty a few years later, so it
24	-	24	would have perhaps been in the mind of the legal
25		25	drafters.
23	no	20	G.M.101
	Page 17		Page 19
09:59 1	So I come first to questions that raise issues of	10:02 1	The Court there, referencing back to the Alabama
2	· · ·	2	Claims arbitration that ended in 1872, [described] the
3	point on the record, but in true Julie Andrews style,	3	compétence de la compétence provision as:
4	I'm aging to start at the years beginning yeshigh is		
		4	" a rule consistently accepted by general
5	a very good place to start.	4 5	" a rule consistently accepted by general international law"
6	a very good place to start. By question 1, the Court asks who is competent under	4 5 6	" a rule consistently accepted by general international law" And the citation there is PLA-24 at page 12.
6 7	a very good place to start. By question 1, the Court asks who is competent under the Treaty to determine, respectively, the competence of	4 5 6 7	" a rule consistently accepted by general international law" And the citation there is PLA-24 at page 12. So paragraph 16 of Annexure G is simply a Treaty
6 7 8	a very good place to start. By question 1, the Court asks who is competent under the Treaty to determine, respectively, the competence of the Court and the competence of the Neutral Expert.	4 5 6 7 8	" a rule consistently accepted by general international law" And the citation there is PLA-24 at page 12. So paragraph 16 of Annexure G is simply a Treaty iteration of a wider and very robust principle of
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10:04 1	yesterday, in which I expressed the importance, at least	10:07 1	to which a Court of Arbitration cannot get if it is
2	from Pakistan's perspective, that attaches to a full and	2	properly seised of a dispute.
3	complete reasoning from the Court in your decision on	3	And this is important when we come to the issue of
4	competence to come.	4	the competence of the Neutral Expert, where the legal
5	In the context of Court of Arbitration proceedings	5	framework and the issues are very different.
6	that a party to the Treaty may claim are tainted by	6	The competence of a Neutral Expert under the Treaty,
7	fundamental illegality, there may also be other	7	as we know well, is tightly constrained. He or she can
8	backstops. And I'm not going to speculate on the	8	putatively only address the 23 questions itemised in
9	hypothetical about all the other backstops that there	9	paragraph 1 of Annexure F. These do not encompass the
10	may be, but I will address one.	10	Treaty as a whole. A Neutral Expert is not competent,
11	If the parties to the Treaty cannot themselves	11	for example, to render an interpretation of Article IX.
12	agree, the Bank which is a party to the Treaty in its	12	Those issues do not come within the scope of Part 1 of
13	own right, in respect of Annexures F and G is	13	Annexure F.
14	competent to request advisory opinions of the	14	There is no compétence de la compétence provision in
15	International Court of Justice pursuant to Article VIII	15	Annexure F which is akin to paragraph 16 of Annexure G.
16	of the Bank's specialised agency agreement with the	16	That must be through design by a controlling mind,
17	United Nations. So if there were to be a concern about	17	because these issues were addressed in tandem. The
18	ultimate legality, if you like, the Bank could no doubt	18	Treaty does not, therefore, presumptively accord
19	be prevailed upon, including by the Court, to request	19	a Neutral Expert competence to determine his or her own
20	an advisory opinion on the matter.	20	competence, save only in one respect, we would say. And
21	This possibility was indeed mooted by the Bank	21	this arises under paragraph 7 of Annexure F read
22	itself at some point during the pause. Pakistan engaged	22	together with Article IX(2)(b).
23	with the Bank, and was ready and willing to entertain	23	I don't propose to take you to those provisions just
24	an advisory opinion request. We understand that India	24	at the moment, but I will talk you to them a little bit
25	strenuously objected.	25	later and walk you through those provisions. So my
	Page 21		Page 23
10:05 1	I should say very clearly and affirmatively for the	10:08 1	purpose here is just to make the broader point.
	I should say very clearly and affirmatively for the record that we don't urge you to go to the Bank and try	10:08 1	purpose here is just to make the broader point. These provisions, paragraph 7 of Annexure F and
2	record that we don't urge you to go to the Bank and try	10:08 1 2 3	These provisions, paragraph 7 of Annexure F and
	record that we don't urge you to go to the Bank and try and prevail upon the Bank to request an advisory	2	These provisions, paragraph 7 of Annexure F and Article IX(2)(b), contemplate a preliminary procedure by
2 3	record that we don't urge you to go to the Bank and try	2 3	These provisions, paragraph 7 of Annexure F and
2 3 4	record that we don't urge you to go to the Bank and try and prevail upon the Bank to request an advisory opinion. We don't think that that is necessary. But	2 3 4	These provisions, paragraph 7 of Annexure F and Article IX(2)(b), contemplate a preliminary procedure by a Neutral Expert to decide whether a matter
2 3 4 5	record that we don't urge you to go to the Bank and try and prevail upon the Bank to request an advisory opinion. We don't think that that is necessary. But I am trying to put my arms around the "Who guards the	2 3 4 5	These provisions, paragraph 7 of Annexure F and Article IX(2)(b), contemplate a preliminary procedure by a Neutral Expert to decide whether a matter characterised as a difference falls within Part 1 of
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10:10 1	Of which the Court is the backstop. And I will come	10:13 1	undertake a compétence de la compétence enquiry. But,
10.10 1	back to this point in more detail.	2	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, that's the "Who
3	I also note, Mr Chairman and members of the Court,	3	guards the guards?" question, which I've already
4	that in Pakistan's view, this Court you are	4	addressed, and I don't propose to say anything more
5	competent to address the validity of the appointment of	5	about it.
6	this Neutral Expert, and his purported seisin by India	6	So I then come to question 3, which I can also,
7	pursuant to India's Neutral Expert Request. The matter	7	I think, deal with quite quickly. By this question the
			Court enquires whether the non-appearance of a party to
8	need not and, we say, should not be referred back	8	
9	to the Commission to work its way back through the	9	proceedings can deprive the Court, or indeed the Neutral
10	Article IX paragraphs (3) to (5) process.	10	Expert, of competence. Mr Fietta has, just a few
11	The legal basis of this Court's competence to	11	moments ago, sort of already addressed this again.
12	address the issue is that the issue of the Neutral	12	I just want to wrap this up in the context of Treaty
13	Expert's competence is an ancillary or incidental	13	interpretation, rather than only India's objection.
14	question to the task with which you are faced. In other	14	The short answer to the question of non-appearance
15	words, it is a question the resolution of which is	15	is that non-appearance cannot deprive the Court, or
16	necessary for purposes of the determination of the	16	indeed the Neutral Expert, of competence to proceed.
17	question of which you are seised pursuant to Pakistan's	17	And there is a clear and robust jurisprudential thread
18	Request for Arbitration.	18	that affirms the principle that the non-appearance of
19	Just to elaborate upon that briefly, there is	19	a party to proceedings cannot prevent the adjudicative
20	a binary dimension to the question of your competence,	20	body from exercising its powers.
21	because your competence is linked inextricably to	21	I only cite to you one case that is on the record,
22	an assessment of whether the Neutral Expert was seised	22	which is the Nicaragua judgment of the International
23	first in time. So you have to get to that issue. So	23	Court of Justice, which is at PLA-18, at paragraphs 27
24	the determination of the Neutral Expert's appointment is	24	to 28. That's on the record.
25	ancillary to the competence enquiry with which you are	25	There are lots of other cases that are not on the
	Page 25		Page 27
10:11 1	faced.	10:14 1	record. We consider that, in line with well settled
10:11 1 2	faced. I should say, Mr Chairman and members of the Court,	10:14 1	record. We consider that, in line with well settled international practice, you can take judicial notice of
			·
2	I should say, Mr Chairman and members of the Court,	2	international practice, you can take judicial notice of
2 3	I should say, Mr Chairman and members of the Court, that there is jurisprudence in support. I don't propose	2 3	international practice, you can take judicial notice of them, so I mention just two. There is China's
2 3 4	I should say, Mr Chairman and members of the Court, that there is jurisprudence in support. I don't propose to get to it now. If it's an issue that you would like	2 3 4	international practice, you can take judicial notice of them, so I mention just two. There is China's non-appearance in the ad hoc UNCLOS law of the sea
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10:16 1	" shall be competent to transact business	10:19 1	been instituted. We know that, pursuant to paragraph 3
2	when all the three umpires and at least two [of the]	2	of Annexure G, this is the date on which the Request for
3	arbitrators are present."	3	Arbitration is transmitted to the other party:
4	This is the situation that we face at present. It's	4	paragraph 3 says that. So for us, for you, we know that
5	expressly contemplated in the Treaty. There is no issue	5	it is 19 August 2016.
6	of the non-appearance of the two arbitrators whom India	6	Now, there is no corresponding clarity about when
7	may have appointed.	7	the Neutral Expert proceedings are deemed to have been
8	Then there's paragraph 23 of Annexure G, which	8	commenced. Mr Fietta touched upon this issue yesterday
9	provides that an award signed by four or more members of	9	in his submissions on Article IX(6), but there is more
10	the Court shall be an award of the Court.	10	to be said on the point; in particular in the light,
11	So there is clearly an express contemplation in the	11	Mr Chairman, of your concluding question yesterday to
12	Treaty itself of non-appearance.	12	Mr Fietta about whether the fixing of the
13	Now, with apologies for that rapid run through	13	Neutral Expert's terms of retainer is the right point of
14	questions 1 to 3, I'm going to come on to question 23	14	crystallisation at the start of the Neutral Expert
15	and its related impact on a number of other questions.	15	process. And this is also an issue that is raised by
16	And this is a question which is particularly important.	16	question 28. So questions 23 and 28 come together here.
17	I think Ms Rees-Evans yesterday anticipated that I would	17	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, before I go on
18	get to it; I am now going to get to it. It is quite	18	to, as it were, sort of lift the veil on our thinking
19	a detailed and intricate series of issues that I'd like	19	and you'll recall that our thinking says: terms of
20	to put before you.	20	retainer is the point of crystallisation. Before I go
21	So question 23 observes that the Kishenganga Court	21	on to explain why we got to where we got to, let me just
22	did not address the consequences of a party requesting	22	say again for the record and I think that this is
23	the appointment of a Neutral Expert either before or	23	a point that I've hinted at in the first meeting, in my
24	after arbitration proceedings have been instituted, and	24	opening submissions yesterday and so on we accept
25	then you enquire of us whether the Treaty addresses,	25	unreservedly that there are some very, very difficult
23	then you enquire of us whether the Treaty addresses,	23	unlesservedry that there are some very, very difficult
	Page 29		Page 31
10:17 1	expressly or by implication, how a Court should proceed	10:20 1	questions of interpretation here, and that the Treaty is
2	when a Neutral Expert has also been appointed. So this		
		2	not always a model of clarity on some of these points.
3	is the question, question 23, which goes to the heart of	3	At the end of the day, a conclusion has to be reached.
4	is the question, question 23, which goes to the heart of the matter with which you are engaged.	3 4	At the end of the day, a conclusion has to be reached. And I want to take you through the thinking that led us
4 5	is the question, question 23, which goes to the heart of the matter with which you are engaged. Mr Chairman, members of the Court, before I respond	3 4 5	At the end of the day, a conclusion has to be reached. And I want to take you through the thinking that led us to the point of the retainer, the fixing of the terms of
4 5 6	is the question, question 23, which goes to the heart of the matter with which you are engaged. Mr Chairman, members of the Court, before I respond to the question directly, I would like to clear away	3 4 5 6	At the end of the day, a conclusion has to be reached. And I want to take you through the thinking that led us to the point of the retainer, the fixing of the terms of retainer conclusion.
4 5 6 7	is the question, question 23, which goes to the heart of the matter with which you are engaged. Mr Chairman, members of the Court, before I respond to the question directly, I would like to clear away a number of, I think, if not uncontroversial points but	3 4 5 6 7	At the end of the day, a conclusion has to be reached. And I want to take you through the thinking that led us to the point of the retainer, the fixing of the terms of retainer conclusion. So there are a number of possible points at which it
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10:22 1	to request and the actual request.	10:25 1	it has to be given an impact, and it has to mean
2	There is also in the Treaty the issue of default	2	something other than the date of appointment.
3	mechanisms for the appointment of a Neutral Expert under	3	So this leaves two other possibilities for the date
4	paragraph (4). And both of these aspects the default	4	of crystallisation of the start of the Neutral Expert
5	mechanisms and when exactly the request for a Neutral	5	process: one is the date on which the Neutral Expert's
6	Expert appointment is made have the potential to	6	terms of retainer are fixed, and the other is the date
7	introduce dispute into the process of when the	7	on which the Neutral Expert may properly be said to be
8	proceedings commenced, unlike under paragraph 3 of	8	"dealing with" a difference for purposes of
9	Annexure G.	9	Article IX(6).
10	It is no doubt for this reason that Annexure F	10	Under the scheme of Annexure F, it is reasonable
11	contains no equivalent deemed date of institution	11	very reasonable, we say to proceed on the basis that
12	principle akin to that which is found in paragraph 3 of	12	the fixing of a Neutral Expert's terms of retainer will
13	Annexure G. It cannot be that this was just overlooked,	13	usually, almost invariably, take place in close temporal
14	because it's there in Annexure G but it's not there in	14	proximity to the date on which the Neutral Expert is
15	Annexure F. So it cannot be, we say, under the Treaty,	15	appointed. But for the intervention of a malfunctioning
16	the date of the request.	16	event, such as the pause, but for the intervention of
17	So a second possibility for the commencement date	17	a malfunctioning event, that temporal proximity will
18	for the Neutral Expert process might be said to be the	18	normally be the case.
19	date on which the Neutral Expert is actually appointed.	19	Both for this reason and for the reason that while
20	I say candidly to you: this has some attractions,	20	the fixing of terms of retainer will invariably take
21	because the date of actual appointment will invariably	21	place on a date certain, whereas the point at which the
22	be on a date certain: we will know when the Neutral	22	Neutral Expert begins to deal with a difference may not
23	Expert is appointed.	23	be quite so clear, Pakistan settled on the view that the
24	But it stumbles, potentially at least and I'm, as	24	point at which the start of a Neutral Expert process
25	it were, sort of revealing for you the way the sausage	25	crystallises is the date on which the Neutral Expert's
			erystamises is the time on which the return Emperes
	Page 33		Page 35
10:23 1	is made, the way that we got to our different	10:27 1	terms of retainer are fixed.
10:23 1	is made, the way that we got to our different conclusion so it stumbles, potentially, in the face	10:27 1	terms of retainer are fixed. There's lots of room for debate about that, and we
2	conclusion so it stumbles, potentially, in the face	2	There's lots of room for debate about that, and we
2 3	conclusion so it stumbles, potentially, in the face of the express terms of Article IX(6), because	2 3	There's lots of room for debate about that, and we consider that there is legitimate debate. But what
2 3 4	conclusion so it stumbles, potentially, in the face of the express terms of Article IX(6), because Article IX(6) says explicitly that the Neutral Expert's	2 3 4	There's lots of room for debate about that, and we consider that there is legitimate debate. But what I wanted to illuminate for you is the, we hope, very
2 3 4 5	conclusion so it stumbles, potentially, in the face of the express terms of Article IX(6), because Article IX(6) says explicitly that the Neutral Expert's dispositive decision-making authority only operates from	2 3 4 5	There's lots of room for debate about that, and we consider that there is legitimate debate. But what I wanted to illuminate for you is the, we hope, very carefully and bona fide and genuinely reasoned-out
2 3 4 5 6	conclusion so it stumbles, potentially, in the face of the express terms of Article IX(6), because Article IX(6) says explicitly that the Neutral Expert's dispositive decision-making authority only operates from the point at which a difference "is being dealt with" by	2 3 4	There's lots of room for debate about that, and we consider that there is legitimate debate. But what I wanted to illuminate for you is the, we hope, very carefully and bona fide and genuinely reasoned-out process to arrive at terms of retainer, rather than any
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10:28	give you later today. I'm going to invite you to just	10:31 1	we are faced now and there is a concordance of
	2 continue.	2	issues, then the question may very well arise as it
	3 SIR DANIEL: Thank you very much. And I should say, we	3	does in this case about whether the Bank acted
	4 would welcome questions on this, because we would like	4	properly in appointing the Neutral Expert, and did so in
	to come to a conclusion that it's a kind of "eat-safe	5	a manner that is consistent with the Treaty. So there
	6 sausage", rather than something that's got bits of	6	may be questions going to the Bank's responsibility and
	7 plastic in it or whatever.	7	competence under paragraph 4 of Annexure F.
	8 I never know how these remarks come out on the	8	Now, against the background of these preliminary
	9 transcript!	9	observations, I turn to question 23 more directly. How
1	0 I then come to the third of my preliminary	10	should a Court proceed when a Neutral Expert has also
1	observations. And it is that, in contemplation of your	11	been appointed? And there of course are two scenarios
1	2 question 23 about how a Court should proceed when	12	in contemplation, the first being that the Neutral
1	a Neutral Expert has been appointed, there are two	13	Expert is appointed before the Court proceedings; in
1	4 points of threshold enquiry that arise. The first is:	14	other words, the Neutral Expert is first in time, which
1	are the parties in agreement that there should be two	15	is not the case here. The second, which is the case
1	6 parallel procedures? Because the parties can agree on	16	here, is that the Neutral Expert is appointed after the
1	anything. And: do the questions of which the Court and	17	Court proceedings have been instituted.
1	8 the Neutral Expert are purportedly seised overlap	18	So let me address first the Neutral Expert first in
1	9 exactly, or do they cover different ground?	19	time scenario; in other words, the hypothesis or the
2	O As I've just suggested, under the terms of the	20	hypothetical scenario that is not in play here.
2	1 Treaty, party agreement trumps everything, and this is	21	In this scenario, the Treaty does have something to
2	often expressed through the language of "unless the	22	say. Mr Minear, to some extent this is edging towards
2	3 parties otherwise agree". And in this respect, just to	23	your observation yesterday. Article IX(6) addresses the
2	4 tick off the box, I draw your attention to the	24	situation in which a Neutral Expert is dealing with
2	5 chaussette, the rider of Article IX(2), which addresses	25	a difference before a Court is seised of a dispute.
	Page 37		Page 39
10:29	this explicitly. But even in the absence of express	10:33 1	Mr Fietta has addressed the interpretation and
	this explicitly. But even in the absence of express language about parties' agreement, this principle of	10:33 1	Mr Fietta has addressed the interpretation and application of Article IX(6) in such circumstances, and
	language about parties' agreement, this principle of	10:33 1 2 3	application of Article IX(6) in such circumstances, and
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	 language about parties' agreement, this principle of party agreement is implicit. So that's the first question: is there agreement 	2	application of Article IX(6) in such circumstances, and I would also, for the record, like to refer you to paragraphs 162 to 177 and also to paragraphs 183 to 191
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10:34 1	is the situation of system malfunction that I described	10:37 1	invalid, it has also resolved and here on the
2	yesterday. We are therefore, we contend, in the realm	2	record it has resolved to cure that invalidity
3	of good faith interpretation, having regard to the wider	3	through a forum prorogatum approach. And the forum
4	Treaty context and the object and purpose of the Treaty,	4	prorogatum approach is an approach which, as a matter of
5	rather than placing heavy reliance on the ordinary	5	principle, cures invalidity or lack of competence or
6	meaning of the terms. On this scenario, there are no	6	jurisdiction by participation in the process. But our
7	express terms to be given an ordinary meaning.	7	forum prorogatum approach of participation remains
8	This said, there are though, we would say,	8	subject to a caveat, which I will come on to
9	principles that may assist in addressing these	9	momentarily.
10	circumstances.	10	So that's our answer to question 36: the source of
11	First, the Neutral Expert, assuming that he or she	11	the Neutral Expert's competence to proceed, from
12	is sensitive to and informed about these issues, might,	12	Pakistan's perspective, will be Pakistan's participation
13	through their Annexure F, paragraph 7 competence	13	in the Neutral Expert process, which cures the
14	process, relinquish any overlapping issues to the Court.	14	invalidity and the impropriety of the way in which the
15	I note though, in line with what I said in response to	15	process began.
16	question 1, that a Neutral Expert is not competent to	16	So this said, I come to our caveat. And here, in
17	determine his or her own competence, as this doesn't	17	a moment, I am going to ask you to turn up the Treaty,
18	come within the scope of Part 1 of Annexure F.	18	if I may. And the caveat is that Pakistan's
19	The Court though is and would be fully competent to	19	participation in the Neutral Expert process is subject
20	address the validity of the later-in-time purported	20	to the controlling principle that this participation
21	seisin of the Neutral Expert. And this is a view that	21	cannot deprive the Court of competence to address
22	Pakistan has consistently held, and indeed articulated,	22	systemic or other questions that do not, and cannot on
23	from the very early days of the pause.	23	any reading, come within the competence of the Neutral
24	In the first meeting, I in fact took you to some of	24	Expert under Part 1 of Annexure F.
25	that correspondence in which Pakistan urged the Bank to	25	Pakistan accordingly maintains a residual
	Page 41		Page 43
10:36 1	empanel the Court and appoint the Neutral Expert because	10:39 1	reservation on one important issue, the procedural
10:36 1	empanel the Court and appoint the Neutral Expert because it wanted the pause lifted; it was causing irreparable	10:39 1	reservation on one important issue, the procedural aspects of which are straightforward and I will come on
10:36 1 2 3	empanel the Court and appoint the Neutral Expert because it wanted the pause lifted; it was causing irreparable damage. And Pakistan observed in the correspondence to	10:39 1 2 3	aspects of which are straightforward and I will come on
2	it wanted the pause lifted; it was causing irreparable	2 3	aspects of which are straightforward and I will come on to explain. But on the headline issue of question 28,
2 3	it wanted the pause lifted; it was causing irreparable damage. And Pakistan observed in the correspondence to	2	aspects of which are straightforward and I will come on
2 3 4	it wanted the pause lifted; it was causing irreparable damage. And Pakistan observed in the correspondence to the Bank that the Court would then be empowered to	2 3 4	aspects of which are straightforward and I will come on to explain. But on the headline issue of question 28, Pakistan has moved a long way towards relinquishing its reserved issues and its objection to the validity of the
2 3 4 5	it wanted the pause lifted; it was causing irreparable damage. And Pakistan observed in the correspondence to the Bank that the Court would then be empowered to address the validity of the purported seisin of the	2 3 4 5	aspects of which are straightforward and I will come on to explain. But on the headline issue of question 28, Pakistan has moved a long way towards relinquishing its
2 3 4 5 6	it wanted the pause lifted; it was causing irreparable damage. And Pakistan observed in the correspondence to the Bank that the Court would then be empowered to address the validity of the purported seisin of the Neutral Expert.	2 3 4 5 6	aspects of which are straightforward and I will come on to explain. But on the headline issue of question 28, Pakistan has moved a long way towards relinquishing its reserved issues and its objection to the validity of the Neutral Expert's appointment and his competence, and
2 3 4 5 6 7	it wanted the pause lifted; it was causing irreparable damage. And Pakistan observed in the correspondence to the Bank that the Court would then be empowered to address the validity of the purported seisin of the Neutral Expert. So there is an element of pristine consistency, in	2 3 4 5 6 7	aspects of which are straightforward and I will come on to explain. But on the headline issue of question 28, Pakistan has moved a long way towards relinquishing its reserved issues and its objection to the validity of the Neutral Expert's appointment and his competence, and will participate fully in the Neutral Expert process
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10:40 1	or if a Neutral Expert, in accordance with the	10:43 1	We hope and expect that the Neutral Expert will make
2	provisions of Paragraph 7 of Annexure F"	2	a robust and clear assessment when it comes to his
3	And those are the key words for these purposes, "in	3	paragraph 7 process. And I believe we don't yet have
4	accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 7 of	4	the supplemental rules of procedure and the procedural
5	Annexure F".	5	orders, but we believe that the Neutral Expert is firmly
6	" if a Neutral Expert has informed the	6	committed to that paragraph 7 competence process: it's
7	Commission that, in his opinion, the difference, or	7	quite clear from everything that has gone to this point,
8	a part thereof, should be treated as a dispute, then	8	and you will see a lot of that discussion in the
9	a dispute will be deemed to have arisen which shall be		•
	*	9	transcript of the proceedings. So we hope and expect that the Neutral Expert will
10	settled in accordance with the provisions of	10 11	make a robust and clear assessment, when it comes to
11	Paragraphs (3), (4) and (5)"	12	
12	I note here simply the invocation of the provision		this paragraph 7 process, that he has no competence to
13	of paragraph 7 of Annexure F., and it is to that that	13	address questions of systemic treaty interpretation; and
14	I would now like to take you. And I think that you will	14	that questions of this nature, that are engaged by
15	find on page 208 of your document, the top corner.	15	India's Neutral Expert request, are in fact disputes or
16	Paragraph 7 provides and, Mr Chairman, I am	16	should be deemed to be disputes.
17	inviting you to look at the first few words:	17	If he does so as we hope he will do, and as we
18	"Should the Commission be unable to agree"	18	consider that he should do this will immediately
19	Now, Mr Chairman, I pause here because a moment ago	19	differentiate his process from the process of the
20	I referenced your question to Mr Fietta yesterday, where	20	Baglihar Neutral Expert, who, at the beginning of his
21	you drew attention to the kind of apparent discordance	21	determination, set out provisions of law and provisions
22	between the formulation of $IX(2)(a)$ and $IX(2)(b)$.	22	of Treaty interpretation and essentially purported to be
23	IX(2)(a) referred to the disagreement within the	23	a legal adjudicatory body.
24	Commission or the Commissioners. And you said: why	24	In the event that the Neutral Expert does not do so,
25	doesn't IX(2)(b) open with the same words? It doesn't	25	however, Pakistan reserves its right to challenge his
	Page 45		Page 47
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10:42 1	open with the same words, but IX(2)(b) has an express	10:45 1	competence to proceed. And this is our residual
10:42 1	open with the same words, but IX(2)(b) has an express reference to paragraph 7, and paragraph 7 says	10:45 1 2	competence to proceed. And this is our residual reserved issue. This reservation of position is rooted
	reference to paragraph 7, and paragraph 7 says		
2		2	reserved issue. This reservation of position is rooted
2 3	reference to paragraph 7, and paragraph 7 says explicitly: "Should the Commission be unable to agree".	2 3	reserved issue. This reservation of position is rooted in the express terms of paragraph 13 of Annexure F. And
2 3 4	reference to paragraph 7, and paragraph 7 says explicitly: "Should the Commission be unable to agree". So maybe that's an answer to your drafting question: it	2 3 4	reserved issue. This reservation of position is rooted in the express terms of paragraph 13 of Annexure F. And let me take you to this provision and, for good measure,
2 3 4 5	reference to paragraph 7, and paragraph 7 says explicitly: "Should the Commission be unable to agree". So maybe that's an answer to your drafting question: it may have been an infelicity in drafting, but the	2 3 4 5	reserved issue. This reservation of position is rooted in the express terms of paragraph 13 of Annexure F. And let me take you to this provision and, for good measure, alongside it to paragraph 11 of Annexure F. And I don't
2 3 4 5 6	reference to paragraph 7, and paragraph 7 says explicitly: "Should the Commission be unable to agree". So maybe that's an answer to your drafting question: it may have been an infelicity in drafting, but the intention is abundantly clear, we would say.	2 3 4 5 6	reserved issue. This reservation of position is rooted in the express terms of paragraph 13 of Annexure F. And let me take you to this provision and, for good measure, alongside it to paragraph 11 of Annexure F. And I don't think that we've looked at these provisions before, so
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10:46 1	again, if I may just pause here to highlight that this	10:49 1	So I'm turning now to your way-forward questions:
2	is where we're seeing this rather complex variable	2	questions 26, 31, 32 and 35. I propose to take them
3	geometry of the interaction of all of the provisions.	3	together, to give a composite response, as they address
4	So paragraph 13, which is immensely interesting	4	different aspects of the same issue. And, Mr Minear,
5	quite apart from its practical consequences about how	5	saving the best for last, I'm going to come to your
6	the Treaty works. And it says as follows:	6	question at the end of all of this, to try and wrap
7	"Without prejudice to the finality of the Neutral	7	things up neatly.
8	Expert's decision"	8	Question 26 asks whether the Treaty or principles of
9	So it's undoing paragraph 11: without prejudice to	9	international law impose any duty upon the Neutral
10	paragraph 11.	10	Expert and the Court to cooperate.
11	" if any question which is not within the	11	Question 32 enquires about the possibility of
12	competence of a Neutral Expert should arise out of his	12	a number of Neutral Experts, seriatim, each answering
13	decision, that question shall, if it cannot be resolved	13	individual plant design questions in separate silos; and
14	by agreement, be settled in accordance with the	14	it further asks whether design criteria questions are
15	provisions of Article IX(3) (4) and (5)."	15	best left to a Neutral Expert rather than to a Court.
16	So any question of competence that arises out of	16	Question 31, referring to Pakistan's Statement on
17	a Neutral Expert's decision is ultimately one to be	17	Coordination, asks: what kind of systemic guidance can
18	addressed by the Court. That's what paragraph 13 says.	18	the Court provide? And you reference paragraphs 25 to
19	It's a long-stop provision that essentially provides	19	31 of our Coordination Statement.
20	that disputes about a Neutral Expert's competence are	20	Then finally, in a rather long and very important
21	ultimately a matter for the Court.	21	question 35 you ask: in the event that the Court
22	I add that Pakistan considers that paragraph 13	22	concludes that it is properly established and competent
23	applies also to procedural decisions of the Neutral	23	to address all of the matters addressed in Pakistan's
24	Expert, as the language is not qualified by reference to	24	Request for Arbitration, what are the options for the
25	the Neutral Expert's final decision. And I note in	25	Court with respect to the next phase? And you set down
	Page 49		Page 51
10:48 1	support of this that paragraph 7, which is the Neutral	10:51 1	three options and then you invite a response: tell us
10:48 1 2	support of this that paragraph 7, which is the Neutral Expert's preliminary competence procedure, clearly	10:51 1 2	three options and then you invite a response: tell us about the rest of the universe. I'm going to refrain
2	Expert's preliminary competence procedure, clearly characterises the outcome of that preliminary competence procedure as a "decision" of the Neutral Expert.	2	about the rest of the universe. I'm going to refrain
2 3	Expert's preliminary competence procedure, clearly characterises the outcome of that preliminary competence	2 3	about the rest of the universe. I'm going to refrain from telling you about what we think of the rest of the
2 3 4	Expert's preliminary competence procedure, clearly characterises the outcome of that preliminary competence procedure as a "decision" of the Neutral Expert. For the avoidance of doubt and for completeness, I should say that we have put all of these issues	2 3 4	about the rest of the universe. I'm going to refrain from telling you about what we think of the rest of the universe, but I would like to engage with that question.
2 3 4 5	Expert's preliminary competence procedure, clearly characterises the outcome of that preliminary competence procedure as a "decision" of the Neutral Expert. For the avoidance of doubt and for completeness,	2 3 4 5	about the rest of the universe. I'm going to refrain from telling you about what we think of the rest of the universe, but I would like to engage with that question. Now, I say that these are big questions, and indeed
2 3 4 5 6	Expert's preliminary competence procedure, clearly characterises the outcome of that preliminary competence procedure as a "decision" of the Neutral Expert. For the avoidance of doubt and for completeness, I should say that we have put all of these issues	2 3 4 5 6	about the rest of the universe. I'm going to refrain from telling you about what we think of the rest of the universe, but I would like to engage with that question. Now, I say that these are big questions, and indeed these are questions that could have merited a hearing in
2 3 4 5 6 7	Expert's preliminary competence procedure, clearly characterises the outcome of that preliminary competence procedure as a "decision" of the Neutral Expert. For the avoidance of doubt and for completeness, I should say that we have put all of these issues squarely before the Neutral Expert and before India in	2 3 4 5 6 7	about the rest of the universe. I'm going to refrain from telling you about what we think of the rest of the universe, but I would like to engage with that question. Now, I say that these are big questions, and indeed these are questions that could have merited a hearing in its own right all by themselves, not just the tail-end
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10:52 1	and the Court to cooperate with one another, the	10:56 1	would be an absolute anathema to the coherent
2	imperative of cooperation that runs throughout the	2	interpretation and application of the Treaty. There
3	Treaty, which I addressed in some detail yesterday, does	3	would be no certainty, there would be no predictability
4	indeed impose such a duty of cooperation on the Neutral	4	in the Treaty relations between the parties. Neither
5	Expert and the Court.	5	party would be able to plan coherently into the future.
6	Now, there is no need for me to reprise all the duty	6	And while such an approach may be marginally more
7	of cooperation provisions; I hope that they were clear	7	predictable than a roulette wheel, with dozens of
8	enough. As settlement modalities under the Treaty,	8	run-of-river plants planned by India, it would not be
9	whose task and responsibility is to bridge a breakdown	9	much different than such a gamble.
10	in the Treaty-mandated duties of cooperation of the	10	This goes to the heart of the issue that was raised
11	parties, the Neutral Expert and the Court, we say, have	11	in the February 2016 letter by Pakistan to India (P-23)
12	a special duty of cooperation, including, importantly,	12	where it withdrew its Neutral Expert request and moved
13	to avoid dysfunction in the Treaty and the remedying of	13	to a Court of Arbitration request because it said, "We
14	any malfunction that there is in the Treaty's settlement	14	have to have these issues addressed systemically,
15	modalities under Article IX and Annexures F and G.	15	because if not, we're going to kill the Treaty". And we
16	There is, in our view, wider support, beyond the	16	say that the premise at the heart of question 32 would
17	Treaty, for such a proposition. I note, for example	17	effectively kill the Treaty as a cornerstone instrument
18	and again, I say candidly, this is not in the record but	18	of cooperation between the parties. We cannot conceive
19	it is manifestly out there in the public domain, so we	19	of any universe in which such an approach should
20	believe you can take judicial notice of it the	20	recommend itself.
21	Mox Plant case between Ireland and the United Kingdom,	21	The question also asks whether design questions are
22	an Annex VII arbitral tribunal, which took place in this	22	better left to a Neutral Expert rather than the Court.
23	very room I have a recollection because I was sitting	23	And the answer to this question is equally simple: no.
24	over there having regard to potentially conflicting	24	That is not the scheme of the Treaty. While the Treaty
25	proceedings between itself, the Annex VII tribunal, and	25	contemplates a Neutral Expert addressing design
	D 52		
	Page 53		Page 55
10:54 1	the European Court of Justice.	10:57 1	criteria, and expert engineers and we have two very
10:54 1 2	the European Court of Justice. That tribunal, a very illustrious tribunal indeed,	10:57 1 2	criteria, and expert engineers and we have two very eminent expert engineers with us are certainly
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10:59 1	This brings me to question 31, which I can also deal	11:02 1	is a legal imperative that we say gives rise to a duty
2	with briefly: the Court's enquiry about the systemic	2	to cooperate on the part of the Neutral Expert and the
3	guidance that we consider that a Court can and should	3	Court in the circumstances with which we are faced.
4	provide. And I do respond to it very briefly, because	4	Finding, construing and declaring that duty is
5	the question itself references paragraphs 25 to 31 of	5	a matter of special responsibility that rests with the
6	our Statement on Coordination. And we consider that the	6	Court alone; it is not a matter that is within the
7	six questions identified in those paragraphs as systemic	7	competence of the Neutral Expert. And we consider that
8	interpretative questions are exactly the questions that	8	the Court is duty-bound to address these issues in terms
9	would benefit from an award of the Court.	9	that will reach the attention of the Neutral Expert, and
10	And I add that in the event that the Court affirms	10	be appreciated and understood as statements of law.
11	its competence, as we hope you will do, and that you	11	The medium of doing so would properly be your
12	direct a filing of a memorial by Pakistan on the issues	12	decision on competence, or perhaps some associated
13	addressed by those questions, Pakistan would of course	13	self-standing decision. Pakistan is cautious about
14	readily do so. And in the course of doing so in such	14	stepping too much further into this issue, as it may not
15	a memorial, as would be common, we would make more	15	be helpful for us to do so.
16	concrete and practical all the issues engaged by that	16	The same goes also for the issue of the terms of
17	question. This is just a standard way in which	17	such a direction. On this, I would only observe that
18	proceedings unfold.	18	a direction may have an addressee, but it also may be
19	So I then come to the big question and I've got	19	an unaddressed statement of interpretation or of
20	perhaps five more minutes or so, Mr Chairman	20	application or of principle or of law. Questions of
21	question 35, with all of its possible variables on the	21	medium and message will be equally important. And
22	options available to the Court if you conclude that you	22	Pakistan does not presume and I do not presume to do
23	are properly established and competent to address all	23	so from this microphone to advise you on how best to
24	the matters addressed in Pakistan's Request for	24	calibrate those issues.
25	Arbitration.	25	I note only in this regard that, while Pakistan
	Page 57		Page 59
11:01 1	Each of the options that you lay out, that you posit	11:04 1	hopes very much that the Neutral Expert process will
2	in that question, are of course possible. Each of them	2	unfold in a sober, serious and considered way, the
	in that question, are of course possible. Each of them		
3	is possible. They range from the Court declaring itself		*
3	is possible. They range from the Court declaring itself to be exclusively competent, on one end of the spectrum.	3	transcript of the Neutral Expert first meeting which
4	to be exclusively competent, on one end of the spectrum,	3 4	transcript of the Neutral Expert first meeting which again I urge on you for your attention that
4 5	to be exclusively competent, on one end of the spectrum, to the Court sitting on its hands and waiting for the	3 4 5	transcript of the Neutral Expert first meeting which again I urge on you for your attention that transcript will show you that the Neutral Expert is
4 5 6	to be exclusively competent, on one end of the spectrum, to the Court sitting on its hands and waiting for the Neutral Expert to conclude his work, at the other end of	3 4 5 6	transcript of the Neutral Expert first meeting which again I urge on you for your attention that transcript will show you that the Neutral Expert is having to traverse a less than easy process.
4 5 6 7	to be exclusively competent, on one end of the spectrum, to the Court sitting on its hands and waiting for the Neutral Expert to conclude his work, at the other end of the spectrum, and a more centred scenario, in the	3 4 5 6 7	transcript of the Neutral Expert first meeting which again I urge on you for your attention that transcript will show you that the Neutral Expert is having to traverse a less than easy process. We of course regret that the Neutral Expert felt the
4 5 6 7 8	to be exclusively competent, on one end of the spectrum, to the Court sitting on its hands and waiting for the Neutral Expert to conclude his work, at the other end of the spectrum, and a more centred scenario, in the middle, which posits an approach that reflects that set	3 4 5 6 7 8	transcript of the Neutral Expert first meeting which again I urge on you for your attention that transcript will show you that the Neutral Expert is having to traverse a less than easy process. We of course regret that the Neutral Expert felt the need to respond, Mr Chairman, to your letter of outreach
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11:06 1	lines 6-10):	11:09	1	there anything further you feel we should take up at
2	" must have understood that there might be some	11.07	2	this point?
3	need for coordination or resolution of these two		3	MR ASLAM: No, sir. Thank you.
	respective dispute resolutions being instituted at about			THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, very good. Then we will resume
4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4	
5	the same time."		5	tomorrow morning, I believe, at 9.30, and I wish you
6	They did, at some level. And there are the various		6	well until then.
7	fork-in-the-road arrangements that I addressed in my		7	(11.09 am)
8	opening submissions yesterday; that's at transcript		8	(The hearing adjourned until 9.30 am the following day)
9	Day 1, page 57. And this is coordination at some level:		9	
10	fork in the road is coordination at some level.		10	
11	But we have struggled with these issues, as you		11	
12	indicated on the record that you have struggled with		12	
13	them. And our conclusion is that the drafters of the		13	
14	Treaty seem not to have contemplated the possibility of		14	
15	malfunction or dysfunction of the order that we are		15	
16	seeing in these proceedings. The text of the Treaty,		16	
17	the words of the Treaty do not provide much joy here.		17	
18	But we do agree with you unreservedly that the		18	
19	answer must be in coordination, whether that is		19	
20	expressed or whether that is sub silentio. We continue	2	20	
21	to believe that the approach we have proposed in our	2	21	
22	Statement on Coordination is both right and workable,	2	22	
23	and we put ourselves in your hands. I'm sorry I can't	2	23	
24	be more illuminating in response.	2	24	
25	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, you will no doubt		25	
	Page 61			Page 63
11:07 1	have many more questions for us to think about at			
2	3.00 pm today for response tomorrow. I should say that			
3	if you feel that you do not have any questions when you			
4	get to 3.00 pm, please don't think that tomorrow is			
5	going to go to waste, because we have been assiduously			
6	going through the transcript and picking up all of your			
7	oral questions, and we will respond to your questions			
8	tomorrow already raised, whether or not you send us any			
9	more. So I don't urge you to send us any more, because			
10	we will have lots to say in any event. But of course we			
11	would be very happy to receive your further questions.			
12	So, Mr Chairman, members of the Court, unless there			
13	is anything more with which I can help you at this			
14	stage, I think that brings Pakistan's opening			
15	submissions to an end, and I thank you very much for			
16	your kind attention and wish you good deliberations.			
17	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr Bethlehem.			
18	I suspect that we will have a few questions to pass			
19	your way, hopefully in advance of 3.00 pm, so you can			
20	have as much time as possible to reflect upon them			
21	before tomorrow. But certainly we also anticipate that			
22	you'll be picking up some outstanding questions if they			
23	haven't yet been answered sufficiently.			
24	So I think that does conclude the opening			
25	submissions of the Government of Pakistan. Mr Aslam, is			
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58:24
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