# 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

13 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 3
Hearing on Competence

Saturday, 13th 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**

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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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Discussion re procedural matters1
Closing submissions on behalf of9
the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
By Dr Miles9
Questions from the Court36
By Sir Daniel Bethlehem KC38
Questions from the Court61
By Mr Aslam81
Closing remarks86

09:12	Saturday, 13 May 2023	09:33 1	short order after the proceedings close perhaps not
	2 (9.30 am)	2	immediately after the proceedings close, but in short
	3 THE CHAIRMAN: I think we are all assembled and ready to	3	order I think we will make an application to you to
	start with the closing submissions from the Government	4	introduce those documents into the record, with exhibit
	of Pakistan. Sir Daniel, would you like to begin?	5	numbers, so that you've got them there.
	SIR DANIEL: Thank you very much, Mr Chairman, members of	6	Dr Miles will I'm not stepping into his
	the Court. I am going to be here just for a couple of	7	submissions here, but he will identify for you that we
	minutes and then hand over to Dr Miles. But there were	8	have undertaken a review of documents. We've got some
	two points that I just wanted to make briefly in	9	to put before you, but there is a very considerable
1		10	repository of other documents. I think once you hear
1		11	Dr Miles, it would be helpful to have some guidance from
1		12	you, Mr Chairman, members of the Court, as to whether
1		13	you would like to see the other documents once we've
1		14	been able to locate them all, identify them all and
1		15	undertake a review.
1		16	We suspect that they are not relevant, but they
1		17	would be of the order, I imagine, of the site visit
1		18	documents, so in the numbers of tens or the numbers of
1		19	scores of documents that we would have to review. That
2		20	would take a little bit of time. We could put those
2		21	into the record if needs be, if you thought that they
2		22	were relevant, perhaps over the course of the next week
2	· ·	23	or so.
2		24	Which just brings me to the last point, and that is
2		25	that we are very mindful of the requirements of due
	, and the second		
	Page 1		Page 3
09:32	1 or so. You may have some questions there.	09:35 1	process, and these will be documents that India will
09:32	or so. You may have some questions there.  And then Pakistan's Agent will close the	09:35 1	process, and these will be documents that India will only see today when they are communicated to India. So
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25 Dut this is an inaterial that find has, because 25 Without more ado, much ado about nothing We ve had					
					Julie Andrews and now we have Shakespeare perhaps you
		•			would invite Dr Miles to come and give his submissions.
25 meetings. So there is no, as it were, due process 25 would hivthe Dr whies to come and give his submission	23	meetings. So there is no, as it were, due process	23	J	would hivite Dr whies to come and give his submissions.
Page 6 Page 8	I				
		Page 6			Page 8

09:42 1	THE CHAIRMAN: Very good. Thank you very much,	09:45 1	if you're not being given access to the relevant site
2	Mr Bethlehem.	2	and things of that [nature]?"
3	In that case, I invite Dr Miles to come to the	3	Now, I gave you a brief answer, Mr Chairman, on
4	podium.	4	Thursday. I'm now able to give you an answer in
5	(9.43 am)	5	a little more detail, and I'm grateful for the
6	Closing submissions on behalf of	6	opportunity to do so.
7	the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	7	(Slide 5) You should have copies with you of P-0074;
8	DR MILES: (Slide 1) Mr Chairman, members of the Court, as	8	I think I handed it up with the slide deck.
9	Sir Daniel said, I will be performing something of	9	THE CHAIRMAN: Maybe I'll just pause you for a moment as we
10	a sweep-up role this morning, providing answers to the	10	sort out a technical issue. Sorry for the delay.
11	some of the outstanding questions asked of Pakistan over	11	(Pause to resolve a technical problem)
12	the past few days, before handing over to Sir Daniel to	12	THE CHAIRMAN: We seem to be back in action. Dr Miles,
13	address you on the balance, and then indirectly to	13	whenever you're ready.
14	Mr Aslam to close Pakistan's case on competence as	14	DR MILES: Thank you, sir.
15	Agent.	15	So P-0074. Now, we've looked at this beforehand.
16	(Slide 2) Now, I have for you on the slide a roadmap	16	This is the letter that Pakistan's Commissioner sent to
17	of our time together this morning, and you'll see that	17	the Indian Commissioner when he was trying to
18	I broke my task into three parts.	18	effectively restart the discussions on the KHEP after
19	First, I will be looking at the provision of	19	the Kishenganga final award was handed down. And it's
20	technical information by Pakistan to India in the	20	quite important for the question that you asked me,
21	context of the Commission, responding to a question that	21	Mr Chairman.
22	you asked me, Mr Chairman.	22	Now, in the opening paragraph of that letter, you'll
23	Secondly, I will be examining the process by which	23	see Pakistan's Commissioner saying, "You asked me for
24	a Neutral Expert process is commenced under the Treaty,	24	this data: here it is". And in the following paragraph,
25	and the difference between the intention to request	25	you'll see his description of where it was provided. We
	Page 9		Page 11
09.44 1	a Neutral Expert and the actual request itself, which is	09.47 1	have references there to the 99th 100th and
09:44 1	a Neutral Expert and the actual request itself, which is	09:47 1	have references there to the 99th, 100th and
2	critical. Again, that comes out of questions asked by	2	101st meetings, and the formulation of the six questions
2 3	critical. Again, that comes out of questions asked by you, Mr Chairman, of Ms Rees-Evans and Mr Fietta. I did	2 3	101st meetings, and the formulation of the six questions for the Kishenganga Court and the Neutral Expert;
2	critical. Again, that comes out of questions asked by you, Mr Chairman, of Ms Rees-Evans and Mr Fietta. I did my best to answer one of those on my feet, and I'm	2 3 4	101st meetings, and the formulation of the six questions for the Kishenganga Court and the Neutral Expert; questions that you would think could not be formulated
2 3 4 5	critical. Again, that comes out of questions asked by you, Mr Chairman, of Ms Rees-Evans and Mr Fietta. I did my best to answer one of those on my feet, and I'm coming back for another try at the others on my	2 3 4 5	101st meetings, and the formulation of the six questions for the Kishenganga Court and the Neutral Expert; questions that you would think could not be formulated without an adequate technical basis.
2 3 4	critical. Again, that comes out of questions asked by you, Mr Chairman, of Ms Rees-Evans and Mr Fietta. I did my best to answer one of those on my feet, and I'm coming back for another try at the others on my colleagues' behalf.	2 3 4	101st meetings, and the formulation of the six questions for the Kishenganga Court and the Neutral Expert; questions that you would think could not be formulated without an adequate technical basis.  At paragraph 6, over the page, we can see reference
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09:49 1	one of the very purposes contemplated by the site visit	09:51 1	criticism as baseless, and I've got paragraph 26 for you
2	provisions of the Treaty to which Sir Daniel took you on	2	on the slide, where he does just that:
3	Thursday.	3	"While responding to [the Indian Commissioner's]
4	(Slide 6) Now, what was the Indian Commissioner's	4	contention that Pakistan's contentions are [mostly]
5	response to all this? Of course, it was that the data	5	general in nature and made without technical
6	was not sufficient.	6	grounds, [Pakistan's Commissioner] denied [India's
7	I have on the slide an extract from the minutes of	7	Commissioner's] assertion and highlighted the instances
8	the 110th meeting of the Commission (P-24), which was	8	where specific technical substantiations were provided
9	the meeting immediately after the provision of this	9	by Pakistan along with supporting calculations."
10	information, and it took place on 23 to 27 August 2014.	10	(Slide 8) Then he makes a number of points and
11		11	these are quite important, in my submission as to why
12		12	the data provided is more than enough. So, for example,
13		13	he points in paragraph 7 of these minutes to the
14		14	calculations for the freeboard. And he points out that
15	•	15	when Pakistan has complained about the freeboard height,
16	• -	16	it has done so by reference to various technical inputs
17	•	17	like wind speed, wave run-up and wind setup.
18		18	All of these are standardised measurements, and
19		19	this is me editorialising here if you wanted more
20	· ·	20	precise and site-specific information about those kinds
21	"However, the detailed calculations were not	21	of variables, you would require a site visit.
22		22	At paragraph 27, he also notes that the debate
23		23	between the parties on the question of pondage revolves
24		24	around the difference between the parties as to the
25	issues."	25	correct interpretation of paragraph 8(c) of Annexure D
	Page 13		Page 15
09:50 1	So we've got a bit of a contradiction there	09:52 1	of the Treaty; that is to say, was Baglihar right or
2	automatically, members of the Court. We have India's	2	wrong? It doesn't require any technical information.
2 3	automatically, members of the Court. We have India's Commissioner saying, "It's not enough detail, but it's	2 3	wrong? It doesn't require any technical information.  Then we have paragraph 28, talking about respect to
2 3 4	automatically, members of the Court. We have India's Commissioner saying, "It's not enough detail, but it's enough detail for us to have a discussion that will	2 3 4	wrong? It doesn't require any technical information.  Then we have paragraph 28, talking about respect to the low-level outlets. Again, the difference between
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09:54	1	place. Substantive discussion of much of the	09:57 1		that it sets out three steps.
	2	disagreement between the parties and I'm referring	2	2	So we start with step 1, which is paragraph 5(a),
	3	here, in particular, to Baglihar and Kishenganga did	3	;	under which the first Commissioner is notifying the
	4	not require the provision of any additional information,	4		other Commissioner of his intention to ask for a Neutral
	5	and the absence of that information did not prevent	5	i	Expert. Now, I emphasise this reference to
	6	substantive discussion over the KHEP from taking place.	6	j	a notification of an intention to ask for a Neutral
	7	Essentially, members of the Court, for Pakistan to	7	'	Expert, as this makes clear that the distinction between
	8	get the information necessary to satisfy the Indian	8	3	an intention to request and an actual request is rooted
	9	Commissioner, it would have required a site visit, which	9		in the clear text of the Treaty, which we must have in
	10	the Indian Commissioner was consistently refusing to	10		mind at all times.
	11	allow. It's a catch-22. The Indian Commissioner was	11		Then step 2, we've got paragraph 5(b), and that sets
	12	thus imposing an inappropriate precondition on	12		out the two-week period in which the two Commissioners
	13	substantive discussions, and at the same time ensuring	13		work together or not, as the case may be to
	14	that there was no possible way that the precondition	14		produce the joint statement of points of difference.
	15	could possibly be met.	15		Finally, we have paragraph 5(c), which sets when the
	16	In those circumstances, Mr Chairman and members of	16		request is actually made by the first Commissioner to
	17	the Court, the Indian Commissioner's attitude towards	17		the appointing authority specified in paragraph 4.
	18	the supposed lack of technical information by Pakistan	18		I note that when we come to paragraph 4 and we'll
	19	is reflective of India's attitude towards these matters	19		come on to paragraph 4 in a little bit there are two
	20	overall: delay, dissemble and distract in the	20		possible variables which would operate sequentially for
	21	Commission; and build, build, build on the Western	21		when the appointment is actually made, for when it
	22	Rivers.	22		crystallises. And I'll come back to this aspect, as
	23	So that's the answer to the first question,	23		I said, in just a moment.
	24	Mr Chairman.	24		So: intention, collaboration, request and
	25	(Slide 9) I'm now on to my part II, on the	25	•	appointment. And the question that you asked,
		Page 17			Page 19
09:55		commencement of the Neutral Expert proceedings. There	09:58 1		Mr Chairman, is: which one, out of the intention or the
	2	was a brace of questions around these, asked at	2		request, kicks off the Neutral Expert proceeding under
	3	different times over the course of Thursday, and I'm	3		the Treaty? Which act in Annexure F performs the role
	4	going to try and scoop them all up in this section.	4		similar to paragraph 3 of Annexure G with respect to the
	5	Mr Chairman, on Thursday you asked two questions of	5		Court of Arbitration?
	6	Ms Rees-Evans and Mr Fietta about the point at which,	6		(Slide 12) Now, this question was asked and
	7	under the Treaty, a Neutral Expert proceeding is deemed	7		answered, in my submission, by the Kishenganga Court in
	8	to commence, and whether there was any relevant practice	8		a passage that I took the Court to briefly on Thursday,
	9	between the parties in this respect.  (Slide 10) The first question was to Ms Rees-Evans.	9		and I'll take the opportunity now to go through it with a bit more care. It's on the slide. And we can see the
	10 11	I've got it on the slide (Day 1, page 78, lines 16-22):	10		Court dealing with the fact that Article IX(2)(a) of the
	12	"THE CHAIRMAN: what I'm trying to drive at is	11 12		Treaty also refers to an intention and request.
	13	understanding the parties' postures in a situation where	13		At paragraph 473 of the partial award (PLA-3), the
	14	there's been either an intention to pursue a Neutral	13		Court says:
	15	Expert or a request that the other party agree to pursue	15		"In the Court's view, the conjunction within
	16	a Neutral Expert, whether that's viewed, in the practice	16		Article IX(2)(a) of both references manifests the
	17	of the parties, as initiating a Neutral Expert	17		Parties' intention for the Commissioners to exercise
	18	proceeding or not."	18		a dual role under that Article, both as the initiators
	19	Now, to answer this, we're going to look at the	19		of the neutral expert process and [as] part of
	20	provisions of Annexure F. If you would like to turn up	20		a mechanism that requires recourse to a neutral expert
	21	your Treaties, please, to paragraph 5 of Annexure F.	21		in certain circumstances. Article IX(2)(a) thus
	22	And you'll be able to find that at internal page 206 of	22		requires that a difference be referred to a neutral
	23	the UNTS at the top left-hand side of the page; internal	23		expert if either Commissioner believes that it relates
	24	page 45 of the PCA's bundle.	24		to one of the identified technical matters and prefers
	25	(Slide 11) We can see, looking at this provision,	25		that it be resolved by a neutral expert."
		( = == = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	23		
		Page 18			Page 20

10:00 1	But, and this is the important bit, as I said on	10:03 1	I just showed you. Such a dead-end, a cul-de-sac, could
2	Thursday:	2	also be created where a Commissioner made a request to
3	"[The] requirement only becomes effective, however,	3	the parties under paragraph 4(b)(i) of Annexure F, but
4	if a request for the appointment of a Neutral expert is	4	when the parties failed to agree, the Commissioner then
5	actually made. It is insufficient for a Commissioner	5	refused to refer his request in bad faith or with
6	merely to express the view"	6	some dilatory intent, or without some implicit agreement
7	That's step 1, paragraph 5(a):	7	between the Commissioners to the Bank, thereby
8	" [to] merely [actually] express the view that	8	trapping the request in limbo, while at the same time
9	a difference would, at some point, be an appropriate	9	preventing the triggering of Article IX(3) on the basis
10	matter for a neutral expert."	10	that no dispute was able to arise post-request.
11	So it's the actual request that matters, and not the	11	(Slide 15) This, Mr Chairman, also feeds into the
12	prior notification of an intention to request.	12	further question that you had on the Neutral Expert
13	(Slide 13) The Court explains why in the following	13	procedure, specifically the 11th May 2009 Request for
14	paragraph, at 474:	14	Appointment of a Neutral Expert put forward by
15	"At the same time, the requirement of an actual	15	Pakistan's Commissioner with respect to questions 2
16	request is necessary, in the Court's view, to avoid the	16	through 5 of the original list of six on the KHEP
17	procedural impasse that could arise, for example, under	17	(P-64). You asked Ms Rees-Evans (Day 1, page 77,
18	the formulation recalled in the December 1959 draft [of	18	lines 5-9):
19	the Treaty]: a Commissioner could express the view that	19	" could [you] just address to some extent why it
20	a difference fell within Annexure F, thereby	20	was left pending"
21	unequivocally foreclosing access to a court of	21	That is to say the 2009 request:
22	arbitration, and yet decline to request a neutral expert	22	" from 2009 to ultimately 2016. Was it because
23	to resolve the difference. Such a 'pathological clause'	23	of the Kishenganga Court of Arbitration or was it for
24	was commendably avoided in the final version of	24	some other reason that it was left pending?"
25	Article IX."	25	(Slide 16) Your instincts are commendable,
23		23	(Since 10) 1 our instances are commencation,
	Page 21		Page 23
10:01 1	So, to put it another way, members of the Court, the	10:04 1	Mr Chairman, because you're quite right. It is my
2	requirement of an actual request is needed to prevent	2	understanding that, through an implicit appreciation
2 3	requirement of an actual request is needed to prevent Article IX(2) from becoming a cul-de-sac into which	2 3	understanding that, through an implicit appreciation within the Commission, the 2009 request was submitted to
2 3 4	requirement of an actual request is needed to prevent Article IX(2) from becoming a cul-de-sac into which a disagreement could disappear, never to emerge.	2 3 4	understanding that, through an implicit appreciation within the Commission, the 2009 request was submitted to the parties but then deliberately not referred to the
2 3 4 5	requirement of an actual request is needed to prevent Article IX(2) from becoming a cul-de-sac into which a disagreement could disappear, never to emerge. (Slide 14) The same logic applies to the further	2 3 4 5	understanding that, through an implicit appreciation within the Commission, the 2009 request was submitted to the parties but then deliberately not referred to the Bank, on the basis that it was thought, by Pakistan at
2 3 4 5 6	requirement of an actual request is needed to prevent Article IX(2) from becoming a cul-de-sac into which a disagreement could disappear, never to emerge.  (Slide 14) The same logic applies to the further stage of analysis that I mentioned previously about	2 3 4 5 6	understanding that, through an implicit appreciation within the Commission, the 2009 request was submitted to the parties but then deliberately not referred to the Bank, on the basis that it was thought, by Pakistan at least, that the Kishenganga Court's award might resolve
2 3 4 5 6 7	requirement of an actual request is needed to prevent Article IX(2) from becoming a cul-de-sac into which a disagreement could disappear, never to emerge.  (Slide 14) The same logic applies to the further stage of analysis that I mentioned previously about paragraph 4, which you might want to look at now in your	2 3 4 5 6 7	understanding that, through an implicit appreciation within the Commission, the 2009 request was submitted to the parties but then deliberately not referred to the Bank, on the basis that it was thought, by Pakistan at least, that the Kishenganga Court's award might resolve one or more of questions 2 through 5, so that not all of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	requirement of an actual request is needed to prevent Article IX(2) from becoming a cul-de-sac into which a disagreement could disappear, never to emerge.  (Slide 14) The same logic applies to the further stage of analysis that I mentioned previously about paragraph 4, which you might want to look at now in your Treaties. Paragraph 4 says that there are two potential	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	understanding that, through an implicit appreciation within the Commission, the 2009 request was submitted to the parties but then deliberately not referred to the Bank, on the basis that it was thought, by Pakistan at least, that the Kishenganga Court's award might resolve one or more of questions 2 through 5, so that not all of these disputes or differences at that stage would
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	requirement of an actual request is needed to prevent Article IX(2) from becoming a cul-de-sac into which a disagreement could disappear, never to emerge.  (Slide 14) The same logic applies to the further stage of analysis that I mentioned previously about paragraph 4, which you might want to look at now in your Treaties. Paragraph 4 says that there are two potential authorities for a Neutral Expert to be appointed by.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	understanding that, through an implicit appreciation within the Commission, the 2009 request was submitted to the parties but then deliberately not referred to the Bank, on the basis that it was thought, by Pakistan at least, that the Kishenganga Court's award might resolve one or more of questions 2 through 5, so that not all of these disputes or differences at that stage would need to be subjected to determination. And Pakistan was
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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	requirement of an actual request is needed to prevent Article IX(2) from becoming a cul-de-sac into which a disagreement could disappear, never to emerge.  (Slide 14) The same logic applies to the further stage of analysis that I mentioned previously about paragraph 4, which you might want to look at now in your Treaties. Paragraph 4 says that there are two potential authorities for a Neutral Expert to be appointed by. We've got paragraph 4(b)(i): Neutral Expert appointed by the parties jointly. And then if no appointment is made in accordance with (i), we've got (ii): the Neutral Expert will be appointed by the Bank within one month after the date of the request.  Now, this is the further step beyond step 3 of the analysis we've been through, whereby the request is deemed to crystallise once it has been rendered to the appointing authority that ultimately makes the appointment: so if the parties can agree under paragraph 4(b)(i), on the date that it goes to the parties; but if the parties cannot so agree and, to be fair, they have never agreed to date then on the date that it goes to the Bank under paragraph 4(b)(ii).  The reason for this is to avoid the same cul-de-sac	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	understanding that, through an implicit appreciation within the Commission, the 2009 request was submitted to the parties but then deliberately not referred to the Bank, on the basis that it was thought, by Pakistan at least, that the Kishenganga Court's award might resolve one or more of questions 2 through 5, so that not all of these disputes or differences at that stage would need to be subjected to determination. And Pakistan was indeed vindicated in this when the Kishenganga Court held that the KHEP's reservoir could not be drawn down below dead storage level at least in Pakistan's view, how naive it was the issue of the low-level outlets.  And secondly, referring to my previous point about the cul-de-sac, members of the Court, because the 2009 request was not referred to the Bank, it hadn't crystallised, such that the Neutral Expert proceedings never formally commenced within the meaning of the Treaty; and preventing the absurd situation of a continuous long-term block on a dispute arising in respect of these issues merely because a request had been made.  So in this sense it was left pending and not withdrawn by Pakistan because, at least while it
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10:05	1	parties' dispute settlement options.	10:08 1	declaration of intention under paragraph 5(a) of
	2	(Slide 17) This brings me to the third question	2	Annexure F has been sufficient for Neutral Expert
	3	about Neutral Expert procedure, which was asked of	3	proceedings to be deemed to have commenced.
	4	Mr Fietta. Mr Chairman, this is you again (Day 1,	4	So, to the extent that anything can be inferred from
	5	page 196, lines 9-15):	5	that absence of practice, there you have it.
	6	" what I was trying to see [was] if you had, on	6	(Slide 19) Finally, just to round the analysis off,
	7	your team, any responses to whether the practice of	7	a mere statement of intent is exactly what the Indian
	8	India and Pakistan, in prior situations where	8	Commissioner's letter of 11 August (P-32) just
	9	an intention to make a request had been articulated,	9	a handful of days prior to Pakistan's Request for
	10	whether that practice demonstrated an interpretation	10	Arbitration a mere statement of intent was what that
	11	that that alone [could constitute or] did not constitute	11	letter was. The critical paragraph is again on the
	12	the commencement of a Neutral Expert procedure."	12	slide:
	13	Now, there is some practice in the authorities, or	13	"I therefore invoke paragraph 2(a)"
	14	rather the archive, supporting this reasoning; minor,	14	And:
	15	perhaps, but practice nonetheless.	15	"I therefore notify you under paragraph 5(a) of
	16	(Slide 18) In the Baglihar determination (PLA-2),	16	Part 2 of Annexure F that I intend to seek appointment
	17	the Neutral Expert begins his decision with the	17	of a Neutral Expert"
	18	following. This is at section 1.1; I've got it on the	18	And he says:
	19	slide.	19	"Kindly acknowledge receipt of [the] letter
	20	"On 15 January 2005, the Government of Pakistan sent	20	immediately In accordance with paragraph 5(b) of
	21	a request to the World Bank to appoint a Neutral Expert	21	Part 2 of Annexure F, we are required to prepare a joint
	22	stating that a 'difference' had arisen between India and	22	statement"
	23	Pakistan under Article IX(2) of the Treaty, relating to	23	So here we have intention, we have invitation to
	24	the Baglihar Project."	24	collaboration, but we do not have and this is
	25	So put another way, members of the Court, the	25	critical the actual request itself.
		D 25		D 07
		Page 25		Page 27
10:07	1	Baglihar Neutral Expert, in the part of his decision	10:09 1	So the purpose of this letter could not be clearer:
10:07	1 2	Baglihar Neutral Expert, in the part of his decision setting out the originating process, mentioned only the		So the purpose of this letter could not be clearer: declaration of intention. And as we know from the
10:07		Baglihar Neutral Expert, in the part of his decision setting out the originating process, mentioned only the request by Pakistan's Commissioner to the Bank. He did	10:09 1 2 3	declaration of intention. And as we know from the
10:07	2	setting out the originating process, mentioned only the	2	
10:07	2 3	setting out the originating process, mentioned only the request by Pakistan's Commissioner to the Bank. He did	2 3	declaration of intention. And as we know from the Kishenganga partial award and the consistent practice of
10:07	2 3 4	setting out the originating process, mentioned only the request by Pakistan's Commissioner to the Bank. He did not mention the Commissioner's earlier request to the	2 3 4	declaration of intention. And as we know from the Kishenganga partial award and the consistent practice of the parties, only an actual request will do. Only the
10:07	2 3 4 5	setting out the originating process, mentioned only the request by Pakistan's Commissioner to the Bank. He did not mention the Commissioner's earlier request to the parties and he also did not mention Pakistan	2 3 4 5	declaration of intention. And as we know from the Kishenganga partial award and the consistent practice of the parties, only an actual request will do. Only the actual request can fire the gun to formally commence
10:07	2 3 4 5 6	setting out the originating process, mentioned only the request by Pakistan's Commissioner to the Bank. He did not mention the Commissioner's earlier request to the parties and he also did not mention Pakistan Commissioner's earlier declaration of an intention to	2 3 4 5 6	declaration of intention. And as we know from the Kishenganga partial award and the consistent practice of the parties, only an actual request will do. Only the actual request can fire the gun to formally commence a Neutral Expert proceeding; a declaration of intention
10:07	2 3 4 5 6 7	setting out the originating process, mentioned only the request by Pakistan's Commissioner to the Bank. He did not mention the Commissioner's earlier request to the parties and he also did not mention Pakistan Commissioner's earlier declaration of an intention to the Indian Commissioner under paragraph 5(a) of	2 3 4 5 6 7	declaration of intention. And as we know from the Kishenganga partial award and the consistent practice of the parties, only an actual request will do. Only the actual request can fire the gun to formally commence a Neutral Expert proceeding; a declaration of intention cannot.
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Day 3 -- Hearing on Comptence THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN -v- THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA Saturday, 13 May 2023

		1	
10:11 1	documentation leading to the appointment of the Neutral	10:13 1	whether or not India resisted the appointment of the
2	Expert in the Baglihar proceeding (including, but not	2	Neutral Expert in Baglihar. Mr Minear, the short answer
3	limited to, the notification of the intention to ask for	3	is that it did so resist, and it resisted vigorously.
4	the appointment of a Neutral Expert, and the request for	4	The document we have placed on the record to show
5	the appointment of the Neutral Expert and [the]	5	that is, as I said, P-231. It's a letter from India to
6	accompanying documents)?"	6	the Bank on 21 April 2005, so some three months after
7	I'll answer the question on the Baglihar record	7	Pakistan's Commissioner had approached the Bank to
8	first, before turning to Mr Minear's question about	8	formally request appointment of a Neutral Expert under
9	India's attitude.	9	paragraph 5(c), and a little under two years after
10	(Slide 22) Members of the Court, as Sir Daniel	10	Pakistan's Commissioner had approached the parties with
11	mentioned earlier, following our receipt of question 38,	11	the same request. And despite the frankly colossal
12	we have overnight worked to review a substantial amount	12	amount of water that had passed through the turbine, so
13	of material not all of it directly relevant, it must	13	to speak, since then, that letter shows that India is
14	be said concerning the lead-up to the appointment of	14	still resisting appointment of a Neutral Expert on the
15	Raymond Lafitte as Neutral Expert in the Baglihar	15	basis that it was premature. So even after the
16	Neutral Expert proceedings.	16	proceedings have commenced, India is saying, "No, no,
17	Members of the Court, in the time since we received	17	no, we don't want an Expert, this is all premature".
18	question 36, we've not been able to parse the entire	18	So in my submission, members of the Court, what we
19	archive of Baglihar documents to weed out what is	19	have here in P-231, nearly 20 years ago, is evidence
20	relevant to the analysis and what is not. And if you	20	that India is still playing games on the Western Rivers:
21	would consider such a review exercise to be useful and	21	delay, dissemble, distract; and build, build, build.
22	valuable, we would of course be happy to do so in slower	22	(Slide 23) The final question I have before I hand
23	time and produce these documents, together with	23	over to Sir Daniel is the Court's question 37, which
24	an explanatory note similar to the one that we used to	24	concerns Baglihar and also Kishenganga. The Court asks:
25	provide a cover to the site visit documents that we	25	"What is the legal effect of the decisions reached
	Page 29		Page 31
10.12 1	1 20 12 0 4 1 12 42 1 377 1 2	10.15 1	hada Walanaa Cara Cada Cada Cada Cada Dadilar
10:12 1	submitted into the record earlier this week. We're in	10:15 1	by the Kishenganga Court of Arbitration and the Baglihar
2	your hands on that, as Sir Daniel said.	2	Neutral Expert for a decision by this Court of
3	In the meantime, however, we have four documents to place on the record. I'm not going to take you to them.	3	Arbitration on its competence?"  I will address the second part of this question
4 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 5	
	I believe they've been submitted. But we can do the		first, on Baglihar.
6	headline points for now. Those three documents are:	6	As the Kishenganga Court held, a Neutral Expert
7	P-228, which is the letter from Pakistan's	7	determination such as Baglihar has binding effect per
8	Commissioner to the Indian Commissioner notifying the	8	paragraph 11 of Annexure F only with respect to the
9	latter of the former's intention to request appointment	9	particular plant it addresses. Beyond that plant,
10	of a Neutral Expert under paragraph 5(a).	10	however, the Neutral Expert's determination is not
11	We've got Exhibit P-229, which is the letter from	11	binding, and of no direct relevance to this Court's
12	Pakistan's Commissioner to the parties, dated	12	work. This Court is not considering Baglihar; it's
13	20 June 2003, which is the request to the parties to	13	considering virtually every other dam but Baglihar.
14	appoint the Neutral Expert under paragraphs 5(c) and	14	(Slide 24) I have paragraph 470 of the Kishenganga
15	4(b)(i) of Annexure F.	15	partial award (PLA-3) on the slide, just to recall its
16	Then we have Exhibit P-230, the letter from	16	terms:
17	Pakistan's Commissioner to the Bank, dated	17	"The Court does not see in Annexure F any indication
18	15 January 2005, asking the Bank, in the absence of	18	that the Parties [to the Treaty] intended a neutral
19	party agreement, to appoint the Neutral Expert. And as	19	expert's determination to have a general precedential
20	we know from the Baglihar determination, it was this	20	value beyond the scope of the particular matter before
21	document that the Neutral Expert considered to be	21	[it]. Baglihar is binding for the Parties in relation
22	originating process and to start the ball rolling on the	22	to the Baglihar project; the present decision, by
23	Neutral Expert proceedings.	23	contrast, is binding in respect of the general question
24	The fourth document I've got for you there on the	24	presented in these proceedings."
25	slide, Exhibit P-231, goes to Mr Minear's question about	25	Thus, as I said, as this Court is not concerned with
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	Page 30		Page 32
	Page 30		Page 32

10:16 1	Baglihar, nothing said in the Baglihar determination can	10:19 1	with the various admissibility objections rejected by
2	bind it. And this, I would submit, is all the more so	2	the Kishenganga Court and you will have seen from our
3	because the Baglihar reasoning does not contain any	3	response that Pakistan submits there is considerable
4	discussion of the Neutral Expert's competence or the	4	overlap between the two that India is precluded by
5	competence of a Court of Arbitration; which is not	5	paragraph 23 of Annexure G from taking those points.
6	surprising, given that its author was an esteemed expert	6	But even if, hypothetically, the Court were not to
7	engineer who, by the terms of Part 1 of Annexure F,	7	conclude that India was formally bound by the
8	could not discuss such things, and was not called upon	8	admissibility findings in the Kishenganga partial award,
9	to do so in any event.	9	those findings must nevertheless, in my submission, be
10	(Slide 25) Now the first part of the question:	10	treated with the greatest respect.
11	Kishenganga. The Kishenganga partial award, however, is	11	The role of the Court within the parties' bargain is
12	of far greater interest to this Court. As we have just	12	to provide firm guidance to the parties and possibly
13	seen on the previous slide, it binds India and Pakistan	13	also the Bank within the Treaty's unique architecture
14	in respect of the general question presented, whatever	14	and self-contained regime. This objective can only be
15	that general question may be. And that's confirmed by	15	obtained, it can only be realised, if successive
16	paragraph 23 of Annexure G, which says, "The Court shall	16	Annexure G bodies, successive Courts of Arbitration, pay
17	render its award", et cetera. But the important part:	17	attention and, unless there is a good reason to go in
18	"Any such Award rendered in accordance with the	18	a different direction, adhere to what has been decided
19	provisions of this Annexure in regard to a particular	19	before. That which is settled ought not to be
20	dispute shall be final and binding upon the Parties with	20	disturbed. The jurisprudence constante that will
21	respect to that dispute."	21	hopefully, in time, emerge from such a practice will
22	(Slide 26) In Kishenganga, moreover, the Court	22	improve the Treaty's certainty, strengthening it as
23	rejected many of the same objections to competence	23	a consequence.
24	framed there as objections to admissibility that	23	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, unless you have
25	India relies upon now. So the Court held, at	25	any further questions, those are my submission on the
23	mula renes upon now. So the Court neit, at	23	any further questions, those are my submission on the
	Page 33		Page 35
10:18 1	paragraph 479, that there is no graded mechanism for the	10.01 1	
10.10		10:21 1	three areas allocated to me.
2	settlement of differences or disputes in Article IX of	10:21 1	three areas allocated to me.  MR MINEAR: Thank you, Dr Miles. Just a brief point here,
2	settlement of differences or disputes in Article IX of	2	MR MINEAR: Thank you, Dr Miles. Just a brief point here,
2 3	settlement of differences or disputes in Article IX of the Treaty; and that a Court of Arbitration may be seised unilaterally of a dispute, without the moving party having first to seek the views of a Neutral Expert	2 3	MR MINEAR: Thank you, Dr Miles. Just a brief point here, again because I'm concerned that India is not present here and I want to make sure that their objections have all been ventilated and answered by Pakistan.
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10:22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10:26 1	may wish to go and have a look at is that I turned
	2 flushing below the dead storage level. And as we know	2	the pages with the Neutral Expert, with Mr Lino, on the
	3 from Kishenganga, the Court of Arbitration there had no	3	Baglihar determination (PLA-2), and it's very striking
	4 problem whatsoever with overturning Baglihar on that	4	that as you open that Baglihar determination and you
	5 point, and providing, as it says here, a general	5	look through the early paragraphs and pages of that,
	6 determination for all time on that question.	6	that it's all about law. The Neutral Expert in Baglihar
	7 So the idea that just because a question is dealt	7	starts off and he quotes Article 31 of the Vienna
	8 with, a particular point of treaty interpretation is	8	Convention on the Law of Treaties and he goes into a big
	9 dealt with in a previous Neutral Expert proceeding, it	9	excursus about law, and he reaches a conclusion about
1	10 can't be overturned by a Court of Arbitration is just	10	what he should be doing in terms of progressive
1	11 wrong. When we talk about the scope of a particular	11	interpretation and development, and then he goes on to
1	matter, which is what's being talked about here in	12	make his determinations.
1	13 Baglihar, what is being talked about is the particular	13	And that's exactly the problem that the Court in
1	14 HEP at play. It's not talking about the particular	14	Kishenganga put its finger on. Not only was that not
1	15 question of legal or treaty interpretation. And as I've	15	the role of the Neutral Expert, but he was not qualified
1	just shown you, the attitude of the Kishenganga Court to	16	to do so, he was not competent to do so, and the Court
1	17 the Baglihar determination on drawdown flushing makes	17	concluded that he was wrong.
1	18 that point good.	18	This is why we are here. Because the Court in
1	19 MR MINEAR: Thank you.	19	Kishenganga gave an interpretation of the Treaty,
2	20 THE CHAIRMAN: Very good, Dr Miles. I think that concludes	20	a systemic interpretation for all time. We have
2	our questions for you. Thank you very much for your	21	struggled, to no result, with our friends opposite to
2	22 presentation.	22	try and come to a point of implementation of the
2	23 DR MILES: Thank you, sir.	23	Kishenganga award. We have not been able to do so.
2	24 THE CHAIRMAN: If I'm remembering correctly, we're back to	24	That is why I'm trying to put my arms around the
2	25 Sir Daniel at this point.	25	whole issue here that is why, in the correspondence
	Page 37		Page 39
			- 10-07
10:24	1 SIR DANIEL: Mr Chairman, members of the Court, it may be	10:28 1	of February 2016, Pakistan's Commissioner said to
	2 that there is a small factual issue which we will need	2	India's Commissioner, "We have come to the conclusion
	3 to come back to, and I think my colleague Dr Miles will	3	that we cannot go any further in this siloed approach of
	4 just reflect on that with our colleagues. But if so,	4	talking about Baglihar, talking about this, talking
	5 we'll come back to that in the course of these	5	about that. These issues have to be resolved by a Court
	6 submissions.	6	of Arbitration, the award of which, whatever it says,
	7 Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I'm just prompted	7	will lay to rest for all time these issues of systemic
	8 by Dr Miles's submissions and, Mr Minear, your last	8	interpretation".
,	9 question to him, just to make an observation which in	9	So behind the points that Dr Miles made to you is
	fact I made to the Neutral Expert at his first meeting.	10	this whole edifice of the dispute between the parties
	So it's on the record of the transcript, I think	11	about whether you can simply approach these things as
	12 probably in the early stages of my submissions to him.  13 It goes to this point about what the Neutral Expert did	12	a matter of siloed plant-by-plant technical design
	13 It goes to this point about what the Neutral Expert did	13	questions, to be interpreted by different Neutral
	in Baglihar and what the Court addressed in respect of	14 15	Experts at different points in time, without regard to
	<ul> <li>the Neutral Expert's determination.</li> <li>If memory serves me I haven't gone back to the</li> </ul>	15 16	anything else; or whether this aspect of the Treaty, from Pakistan's perspective because we are talking
	<ul> <li>If memory serves me I haven't gone back to the</li> <li>transcript now but if memory serves me, in fact</li> </ul>	16 17	÷ ÷
	17 transcript now but if memory serves me, in fact 18 I took the Neutral Expert in some detail to the	17 18	about the Western Rivers and Article III whether this
	19 provisions of the Kishenganga award which undertook the	18 19	aspect of the Treaty needs to have a touchstone of consistent and predictable interpretation. And that is
	20 analysis which underpins the conclusion that the Court	20	why we are here. It's the very, very edifice of the
	21 came to, and Dr Miles referenced the conclusion.	20	Treaty that is at stake in the issues with which we are
	22 But the point that I'd like to make, which	22	concerned.
	23 I think and I don't testify from the microphone but	23	I return, Mr Chairman and members of the Court, to
	24 I think it emerges from the transcript, so I'm really	23	my more scripted remarks. It is always good for the
4			my more scripted remarks. It is arways good for the
		25	advocate to go off-piete. It's the point at which his
2	just highlighting for your attention a point that you	25	advocate to go off-piste. It's the point at which his
2		25	advocate to go off-piste. It's the point at which his  Page 40
2	25 just highlighting for your attention a point that you	25	

10.30 1 Agent or her Agent Regins to get very nervous because 2 they don't know what you're going to say, Su but we know 3 that Mr Asham is very sungaine and very calm, and 4 I spack very don'ty to be an throw things at mel 5 Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I will be 6 addressing the remaining six of the Court, I will be 7 provided to us in writing sestering afforman, after the 8 conclusion of our first-round submissions, so that's 9 questions 39, 40, 14, 24, 3 and 44. Tpropose to take 10 them out of sequence, starting in just a moment with 11 question 42, and my submissions will be the have some brief 12 strong to wrap up Paksiam's submissions. 13 responsive case. Mr Asham will then have some brief 14 united to sure my Paksiam's submissions. 15 responsive case. Mr Asham will then have some brief 16 which id on the shirk and would arvive, because this is 17 going to be the last togethar and the clock - 10.30 - this in the manner of the clock will bring us to 18 responsive manner of questions for me - which id on the shirk and would arvive, because this is 19 going to be the last togethar of the clock - 10.30 - this in the manner of the clock will bring us to 19 go conclusion prepare, not given at 17.00, And with your indulgence as 10 respect that my scripted remarks will bring us to 20 much after 11.00. And with your indulgence as 21 then we may be able to ether end for the day or passe 22 the we may be able to ether end for the day or passe 23 then we may be able to ether end for the day or passe 24 for the day while you might consider whether you have 25 any follow-up questions or would like to have, as we did 26 the factual evidence being the strong to record the proceeding, that it highlighted in my opening 27 submissions and that you will know be and throughout, in 28 the submissions of otherse, delay, discendible, distranct, 29 and build, build, build and the own to the Counce the council to the proceedings of the submissions of otherse clock the clock in the proceeding is now lawful, as 28 an aution o				
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Page 42 Page 44	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	on issues that are not yet clear.  Before I come to my response to the questions, I would like just to recall the thread of India's conduct with which we are concerned in these proceedings, that I highlighted in my opening submissions and that you will have heard throughout, in the submissions of others: delay, dissemble; distract; and build, build, build on the Western Rivers. This is the prism through which we consider you need to approach the factual evidence before you. I set this out in my opening submissions, you've heard it from my colleagues, I make it now in the closing submissions. This is the thread that we see in the factual evidence.  So let me then turn to the questions. And I turn first to question 42, which asks us to confirm whether the following statement captures Pakistan's position with respect to the current Neutral Expert. And I'm quoting here from the Court's encapsulation/summary of what it understood that I had said:  "The Neutral Expert proceeding is now lawful, as a matter of forum prorogatum, based on Pakistan's decision to participate in that proceeding. However, under the Treaty, a Court of Arbitration has the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	the paragraph 13 issues, rather than with the forum prorogatum issues.  I propose to address the two sentences of the summary statement separately, and then bring them together in the revised formulation.  The first sentence of the Court's encapsulation says:  "The Neutral Expert proceeding is now lawful, as a matter of forum prorogatum, based on Pakistan's decision to participate in that proceedings."  As I have just noted, this attempts to capture Pakistan's submissions on how the impropriety and invalidity of India's Neutral Expert Request can be cured by Pakistan's participation in the process.  In addressing this in opening, I explained the issues succinctly as follows, in those opening submissions. I am quoting from the transcript of what I said then:  " Pakistan is no longer objecting to a full and engaged role for the Neutral Expert, even though it is of the view that India's Neutral Expert Request, as you have heard from our Agent, was both improper and invalid. But Pakistan is now committed, through its
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10:36 1	invalidity. This is akin"	10:40 1	Pakistan's residual reservation of position concerning
2	This is akin:	2	a situation in which the Neutral Expert may go beyond
3	" to the principle of forum prorogatum, by which	3	his competence.
4	a party assents to the competence or jurisdiction of	4	The Court's formulation accurately reflects
5	a court or tribunal through its participation in the	5	Pakistan's position but, as I said just a moment ago, it
6	settlement process."	6	is perhaps just a little too elliptical and does not
7	That's transcript Day 1, page 32, lines 4 to 14.	7	indicate that this is the basis of Pakistan's residual
8	And I largely repeated this statement in my closing	8	reservation of position on the Neutral Expert's
9	submissions: that's transcript Day 2, page 42, line 25	9	competence. And with this in mind, I think a more
10	to page 43, line 7.	10	accurate summary of what I said would therefore be as
11	Mr Chairman and members of the Court, in retrospect,	11	follows:
12	I should not have used the term "forum prorogatum",	12	"Without prejudice to this"
13	which is a technical term of art in Roman law which has	13	Because it's referring back to the earlier part of
14	now been co-opted by international law, even though	14	the summary:
15	I qualified my use of the term by the words "akin to".	15	"Without prejudice to this, Pakistan maintains
16	And I should not have done so and my apologies,	16	a residual reservation of position as regards the
17	I should not have done so as I was using the term as	17	possibility of challenges to the competence of the
18	a shorthand to describe a situation in which the	18	Neutral Expert on the basis that paragraph 13 of
19	jurisdiction of a court is founded on the consent of	19	Annexure F provides that if any question which is not
20	a state, through its participation in the adjudicatory	20	within the competence of the Neutral Expert should arise
21	process, in circumstances in which jurisdiction was	21	out of his decision, that question would fall to be
22	otherwise lacking.	22	resolved through the procedures of Article IX(3), (4)
23	That of course accurately captures what I intended	23	and (5), of which the Court is the backstop."
24	to convey about the effect of Pakistan's participation	24	So I think that that would be sort of the fuller and
25	in the Neutral Expert process. But my use of the term,	25	more precise encapsulation.
	Page 45		Page 47
10:38 1	it appears now, may have diverted attention from the	10:41 1	Then just to read the two parts of my reformulation
2	improper and invalid conduct that I had in	2	into the record, bringing those two reformulations
3	contemplation; namely, India's Neutral Expert Request.	3	together, if you're looking for an accurate shortform
4	With this in mind, I think perhaps a more accurate	4	summary of Pakistan's position on these issues, it would
5	summary of what I said would therefore be as follows,	5	be as follows. I quote myself here:
6	just taking the Court's first sentence formulation. So	6	"Pakistan considers that India's Neutral Expert
7	this would be my proposed reworking of it:	7	Request was improper and invalid, thereby fundamentally
8	"Pakistan considers that India's Neutral Expert	8	tainting the competence of the Neutral Expert. Pakistan
9	Request was improper and invalid, thereby fundamentally	9	has, though, now resolved to participate in the Neutral
10 11	tainting the competence of the Neutral Expert. Pakistan has, though, now resolved to participate in the Neutral	10 11	Expert process, the consequence of which is to cure the invalidity of the Neutral Expert's appointment. Without
12	Expert process, the consequence of which is to cure the	12	prejudice to this, Pakistan maintains a residual
13	invalidity of the Neutral Expert's appointment."	13	reservation of position as regards the possibility of
14	So I think that would be the formal encapsulation,	14	challenges to the competence of the Neutral Expert on
15	we would say, of the idea that I set out more fully and	15	the basis that paragraph 13 of Annexure F provides that
16	that you tried to capture in a sentence, but just to	16	if any question which is not within the competence of
17	rephrase that.	17	the Neutral Expert should arise out of his decision,
18	I come then to the second sentence of the Court's	18	that question would fall to be resolved through the
19	summary statement, which says:	19	procedures of Article IX(3), (4) and (5), of which the
20	"However, under the Treaty, a Court of Arbitration	20	Court is the backstop."
21	has the authority to decide whether a Neutral Expert has	21	So that would be the encapsulation.
22	issued a decision, in whole or in part, that is outside	22	I detect, Mr Minear, that you're about to put your
23	the scope of his competence, pursuant to paragraph 13 of	23	finger on the microphone, or? No.
24	Annexure F."	24	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, as I noted in my
25	As I noted a moment ago, this attempts to capture	25	conclusion of the ten pages of submissions on this
	Page 46		Page 48

10:43	1	aspect yesterday, the issues of treaty interpretation at	10:46 1	the Neutral Expert's competence is ancillary or
	2	play here are quite intricate. I pause before I go on	2	incidental to the question with which you are faced;
	3	to question 44, in case there may be aspects which are	3	it's that the issue of the Neutral Expert's competence
	4	perhaps still not entirely clear. So I would invite any	4	is ancillary. And I'm coming on to unpack this, because
	5	questions that you may have on these issues now.	5	I know that this is a not-straightforward proposition.
	6	I'm grateful for what I take to be the received	6	And I went on in the transcript further:
	7	clarity of the confused words that I've spoken.	7	"In other words, it is a question"
	8	So we come now then to question 44. And I'm going	8	So an ancillary or incidental question to the task
	9	out of sequence here because question 44, and my	9	with which you are faced:
	10	response to it, follows naturally from the points that	10	"In other words, it is a question the resolution of
	11	I have just addressed. Question 44 states as follows:	11	which is necessary for purposes of the determination of
	12	"Assuming that this Court of Arbitration is	12	the question of which you are seised pursuant to
	13	competent, Pakistan maintains that the current Neutral	13	Pakistan's Request for Arbitration."
	14	Expert can be seen as having competence linked to and	14	That's the transcript reference that you gave.
	15	ancillary to the Court of Arbitration. Please provide	15	As this makes clear, what I was addressing was the
	16	jurisprudence in support of this concept of ancillary	16	issue of whether you are competent to address the
	17	competence."	17	Neutral Expert's competence or whether any dispute about
	18	And there is a footnote reference to my submissions	18	the Neutral Expert's competence has got to be referred
	19	at transcript Day 2, page 25, line 11 to page 26,	19	back to the Commission to work its way through the
	20	line 8.	20	Article IX, paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) process again.
	21	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I'm not quite	21	The reason why this issue arises and why it is so
	22	sure what happened here, but the question does not	22	important is that, as I observed in relation to
	23	reflect what I said on the record. Now, it is always	23	question 42, paragraph 13 of Annexure F you'll recall
	24	the responsibility of a speaker to be clear, and I was	24	I took you to it yesterday; if you've got it in your
	25	evidently insufficiently so. So let me be clear.	25	bundles, you may like to look at it again
		Page 49		Page 51
10.44		T 1111 / 1 / 1 / 1	10.47 1	Fig. 11 day 16 and 19
10:44		I would like to say again that the question as formulated doesn't capture the transcript, as I'll	10:47 1	paragraph 13 of Annexure F provide that, if any question which is not within the competence of a Neutral Expert
	2		2	
	3	Come to.  The issue that I was addressing at the transquint	3 4	should arise out of his decision, that question shall be settled:
	4 5	The issue that I was addressing at the transcript reference quoted was not focused on the competence of	5	" in accordance with the provisions of
	_	the Neutral Expert per se, but was rather focused on the	6	Article IX(3), (4) and (5)."
	6 7	competence of the Court this Court to itself	7	Now, on a plain reading of paragraph 13, this
	8	address the competence of the Neutral Expert, rather	8	suggests that any question that arises under
	9	than to leave the matter to be remitted back to the	9	paragraph 13 must go back to the Commission to work its
	10	Commission. So I was not tying the competence of the	10	way through the procedures under Article IX: first,
	11	Neutral Expert to your competence, but I was addressing	11	paragraph (3); then paragraph (4); then paragraph (5).
	12	the issue of whether, and on what basis, you could	12	I note also in this regard that the competence of
	13	address the competence of the Neutral Expert.	13	the Neutral Expert this Neutral Expert
	14	Now, this focus is accurately captured in the	14	unsurprisingly, is not part of Pakistan's Request for
	15	transcript at the reference provided in the question,	15	Arbitration. So the question that arises, candidly, is:
	16	and what I said was as follows:	16	on what basis can you, can this Court, address the
	17	"The legal basis of this Court's competence to	17	competence of the Neutral Expert?
	18	address the issue"	18	Now, as a matter of your competence ratione
	19	And "the issue" being the competence of the	19	materiae, your material competence to address any
	20	Neutral Expert. So:	20	question that arises under the Treaty, that's there.
	21	"The legal basis of this Court's competence to	21	But your competence is triggered by a request for
	22	address the issue is that the issue of the Neutral	22	arbitration. And the Request for Arbitration could not
	23	Expert's competence is an ancillary or incidental	23	have referred to the competence of the Neutral Expert
	24	question to the task with which you are faced."	24	because that happened later in time, so of course it
	25	And I pause here just to interpolate: it's not that	25	didn't address it. So the issue that arises is: how can
	•	. J		
		Page 50		Page 52

10:49 1	you do so? What's the legal basis for your doing so?	10:52 1	a typographical point.
2	Paragraph 13 and it's not only paragraph 13 that	2	I then come on to the jurisprudence, just to deal
3	we're concerned with here, because paragraph 13 is	3	with this issue or ancillary or incidental competence,
4	concerned with decisions of the Neutral Expert and we're	4	because I think it is rather important. And what I was
5	not yet in the space of decisions of the Neutral Expert.	5	about to come on to say is that we think that there is
6	So we're in the space of, if you like, an antecedent	6	a very sound basis on which you, this Court, can address
7	enquiry: can you now, at this point, as you consider	7	the competence of a Neutral Expert, whether this is by
8	your competence, also address the competence of the	8	way of an original enquiry, which is the process that
9	Neutral Expert?	9	we're engaged in now, or whether it were to be by way of
10	Now, we say and this was the point that I was	10	an enquiry that came to you pursuant to Annexure F,
11	trying to make yesterday, which obviously I sort of	11	paragraph 13.
12	mangled yes.	12	This basis is that it has long been recognised that
13	THE CHAIRMAN: Can I just intervene, Sir Daniel, to say that	13	courts and tribunals have what is described as
14	I think that the Court fully understood the proposition	14	an ancillary or incidental competence. And I should say
15	you were previously putting before us, which was: we	15	here that in the jurisprudence the language would
16	have a Neutral Expert that's been established, we have	16	usually be "ancillary or incidental jurisdiction", but
17	a Court of Arbitration that, if it's deemed competent,	17	I think jurisdiction and competence for these purposes
18	has been established, and that you are raising with us	18	are coterminous.
19	the issue of, I think, the relationship between the two,	19	As a practical matter in this case, this ancillary
20	in the context of this Court being the correct Court for	20	or incidental competence is hugely important as, if you
21	reviewing whether or not the Neutral Expert stepped	21	do not engage with this question, it would have to be
22	outside his competence. I think we fully understood	22	referred back to the Commission and then work its way
23	that, and if our question somehow suggested a different	23	through the Article IX(3), (4), (5) procedure, and that
24	understanding, it may have been a drafting issue on our	24	on make no sense whatsoever. It would cause huge delay,
25	part.	25	it would cause huge disruption and it would add further
			is would enable hage disturbation and it would add rating
	Page 53		Page 55
10.50		40.70	
10:50 1	So I just want to assure you that that is the sense	10:53 1	malfunction and dysfunction to the Treaty, we say.
2	in which we were contemplating the concept of	2	Now, the principle of ancillary or incidental
3	an ancillary connection, if you will, to this Court of	3	competence is predicated on an appreciation that the
4	Arbitration, as opposed to a Court that would be	4	resolution of an ancillary and for these purposes, if you will allow me, I'm going to simply say "ancillary",
5	established after the Neutral Expert has completed his work, through the procedures that one might normally	5	but the language in the case law sometimes refers to
6 7	expect. And all we, I think, were trying to do with	6 7	"ancillary" and sometimes to "incidental", but it means
8	this question was to see if you could provide us with	8	the same thing. So it's predicated on an appreciation
9	some of that jurisprudence that you had in mind, and	9	that the resolution of an ancillary question is
10	really nothing more.	10	necessary for purposes of the determination of the
11	SIR DANIEL: Mr Chairman, I'm mightily relieved at that,	11	principal question of which the court or tribunal is
12	because I do think that it may simply have been a sort	12	seised.
13	of small, perhaps typographical, infelicity in the	13	In this case, there is of course a very direct
14	question, because the question says:	14	linkage between the principal question of which you are
15	" Pakistan maintains that the current Neutral	15	here seised, namely your competence, and the ancillary
16	Expert can be seen as having competence linked to and	16	question, namely the competence of the Neutral Expert,
17	ancillary to the Court of Arbitration."	17	as there is a binary dimension to the question of your
18	And we are not saying that the competence of the	18	jurisdiction, as I referenced yesterday. And it's at
19	Neutral Expert is linked to and ancillary to the	19	transcript Day 2, page 25, lines 19 to 25, where
20	competence of the Court of Arbitration. I think that	20	I addressed this binary dimension explicitly.
21	the few words that were missing there: that the "issue"	21	So this brings me to the jurisprudential support for
22	of the competence of the Neutral Expert can be addressed	22	the principle of ancillary jurisdiction. It dates back
23	as an ancillary issue by the Court of Arbitration.	23	100 years, or more than 100 years, to the judgment of
24	So I'm relieved that you understood my submissions	24	the Permanent Court of International Justice and that
25	as they were intended. And it may just be, as I say,	25	is the predecessor of the International Court of Justice
	D 51		
	Page 54		Page 56

10:55 1	across the hallway, but imbued with the same, as it	10:58 1	in which the tribunal held as follows, at paragraph 220:
2	were, sort of authority. The world court runs from the	2	" as a general matter where a dispute
3	Permanent Court of International Justice through to the	3	concerns the interpretation or application of the
4	ICJ. So the judgment of the Permanent Court of	4	Convention"
5	International Justice in the Case Concerning Certain	5	And I interpolate here: the convention in question
6	German Interests in Polish Upper Silesia between Germany	6	is the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea:
7	and Poland.	7	" where a dispute concerns the interpretation or
8	The Permanent Court confirmed a general competence	8	application of the Convention the jurisdiction of
9	to make ancillary and incidental determinations as	9	a court or tribunal pursuant to Article 288(1) extends
10	follows, and I'm quoting here from page 18 of the	10	to making such findings of fact or ancillary
11	judgment of the Permanent Court of 25 August 1925, of	11	determinations of law as are necessary to resolve the
12	the PCIJ Series A, No. 6. So I misspoke: it wasn't	12	dispute presented to it."
13	a little bit more than 100 years, it was just a little	13	The reference is PCA Case No. 2011-03, award of
14	bit less. 1925, so 98 years ago. And the Court said as	14	18 March 2015 at paragraph 220.
15	follows:	15	And then in the more recent case, the 2020 award in
16	"It is true that the application of the Geneva	16	the Enrica Lexie case between Italy and India, which did
17	Convention is hardly possible without giving	17	definitely take place in this room we were facing in
18	an interpretation of Article 256 of the Treaty of	18	that direction (indicating) the tribunal held that
19	Versailles and the other international stipulations	19	the immunity of two Italian marines who had been
20	cited by Poland. But these matters then constitute	20	arrested and detained by India was a question incidental
21	merely questions preliminary or incidental to the	21	or ancillary to the application of the Law of the Sea
22	application of the Geneva Convention. Now the	22	Convention.
23	interpretation of other international agreements is	23	So India is very, very familiar with this because it
24	indisputably within the competence of the Court if such	24	was the respondent in the case. I of course was on the
25	interpretation must be regarded as incidental to	25	other side of that case, but we had exactly the same
	Page 57		Page 59
10:55 1	a decision on a point in regard to which it has	10:59 1	debate across the floor. And the reason given by the
10:55 1	a decision on a point in regard to which it has iurisdiction."	10:59 1	debate across the floor. And the reason given by the tribunal for reaching this conclusion was that it would
2	jurisdiction."	10:59 1 2 3	debate across the floor. And the reason given by the tribunal for reaching this conclusion was that it would be unable to:
	jurisdiction."  This point has been picked up in writings and	2	tribunal for reaching this conclusion was that it would be unable to:
2 3 4	jurisdiction."  This point has been picked up in writings and subsequently, and I'll come to some recent	2 3 4	tribunal for reaching this conclusion was that it would be unable to: " provide a complete answer [to the parties'
2 3	jurisdiction."  This point has been picked up in writings and	2 3	tribunal for reaching this conclusion was that it would be unable to: " provide a complete answer [to the parties' dispute] without incidentally examining whether the
2 3 4 5	jurisdiction."  This point has been picked up in writings and subsequently, and I'll come to some recent jurisprudence. But just to identify one seminal	2 3 4 5	tribunal for reaching this conclusion was that it would be unable to: " provide a complete answer [to the parties'
2 3 4 5 6	jurisdiction."  This point has been picked up in writings and subsequently, and I'll come to some recent jurisprudence. But just to identify one seminal treatise in international law in 1953: the treatise of	2 3 4 5 6	tribunal for reaching this conclusion was that it would be unable to:  " provide a complete answer [to the parties' dispute] without incidentally examining whether the Marines enjoyed immunity."
2 3 4 5 6 7	jurisdiction."  This point has been picked up in writings and subsequently, and I'll come to some recent jurisprudence. But just to identify one seminal treatise in international law in 1953: the treatise of Professor Bin Cheng, General Principles of Law as	2 3 4 5 6 7	tribunal for reaching this conclusion was that it would be unable to:  " provide a complete answer [to the parties' dispute] without incidentally examining whether the Marines enjoyed immunity."  The tribunal stated further that the question of immunity from jurisdiction "forms an integral part of
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11:01	should the Neutral Expert take decisions that exceed his	11:04 1	I'm wondering though whether what we are talking
	competence.	2	about here, with respect to the present Court of
	So that's my ancillary/incidental competence point.	3	Arbitration and the Neutral Expert, is something
4		4	different in nature. And it may be we don't need to
4	-	5	resolve this for purposes of the present proceeding, but
(		6	it may just be helpful to have your reactions to the
		7	following.
8		8	It seems to me that what we're talking about here
Ģ		9	is: in the event that the Neutral Expert reaches
10		10	a determination, and in the event that a party
1		11	Pakistan, perhaps concludes that the Neutral Expert
1:	-	12	stepped outside of his competence in reaching that
1:		13	determination, then the question perhaps comes: where
1-		14	does one go to address that matter? And I think you are
1:		15	urging that this Court of Arbitration would be the
1	•	16	appropriate place to bring the matter. You certainly
1		17	mentioned functional reasons for that: it would be
13		18	inefficient to resume the whole process. But you are
15	I have to say, I don't immediately see that that may	19	making, I think, a different claim as well: that as
20		20	a legal matter, this is an appropriate step for this
2		21	Court to take.
2:		22	What I'm wondering though is: it seems to me there's
2:	the provisions of Article IX, paragraphs (3), (4) and	23	two possibilities, perhaps, in the Court undertaking
2		24	that role.
2.		25	One possibility would be that this Court of
	D (1		
	Page 61		Page 63
11:03 1	interpretation in those terms.	11:06 1	Arbitration is going to function in some sense in the
11:03 1	1	11:06 1 2	Arbitration is going to function in some sense in the same way that a Court of Arbitration would have
2	I have to say, I don't have in my mind it may be	2	same way that a Court of Arbitration would have
2	I have to say, I don't have in my mind it may be something we can identify very quickly, but I don't have	2 3	same way that a Court of Arbitration would have functioned had the normal process unfolded of first
2	I have to say, I don't have in my mind it may be something we can identify very quickly, but I don't have in my mind whether the travaux préparatoires addressed	2 3 4	same way that a Court of Arbitration would have functioned had the normal process unfolded of first a Neutral Expert, and only after that the formation of
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11:08 1			
	finger on the issues which one has to work through.	11:12 1	meaning, for example, to confirm the conclusion that you
2	I make no bones about the thought that there is not	2	have reached, or to complete the reasoning. So there
3	a sort of complete symmetry between the circumstances	3	may be lots of ways in which you could come to this.
4	faced by the Chagos and the Enrica Lexie tribunal or	4	There are a couple of other points that I'd like to
5	PCIJ in Upper Silesia. But I think that the context of	5	make in response, Mr Chairman, to your observations.
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6 7	this issue goes back to perhaps my opening submissions.  We are, for reasons that I addressed and for reasons	6	You posited the situation in which, I think as you
		7	put it, in the event that the Neutral Expert reaches
8	that we all know, in a world in which we are looking at	8	a determination or a decision, one or other party in
9	the interpretation and application of Article IX and of	9	this case we're contemplating Pakistan would say:
10	Annexure F and Annexure G with, we would say,	10	well, that decision is outside your competence. That's
11	a clear-sighted appreciation that there is both	11	the paragraph 13 scenario. We of course appreciate that
12	malfunction and dysfunction. And as we have urged upon	12	there is the original question, before we even get to
13	you and we think that there is an absolutely	13	paragraph 13, because the Neutral Expert had not taken
14	cast-iron interpretative methodological way of doing	14	any decisions: was the Neutral Expert validly engaged?
15	this as we have urged upon you, you have to achieve,	15	Now, you again and I think this was your
16	through a process of interpretation, a return to	16	question 35 yesterday, where you have the two book-ends
17	functionality.	17	on either side of the spectrum you could decide, and
18	That cast-iron interpretative methodological way of	18	I think the way you put it was "for reasons of
19	doing so is to take the general rule of treaty	19	admissibility", that you sit on your hands, wait until
20	interpretation the ordinary meaning of the words must	20	the Neutral Expert has given his determinations or
21	be interpreted in good faith in their context and in the	21	decision and then come in over the top of that; or on
22	light of the object and purpose of the Treaty and	22	the other end of the spectrum, you say, "We are
23	say, hand on heart: the ordinary meaning of the words	23	competent over everything". I'd just like to underline
24	don't cover it here. But construing what is there on	24	a couple of points.
25	the page by reference to good faith, by reference to the	25	First of all, you are competent over everything:
	Page 65		Page 67
	1 480 00		Tage 07
11:10 1	wider context of the Treaty which is why I spent all		
	wider context of the Treaty which is why I spent an	11:14 1	technical issues and systemic issues. The Neutral
		11:14 1	technical issues and systemic issues. The Neutral  Expert is not competent over everything. He is only
2 3	of that time taking you through the cooperation	11:14 1 2 3	Expert is not competent over everything. He is only
2 3	of that time taking you through the cooperation imperatives by reference to the object and purpose of	2 3	Expert is not competent over everything. He is only competent over technical issues, and over a narrow
2 3 4	of that time taking you through the cooperation imperatives by reference to the object and purpose of the Treaty, which again is good faith cooperative	2	Expert is not competent over everything. He is only competent over technical issues, and over a narrow subset of technical issues: those in Part 1 of
2 3 4 5	of that time taking you through the cooperation imperatives by reference to the object and purpose of the Treaty, which again is good faith cooperative settlement of disputes, we have to achieve a return back	2 3 4 5	Expert is not competent over everything. He is only competent over technical issues, and over a narrow subset of technical issues: those in Part 1 of Annexure F.
2 3 4	of that time taking you through the cooperation imperatives by reference to the object and purpose of the Treaty, which again is good faith cooperative settlement of disputes, we have to achieve a return back to functionality.	2 3 4	Expert is not competent over everything. He is only competent over technical issues, and over a narrow subset of technical issues: those in Part 1 of Annexure F.  And the second point, which we say is unarguable,
2 3 4 5 6 7	of that time taking you through the cooperation imperatives by reference to the object and purpose of the Treaty, which again is good faith cooperative settlement of disputes, we have to achieve a return back to functionality.  What I am saying to you, by reference to the	2 3 4 5 6 7	Expert is not competent over everything. He is only competent over technical issues, and over a narrow subset of technical issues: those in Part 1 of Annexure F.  And the second point, which we say is unarguable, but it's obviously a point which is part of your
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	of that time taking you through the cooperation imperatives by reference to the object and purpose of the Treaty, which again is good faith cooperative settlement of disputes, we have to achieve a return back to functionality.  What I am saying to you, by reference to the ancillary jurisdiction jurisprudence and principle, is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Expert is not competent over everything. He is only competent over technical issues, and over a narrow subset of technical issues: those in Part 1 of Annexure F.  And the second point, which we say is unarguable, but it's obviously a point which is part of your competence decision, is that you are first in time. The
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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	of that time taking you through the cooperation imperatives by reference to the object and purpose of the Treaty, which again is good faith cooperative settlement of disputes, we have to achieve a return back to functionality.  What I am saying to you, by reference to the ancillary jurisdiction jurisprudence and principle, is that there is, in the esteemed commentary of international law and in very solid jurisprudence, an appreciation that if a court or tribunal needs to get to an issue which is within the room, so to speak, and is necessary for it to get to it, it can get to it.  I add to this that if one wanted kind of a further theory to sort of complete the notion, bearing in mind that the situation with which the tribunals in Enrica Lexie and Chagos and others were faced is not exactly ad idem with the situation with which you are faced, you may say to yourselves: we're going to reach a conclusion on our own competence and leave the Neutral Expert's competence for the moment in the shadows; but once we've reached a determination of our own competence as a provisional matter, we are then going to test that,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Expert is not competent over everything. He is only competent over technical issues, and over a narrow subset of technical issues: those in Part 1 of Annexure F.  And the second point, which we say is unarguable, but it's obviously a point which is part of your competence decision, is that you are first in time. The Neutral Expert came after you. As Dr Miles has reinforced, the 11 August 2016 correspondence from India was paragraph 5(a) correspondence. It was a notification of intention to request; it was not a request.  And both in terms of the hard rules of the Treaty paragraph 5(a) comes before paragraphs 5(b) and (c) and for the reasoning given by the Kishenganga Court and for the reasoning now that we come to, we say that it is unarguable that the request to appoint the Neutral Expert, ultimately Mr Lino, came after the institution of these proceedings. We cannot see any basis in which you could properly say, "We are simply going to cede the field until the Neutral Expert has reached his determination".
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11:15 1	to the Neutral Expert a proper functional role. But it	11:49 1	you've said.
2	was a proper functional role which contemplated, for all	2	Dr Miles, when he took you to those four documents,
3	the reasons that I have already indicated, that you	3	you will have seen that there were already exhibit
4	would engage first on the systemic issues, and the	4	numbers on them. So it's simply a question of whether
5	Neutral Expert would then follow on the technical	5	you now would like us to make that formal application to
6	issues; and then if there were consequences that arose	6	admit them into the record, or whether you consider that
7	out of the Neutral Expert's determinations which do not	7	they are admitted into the record already.
8	come within his competence, you would come back on the	8	Mr Chairman, you can reflect on it in slower time.
9	issue of remedies.	9	THE CHAIRMAN: Why don't we reflect on that and let you
10		10	know.
11	about a return to functionality. Because otherwise, the	11	The other thing I wanted to say is that we talked
12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12	about whether we had any follow-up questions for you,
13		13	based on your presentation up until the point when we
14		14	broke, and we don't have any additional questions in
15		15	that regard for you.
16		16	SIR DANIEL: Obviously the blue sky has a very salutary
17	So, Mr Chairman, that's perhaps a long way of	17	effect there! Thank you, Mr Chairman and members of the
18		18	Court.
19		19	I should say that the break has also allowed us
20		20	though an opportunity just to reflect on whether there
21	of your deliberative process. But I wanted you to have	21	are any issues that we want to draw to your attention
22	a very clear sense of the way in which we consider that	22	coming out of this morning's submissions, and there are
23	process has to work.	23	two, if I may. They are not consequential, but just to
24	We've gone on now and I'm looking at our court	24	make sure that they are, as it were, addressed on the
25	reporter longer than I anticipated. I can probably	25	record.
	D (0		D 71
	Page 69		Page 71
11:17 1	complete what I've got in about ten minutes, save for	11:51 1	The first one, Mr Chairman, in fact relates to your
2	further questions that you may have. I'm in your hands,	2	observations to me on the last point just before we
3	Mr Chairman, as to whether you'd like me to do so or	3	broke, and this is at transcript 11:06:15 to 11:06:43
4	whether you'd like to take a break. (Pause)	4	(page 63, line 24 to page 64, line 4). I will read that
5	THE CHAIRMAN: I think we will go for the coffee break	5	paragraph into the record again, where you say to me:
6	option, although it keeps us from the outdoors. It	6	"One possibility would be that this Court of
7	gives us an opportunity to refresh ourselves a bit and	7	Arbitration is going to function in some sense in the
8	to contemplate whether there are any follow-on issues	8	same way that a Court of Arbitration would have
9	that might be helpful to raise.	9	functioned had the normal process unfolded of first
10	So why don't we do that. It's now quarter past.	10	a Neutral Expert, and only after that the formation of
11	Why don't why plan to come back at 11.45 for the rest of	11	a Court of Arbitration."
12	the closing.	12	I just wanted to underline the fact that of course
13	arn n () rent miles		
	SIR DANIEL: Thank you very much.	13	we do not take the view that that is the normal
14	(11.18 am)	14	process that you first go through a Neutral Expert
	(11.18 am) (A short break)	14 15	process that you first go through a Neutral Expert and you then come to a Court because it may very well
14	(11.18 am) (A short break) (11.49 am)	14 15 16	process that you first go through a Neutral Expert and you then come to a Court because it may very well be that a Court could be seised first in time, or
14 15 16 17	(11.18 am) (A short break) (11.49 am) THE CHAIRMAN: Sir Daniel, before you begin, let me make two	14 15 16 17	process that you first go through a Neutral Expert and you then come to a Court because it may very well be that a Court could be seised first in time, or whatever.
14 15 16 17 18	(11.18 am)  (A short break)  (11.49 am)  THE CHAIRMAN: Sir Daniel, before you begin, let me make two observations.	14 15 16 17 18	process that you first go through a Neutral Expert and you then come to a Court because it may very well be that a Court could be seised first in time, or whatever.  THE CHAIRMAN: Just to clarify, I was not attempting to pass
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11:52 1	SIR DANIEL: Mr Chairman, I'm grateful for that. That's the	11:56 1	pass upon the legality of the Neutral Expert's
2	way that I understood you, engaging in the conversation.	2	appointment, and this may also be highly material for
3	But as we were getting some much-needed caffeine, some	3	purposes of the guidance that we have urged that you
4	of my colleagues suggested that maybe there's an issue	4	give addressing the conduct of the World Bank, and the
5	here that we just wanted to underline. So I do so.	5	whole issue of the pause.
6	The second point is that when discussing the	6	I also note that passing on the propriety and
7	findings in Baglihar in response to your question,	7	validity of India's Neutral Expert Request would be
8	Mr Minear, Dr Miles said that the drawdown flushing	8	readily distinguishable from passing on the competence
9	issue was "in play" before the Neutral Expert in that	9	of the Neutral Expert going forward. (Pause)
10	case. And that was at the transcript, Day 3 and this	10	It is also material that the parties' agreement on
11	is a timing rather than a line reference 10:22:23 to	11	the competence of the Neutral Expert is fragile.
12		12	Pakistan is maintaining a residual reservation of
13	elaboration on that issue.	13	position in respect of the Neutral Expert's competence,
14		14	as his competence determination process under
15	_	15	paragraph 7 of Annexure F is yet to take place.
16		16	I add lastly on this point that it is also necessary
17		17	to be precise about what invalidity Pakistan is curing
18		18	by participating in the Neutral Expert process; in other
19		19	words, on what precisely there is agreement between the
20		20	parties.
21	That's document [PLA]-2 at page 96. And eventually the	21	The parties agree not necessarily in a discussion
22	issue of drawdown flushing became formal decision D3 in	22	across the aisle, but in participation in the process
23	the Baglihar determination, and that's document [PLA]-2	23	the parties agree that the Neutral Expert process should
24	at pages 97 and 100.	24	continue, notwithstanding that Pakistan continues to
25	As I mentioned to you, as it were, sort of	25	maintain that the process had invalid origins. The
	Page 73		Page 75
11.54 1	and a second and a second and a second a second as	11.57 1	and a large second at I. P. J. No. (a)
11:54 1	extemporaneously when I came to the microphone,	11:57 1	parties do not agree, however, that India's Neutral
2	I addressed the issue of the Kishenganga Court's	2	Expert Request was valid or that the Neutral Expert is
3 4	approach to the Baglihar decision on drawdown flushing in some detail before the Neutral Expert. And you will	3 4	competent to reach determinations on issues of systemic treaty interpretation.
5	find this at reference P-40(C) so it's the corrected	5	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, that brings me to
6	version of the transcript Day 1, page 165, line 2 to	6	questions 39, 40 and 41, which I think are conveniently
7	page 167, line 12. So two pages of transcript where	7	taken together as they raise questions concerning the
8	I address this issue.	8	Neutral Expert process.
9	So I hope that that provides a little bit of further	9	Question 39 asks whether there is a confidentiality
10	elaboration.	10	regime with respect to the current Neutral Expert that
11	MR MINEAR: Thank you.	11	affects sharing with the Court information regarding
12	SIR DANIEL: So, Mr Chairman and members of the Court, that	12	that process. It further asks whether we can share with
13	brings me to question 43, which states:	13	the Court the retainer agreement concluded with respect
14	"Assuming both parties agree to the competence of	14	to the current Neutral Expert.
15	the Neutral Expert, is the Court of Arbitration bound by	15	Question 40 asks if, when confidential Court
16	that agreement or can it pass upon the legality of the	16	documents are shared with the Neutral Expert, this is
17	appointment of the Neutral Expert?"	17	done on a confidential basis, as per Article 14(5) of
18	And I think I can address this briefly.	18	the Supplemental Rules of Procedure; and if so, how that
19	In principle, if both parties agree, there is no	19	is effectuated.
20	dispute, and that should be an end of the matter. The	20	Question 41 asks if we can provide the Court with
21	issue is not quite so straightforward here, however, as	21	any information on the likely timetable for the work of
22	the impropriety and invalidity of India's Neutral Expert	22	the Neutral Expert, including for the selection of
23	Request may, depending on your reasoning, be a necessary	23	a secretariat, the adoption of rules of procedure, site
24	component of the reasoning upholding your own	24	visits, submission of pleadings and a final
25	competence. It may be, therefore, that you will need to	25	determination.
	<u> </u>		_
	Page 74		Page 76

11:59 1			
	Now, Mr Chairman, members of the Court, we	12:03 1	orders and they deal with the issue of publication of
2	understand entirely why you've asked these questions.	2	pleadings. And I observe that the publication on the
3	And let me preface my response to these questions by	3	website of the PCA of the Court documents is very
4	recalling that I was very deliberate and circumspect in	4	important.
5	my concluding remarks yesterday about the Neutral Expert	5	I note further the particular terms of
6	process going forward. That's at transcript Day 2,	6	Article 14(4), which deals with the publication of
7	page 60, lines 1 to 19.	7	parties' pleadings, which will require active
8	Those proceedings have only just crystallised with	8	consideration. And we are actively considering it; we
9	the fixing of the Neutral Expert's terms of retainer on	9	have not yet reached any conclusion for ourselves. But
10	2 May. It has been, and is, less than an easy process.	10	you may like to give us any guidance that you have.
11	The bellicosity of India's approach is challenging. As	11	On question 41, concerning procedural developments
12	I observed yesterday, the Neutral Expert evidently felt	12	in the Neutral Expert process, there is little that we
13	the need to respond, Mr Chairman, to your letter to him	13	can share, as nothing is yet fixed.
14	in the terms that he did, closing the door on, as he put	14	You will see from the transcript of the first
15	it, a coordinated process between the Court and the	15	meeting of the Neutral Expert which I again commend
16	Neutral Expert "at this time".	16	to you for your careful review that India stated on
17	The only document that has been finalised by the	17	the record that it needed until the end of July to
18	Neutral Expert so far has been his terms of retainer.	18	submit its memorial; in other words, ten months from the
19	This is a minimalist document that is confined to	19	date of appointment of the Neutral Expert.
20	crystallising the process and getting it underway. It	20	There will thereafter need to be an Annexure F,
21	contains identifying information and personal	21	paragraph 7 competence determination process by the
22	information and modalities of communication, but	22	Neutral Expert, which will no doubt take six months or
23	virtually nothing else. It does not address procedural	23	so to complete; after which, on those differences of
24	issues.	24	which the Neutral Expert is properly seised, Pakistan
25	Given its character and content, and noting that	25	will then need to file a Counter-Memorial. There will
23	Given its character and content, and noting that	23	will then need to the a Counter-iveniorial. There will
	Page 77		Page 79
12:01 1	terms of appointment, even in fully transparent	12:04 1	necessarily be a process thereafter, including site
2			
	proceedings, are very seldom made public, we do not	2	visits and meetings, the parameters of which are not yet
3	think that we can properly share the terms of retainer	3	visits and meetings, the parameters of which are not yet fixed.
3 4	think that we can properly share the terms of retainer without the permission of the Neutral Expert, just as we	3 4	visits and meetings, the parameters of which are not yet fixed.  Mr Chairman, members of the Court, mindful of the
3 4 5	think that we can properly share the terms of retainer without the permission of the Neutral Expert, just as we would not feel that we can share with him your	3 4 5	visits and meetings, the parameters of which are not yet fixed.  Mr Chairman, members of the Court, mindful of the state of the Neutral Expert process, I am again being
3 4 5 6	think that we can properly share the terms of retainer without the permission of the Neutral Expert, just as we would not feel that we can share with him your Administrative Order No. 1, which contains similarly	3 4 5 6	visits and meetings, the parameters of which are not yet fixed.  Mr Chairman, members of the Court, mindful of the state of the Neutral Expert process, I am again being very deliberate and circumspect. I reiterate and
3 4 5 6 7	think that we can properly share the terms of retainer without the permission of the Neutral Expert, just as we would not feel that we can share with him your Administrative Order No. 1, which contains similarly personal information. And as we see it, if it gives you	3 4 5 6 7	visits and meetings, the parameters of which are not yet fixed.  Mr Chairman, members of the Court, mindful of the state of the Neutral Expert process, I am again being very deliberate and circumspect. I reiterate and underscore my closing remarks of yesterday.
3 4 5 6 7 8	think that we can properly share the terms of retainer without the permission of the Neutral Expert, just as we would not feel that we can share with him your Administrative Order No. 1, which contains similarly personal information. And as we see it, if it gives you any comfort, in the content of the terms of retainer, it	3 4 5 6 7 8	visits and meetings, the parameters of which are not yet fixed.  Mr Chairman, members of the Court, mindful of the state of the Neutral Expert process, I am again being very deliberate and circumspect. I reiterate and underscore my closing remarks of yesterday.  Mr Chairman, members of the Court, there is only one
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12:06 1	stretched in the coming period, with potentially three	12:09 1	also the intention of the parties and the object and
2	heavy substantive pleadings to be produced in parallel,	2	purpose of the Treaty itself, a path forward can be
3	and possibly two additional significant procedural	3	forged that restores balance to the Treaty and provides
4	documents also to be produced in parallel, at exactly	4	guidance to the parties and the Neutral Expert.
5	the same time. So it will be important for us to be as	5	This can only be done by this Court. The drafters
6	attentive as possible to the scheduling constraints	6	of the Treaty, in their infinite wisdom, bestowed only
7	going forward.	7	upon the Court the power to interpret the Treaty. The
8	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, that concludes my	8	Neutral Expert forum is neither designed for nor suited
9	submissions, and I thank you for your kind attention.	9	to such examination.
10	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, if there are issues	10	As the members will appreciate, the partial award in
11	which you would like to put to me, to clear away the	11	the Kishenganga arbitration addressed more than just the
12	underbrush, before our Agent comes to the microphone,	12	merits of the first and second disputes in that case; it
13	I'd be very happy to address them.	13	also addressed vital questions as to the competence of
14	THE CHAIRMAN: No, I think we have no further questions for	14	a Court of Arbitration. And its statements on those
15	you, Sir Daniel. Thank you very much for your	15	matters, as we have seen over the past three days, have
16	presentation. And I welcome Mr Aslam to take the floor.	16	echoed just as loudly in these proceedings, if not more
17	MR ASLAM: Thank you, Mr Chairman, members of the Court.	17	loudly than its findings on merits. The time has now
18	Over the course of the last two days, you heard	18	come for this Court to rise to this great moment in law,
19	extensive arguments on why this delegation believes that	19	to add its own voice to the choir, a voice that itself
20	this Court is competent to address the disputes put	20	will echo in the years and decades to come.
21	before it by Pakistan's Request for Arbitration of	21	It is clear from the situation in which we find
22	July 2016. We are grateful for the opportunity that you	22	ourselves that firm and urgent guidance is needed in
23	afforded us to raise before this Court issues of facts,	23	a number of respects: to the parties, to the Bank and
24	issues of law and issues of political morality. You	24	the present and future neutral experts, to enable them
25	heard what happened, what we believe the burden and	25	to navigate the choppy waters that India and the Bank
	neard what impressed, what we desire to the duration and	23	to havigue the choppy waters that findia and the Bank
	Page 81		Page 83
12:08 1	legal provisions and principles are, and what a just	12:11 1	have created.
2	outcome would be. It is now up to you to decide the	2	As Sir Daniel noted in Pakistan's opening
3	question of the Court's competence.	3	submission, this is not the time for judicial economy,
4	You deliberate these questions in the most	4	as judicious as such economy might be in less
5	extraordinary of circumstances. And the Court, we	5	extraordinary times. The Bank must be told of its
6	trust, is alive to the burden of history and the weight	6	responsibilities under the Treaty. The Neutral Expert
7	of its responsibilities. The mandate of the Court,	7	must be told of the obligations of coordination and
8	significant in the ordinary course of business, is made	8	cooperation under which he presently operates. And
9	more so by the unprecedented situation you find	9	India must be told, despite its decades-old strategy of
10	* *	10	delay and dissembling, that this Court will adjudge the
11	This Court's empanelment was delayed by nearly	11	situation firmly and fairly, in the spirit of the wise
12		12	and skilled heads that sat upon its predecessors.
13		13	Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I was one of the
14		14	architects of the decision to approach this Court,
15		15	a decision made in the hope that the wisdom of a group
16		16	of expert lawyers and expert engineers would be able
17	_	17	to as they had in the Kishenganga arbitration
18		18	reach an equitable and fair decision, sound in law and
19	1	19	fact, that would restore balance to the Treaty and allow
20	•	20	it to remain, as it has for over 60 years, a reliable
21	circumstances; and as a result, the Treaty is silent on	21	cornerstone for peaceful relations between India and
22		22	Pakistan. In spite of all that has happened, we do not
23	•	23	regret the decision to do so. And we remain firmly of
24		24	the view that you are the only way forward to bring this
25	Treaty that gives due weightage to not just the text but	25	situation to an end.
23	and green and morghage to not just the toxt but	25	
	Page 82		Page 84

12:13	1	I ask you to affirm your competence over these	12:16 1	Government of India whereby it could have explained its
12.13	2	disputes; issue firm and necessary directions needed to	2	position and answered questions from the Court. Even
	3	guide this and future generations under the Treaty; and	3	so, the Court has closely studied India's letter of
	4	proceed to the merits forthwith.	4	December 2022 and, in connection with this hearing, has
	5	Failure to assert your competence will have	5	sought, through its questions, to ensure a balanced
	6	consequences. No other forum will be able to	6	examination of India's position. Indeed, the entire
	7	satisfactorily and thoroughly provide an exit from the	7	purpose of this hearing was to fully and fairly consider
	8	legal [un]certainty we all, India and the Bank included,		India's challenge to the competence of the Court.
		find ourselves in. The dispute settlement mechanism of	8	As I indicated in my opening remarks on Thursday, if
	9	Treaty will become dysfunctional, and future attempts by	9	the Court ultimately decides that it is not competent,
	10	Pakistan, a lower riparian, to raise its concerns before	10	*
	11 12	an impartial and independent third forum will be easily	11 12	then this proceeding will come to an end. On the other hand, if the Court ultimately decides that it is
	13	frustrated by India, an upper riparian. It is therefore	13	competent to proceed with respect to all or part of
	14	more than just a legal obligation on this Court to allow	14	Pakistan's Request for Arbitration, then the Court's
	15	itself to consider most seriously the question of its	15	hope is that India will participate in future
	16	competence; it is a moral obligation.	16	proceedings so as to help guide the Court's approach to
	17	Finally, Mr Chairman, members of the Court, I'd like	17	the merits of this proceeding.
	18	to thank those who have made this hearing and its smooth	18	Moreover, I would like to recall that pursuant to
	19	and professional operation possible, namely the	19	Article 7 of the Court's Rules of Procedure, India may
	20	Permanent Court of Arbitration, including its Deputy	20	still appoint two arbitrators to this Court, so long as
	21	Secretary-General and the Court's Registrar,	21	it is done no later than seven days following
	22	Mr Schofield. And we also thank the tireless court	22	an affirmative decision by the Court on its competence.
	23	reporter, Mr McGowan.	23	I wish to thank the Government of Pakistan for its
	24	But most of all, Mr Chairman, members of the Court,	24	oral presentations over these past three days. The
	25	I would like to thank you for your kind, unwavering	25	Court is keenly aware of how much effort goes into
		Page 85		Page 87
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10.14				
12:14	1	attention these past three days, and for your engaging,	12:18 1	preparing these presentations so as to ensure that they
12:14	1 2	attention these past three days, and for your engaging, helpful questions. I wish you all good health and safe	12:18 1 2	
12:14				preparing these presentations so as to ensure that they are thorough, accurate and focused on the issues at hand.
12:14	2	helpful questions. I wish you all good health and safe	2	are thorough, accurate and focused on the issues at
12:14	2	helpful questions. I wish you all good health and safe travels back home. Thank you very much.	2 3	are thorough, accurate and focused on the issues at hand.
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1 <i>2</i> :14	2 3 4 5	helpful questions. I wish you all good health and safe travels back home. Thank you very much.  THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr Agent, for your closing remarks. Let me say a few closing words of my	2 3 4 5	are thorough, accurate and focused on the issues at hand.  The Court is also aware that although only some members of the Pakistani delegation spoke from the
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	able 2:5,9 3:14 11:4
	18:22 23:10 29:18
	39:23 41:23 84:16
	85:6
	<b>about</b> 1:13,17,25 2:14
	6:17 7:7 8:23 10:17
	15:15,20 16:3,17 18:6 22:6 24:14
	25:3 28:18 29:8
	30:25 37:11,12,13
	37:14 38:13 39:6.9
	39:9 40:4,4,5,11,17
	45:24 48:22 51:17
	55:5 63:2,8 64:10
	64:12 65:2 69:11 70:1 71:12 73:14,17
	75:17 77:5 86:14
	absence 4:13 8:2
	14:23 17:5 27:5
	30:18
	absent 7:12
	absolutely 58:13
	65:13 <b>absurd</b> 24:19
	access 6:8 11:1 21:21
	accessible 5:19
	accompanying 29:6
	accordance 1:2 22:12
	27:20 33:18 52:5
	61:11,14,20
	accurate 46:4 47:10 48:3 88:2
	accurately 45:23 47:4
	50:14
	accustomed 61:17
	achieve 65:15 66:5
	acknowledge 27:19 across 57:1 60:1 75:22
	act 20:3
	action 11:12
	active 79:7
	actively 79:8
	actual 10:1 19:8 21:11
	21:15 22:2 26:18
	27:25 28:4,5 actually 2:6 5:6,13
	19:16,21 21:5,8
	acutely 78:11
	ad 66:18
	add 55:25 60:10 66:14
	75:16 83:19
	additional 2:7 2:17
	4:8,10 17:4 70:20 71:14 81:3
	address 2:20 4:6 9:13
	23:19 32:4 44:4
	50:8,13,18,22 51:16
	52:16,19,25 53:8
	55:6 62:21 63:14
	74:8,18 77:23 80:11
	80:20 81:13,20 82:22 86:9
	addressed 38:14 43:22
	49:11 54:22 56:20
	62:4 65:7 71:24
	74:2 83:11,13
	addresses 7:10 32:9
- 11	

N PURSU ence	ANT TO THE ISLA
addressin 44:16 5 69:18 7	g 1:17 41:6 0:4,11 51:15
adequate adhere 35 adjudge 8	12:5 :18
Administr admissibil	rative 78:6 ity 33:24
35:1,8 6 admit 71:6 admitted 7 ado 8:23,2	5 71:7
adopted 7 adoption advance 8	3:20 76:23 0:22 86:11
advantage adverse 5: advocate 4 affects 76:	24 40:25
affirm 80: affirmativ afforded 8	10 85:1 e 87:22 31:23
28:17 3	11:18 3:9 22:14 1:6,9,15 54:5 64:4
68:9,19 <b>afternoon</b> <b>again</b> 4:7	72:10 79:23 41:7
16:4 25 36:3 50	5 14:12,13 :4 27:11 :1 51:20,25 :4 67:15
72:5 79 against 82 Agent 2:8	:15 80:5 :14
86:4	44:23 81:12 46:25 47:5
agree 18:1	5 22:19,21 :14,19 75:21 6:1
<b>agreed</b> 22 <b>agreemen</b> 74:16 7 76:13	t 23:6 30:19
agreement AHMAD aisle 75:22	2:7
akin 45:1, alert 2:7 7 ALI 2:9 alive 82:6	2,15 0:24
allocated 3 allow 13:2	
85:14 allowed 7: allows 64:	11
almost 12: alone 25:1 along 12:1 already 69	1 3 15:9
although 4 61:20 7 always 40	4:19 26:13 0:6 88:4

AL-KHASAWNEH

RTICLE IX AND A	NIN
IC REPUBLIC OF PAKI	
1:11	ap
Ambassador 2:10	ap
among 70:19	
<b>amount</b> 29:12 31:12 <b>analogy</b> 64:17	A <sub>]</sub>
analysis 16:21 22:6,16	ar
27:6 29:20 38:20	
ancillary 49:15,16	
50:23 51:1,4,8 54:3 54:17,19,23 55:3,14	
55:16,19 56:2,4,5,7	
56:9,15,22 57:9	
59:10,21 66:8	
ancillary/incidental 61:3	
Andrews 8:24	
Annexure 15:25 18:20	
18:21 20:3,4 21:20	
23:3 26:8,21 27:2 27:16,21 30:15 32:8	
32:17 33:7,16,19	ar
34:13,18,22 35:5,16	ar
36:9 43:3 46:24	ar
47:19 48:15 51:23	ar
52:1 55:10 65:10,10 68:5 75:15 79:20	ar ar
another 10:5 22:1	ar
25:25 36:25	ar
answer 10:4 11:3,4	
16:22 17:23 18:19 29:7 31:2 60:4	ar ar
answered 20:7 36:5	
87:2	ar
answers 9:10	ar
antecedent 53:6 anticipated 69:25	ar ar
anything 7:13 8:7	41
26:9 27:4 40:15	ar
70:25	ar
apologies 45:16 APPEARANCES 2:1	ar A
appears 46:1	2 1
application 3:3 7:12	
57:16,22 58:19 59:3	
59:8,21 60:16 65:9 71:5	
Applied 58:8	
applies 22:5	
apply 5:5	
<b>appoint</b> 25:21 30:14 30:19 68:18 87:20	ar
appointed 22:9,10,13	as
appointing 19:17	
22:18	
<b>appointment</b> 19:21,25 21:4 22:11,19 23:14	as
27:16 28:16,21 29:1	as
29:4,5,14 30:9 31:1	
31:8,14 34:10 46:13 48:11 74:17 75:2	A
48:11 74:17 75:2 78:1 79:19	as
appreciate 67:11	as
83:10	as
annreciation 24.2	96

TAN -v- THE REPUBLI	С
approached 31:7,10	1
appropriate 4:3 5:1	4
5:23 21:9 63:16,20 <b>April</b> 31:6	:
arbitral 58:18 60:9,13	
arbitration 1:1,2,5	
2:17 20:5 21:22	:
23:23 27:10 28:17 32:1,3 33:5 34:3,14	:
34:15,19 35:16 37:3	:
37:10 40:6 42:24	
46:20 49:12,15	1
51:13 52:15,22,22 53:17 54:4,17,20,23	
58:23 60:20 63:3,15	
64:1,2,5,6,8,9 72:7	4
72:8,11,21,24 74:15 81:21 83:11,14	1
84:17 85:20 86:9	١.
87:14	
arbitrators 87:20	
architects 84:14 architecture 35:13	:
archive 25:14 29:19	
area 58:23 62:22	
areas 36:1	:
arguments 81:19	1
<b>arise</b> 21:17 23:10 47:20 48:17 52:3	:
arisen 25:22 78:17	
arises 51:21 52:8,15	
52:20,25 60:16	
arising 24:20 arms 39:24	
arose 1:19,20 69:6	
around 15:24 16:5	:
18:2 39:24	:
array 80:12 arrested 59:20	1
art 45:13	4
Article 2:19 7:15 8:13	1
8:13 20:11,16,18,21	1
21:25 22:3 23:9	
25:23 34:2 39:7 40:17 47:22 48:19	
51:20 52:6,10 55:23	
57:18 59:9 61:12,23	
65:9 76:17 78:12,17	
78:21 79:6 80:16,20 87:19	١.
articulated 25:9	
asked 6:16 9:11,22	
10:2 11:20,23 18:2	]
18:5 19:25 20:6 23:17 25:3 77:2	
asking 30:18	
asks 31:24 42:16 76:9	
76:12,15,20	
Aslam 2:7 3:8 9:14	
41:3,12 81:16,17 <b>aspect</b> 1:21 19:22	
40:15,18 49:1	
aspects 49:3	1
assembled 1:3	ľ
assents 45:4	]
ASSELL O. L. J.	

C OF INDIA
Assistant 2:19
<b>Assuming</b> 49:12 74:14 <b>assumption</b> 4:20 80:14
assure 54:1 assured 86:22
astray 61:9
attempt 43:16 attempting 72:18
attempts 43:5,8 44:12
46:25 85:10 attention 5:1 8:3
35:17 38:25 46:1
71:21 81:9 86:1,16 <b>attentive</b> 81:6
<b>ATTILA</b> 2:4 <b>attitude</b> 17:17,19 29:9
37:16
<b>Attorney</b> 2:7,8,13,13 <b>August</b> 13:10 27:8
57:11 68:10
<b>author</b> 33:6 <b>authorities</b> 22:9 25:13
authority 19:17 22:18
42:25 46:21 57:2 automatically 14:2
<b>available</b> 28:25 78:18 <b>avoid</b> 2:9 21:16 22:24
avoided 21:24
award 11:19 16:6 20:13 24:6 28:3
32:15 33:11,17,18
35:8 38:19 39:23 40:6 58:22 59:13,15
83:10
<b>awards</b> 58:18 78:25 <b>aware</b> 87:25 88:4
away 81:11 AWN 1:11
<b>B back</b> 1:21 2:10 6:19
6:20,20 7:5 10:5
11:12 19:22 37:24 38:3,5,16 47:13
50:9 51:19 52:9
55:22 56:22 65:6 66:5 69:8 70:11
86:3 88:14 <b>backstop</b> 47:23 48:20
backwards 42:1
<b>bad</b> 23:5 <b>Baglihar</b> 6:17 10:8,11
16:1 17:3 25:16,24
26:1,22 28:9,10,19 29:2,7,15,19 30:20
31:2,24 32:1,5,7,12
32:13,21,22 33:1,1 33:3 36:6,23,24
37:4,13,17 38:14
39:3,4,6 40:4 69:13 73:7,14,16,23 74:3
<b>balance</b> 9:13 83:3 84:19
balanced 87:5
ball 30:22

	26:9 30:17,18 31:6
.	31:7 35:13 75:4
	83:23,25 84:5 85:8
	bargain 35:11
	barrage 41:15
	based 14:21 42:22
	44:10 71:13
	baseless 15:1
	Dasciess 13.1
	basis 4:19,22,25 12:5
	12:19 13:16 14:18
	16:12,20 23:9 24:5
	10.12,20 23.9 24.3
	31:15 47:7,18 48:15
	50:12,17,21 52:16
	53:1 55:6,12 60:12
	68:20 76:17
	basis/grounds 10:22
	bearing 66:15
	became 73:22
	become 85:10
	becomes 21:3
	becoming 22:3
	before 1:2,9 3:9 9:12
	16:25 28:17 29:8
	31:22 32:20 35:19
	36:14,16 42:3,11
	49:2 53:15 61:4
	62:25 64:7,8 67:12
	68:15 70:17 72:2
	73:9 74:4 78:9
	81:12,21,23 85:11
	86:15
	beforehand 11:15
	begging 41:21
	begin 1:5 70:17
	begins 25:17 41:1
	behalf 3:2 9:6 10:6
	<b>behind</b> 13:16 40:9
	being 5:12 10:25 11:1
	37:12,13 50:19
	53:20 70:23 80:5
-	believe 30:5 81:25
-	believes 20:23 81:19
	bellicosity 77:11
	below 16:9 24:12 37:2
	73:16
	bench 62:12
	benefit 86:25
	best 10:4 82:22
	bestowed 83:6
	Bethlehem 2:4 3:6 9:2
	62:15
	between 1:3,15 9:25
	15:23,24 16:4 17:2
	18:9 19:7 23:7
	25:22 35:4 40:10
	53:19 56:14 57:6
	58:25 59:16 65:3
	75:19 77:15 84:21
	beyond 22:15 32:9,20
	36:13 43:10 47:2
	big 39:8
	0
	Bin 58:7,12
	binary 56:17,20
	<b>bind</b> 33:2
	binding 32:7,11,21,23
	33:20 34:22
	<b>binds</b> 33:13
	hit 2.20 6.15 9.16 14.1

Page 1

assertion 15:7 36:19

assist 43:18 88:9

assistance 88:11,12

appreciation 24:2 56:3,8 65:11 66:11 approach 8:18 40:3 40:11 42:10 72:25

74:3 77:11 84:14

87:16

19:19 20:10 21:1

24:5,16 25:21 26:3

43:13 57:13,14 70:7	cede 68:21	27:24	57:8,24 60:14,20,21	53:7 69:22 71:6	correspondence 36:15
74:9	certain 20:21 57:5	colleague 38:3	61:2,3 63:12 64:10	85:15 86:8 87:7	39:25 68:10,11
BLACKMORE 1:11	certainly 5:23 62:16	colleagues 4:21 8:10	66:20,21,22,25	considerable 3:9	coterminous 55:18
block 24:20	63:16	10:6 38:4 42:12	67:10 68:8 69:8	12:25 35:3	counsel 2:19,19 62:8
<b>blue</b> 2:11 71:16	certainty 35:22	62:7 73:4	74:14,25 75:8,11,13	consideration 79:8	count 62:6
bodies 35:16	cetera 33:17	collective 88:6	75:14 79:21 80:11	considered 30:21	Counter-Memorial
bones 65:2	Chagos 58:22 62:17	colossal 31:11	80:14 82:3 83:13	considering 32:12,13	79:25
book-ends 67:16	65:4 66:17	come 1:21 6:24 8:25	85:1,5,16 86:8,17	79:8	couple 1:7 2:14 5:16
borne 14:6	Chairman 1:3,6 2:25	9:3 19:18,19,22	87:8,22	considers 26:15 46:8	67:4,24
<b>both</b> 1:19 6:1 20:16,18	3:12 4:18 5:15 6:14	38:3,5 39:22 40:2	competent 34:17	48:6	course 3:22 13:5 18:3
28:16 43:15 44:23	8:8,22 9:1,8,22 10:3	42:3 43:20 46:18	39:16 49:13 51:16	consistent 28:3 40:19	26:12 29:22 37:1
58:20 65:11 68:14 68:25 74:14,19	10:16,19 11:3,9,12	49:8 50:3 55:2,5 58:4 61:25 67:3,21	53:17 58:15 67:23 67:25 68:2,3 76:3	61:22 consistently 17:10	38:5 45:23 52:24 56:13 59:24 67:11
<b>bound</b> 35:7 74:15	11:21 12:23 16:22 17:16,24 18:5,12	68:17 69:8,8,15	81:20 87:10,13	constante 35:20	68:24 70:21 72:12
boycotted 82:15	20:1 23:11 24:1	70:11 72:15 83:18	complained 15:15	constitute 25:11,11	78:11 80:10 81:18
brace 18:2	25:4 26:20 35:24	83:20 87:11	complaining 14:14	57:20	82:8 86:24
break 2:6,10 70:4,5,15	37:20,24 38:1,7	comes 10:2 63:13	complete 60:4 65:3	constituted 1:2	court 1:2,5 2:17 3:5,7
71:19	40:23 41:5,21 43:12	68:15 81:12	66:15 67:2 70:1	constraints 81:6	1:7 2:5 3:12 6:5 7:4
<b>brief</b> 11:3 36:2 41:12	45:11 48:24 49:21	comfort 78:8	79:23	constructive 82:24	7:16 8:11 9:8 10:12
briefly 1:9 20:8 74:18	53:13 54:11 60:19	coming 2:10 8:11,15	completed 54:5	construed 61:21	12:3 14:2,11 16:15
bring 41:18 44:5	62:15 64:25 67:5	10:5 14:17 51:4	component 74:24	construing 65:24	16:21 17:7,17 20:5
62:23 63:16 69:10	69:17 70:3,5,17,24	71:22 81:1	composed 34:20	Consultant 2:13,13	20:7,8,11,14 21:13
84:24	71:8,9,17 72:1,18	commence 18:8 28:5	comprised 34:15	contact 70:22	21:21 22:1,25 23:23
bringing 48:2	73:1 74:12 76:5	34:9	concept 49:16 54:2	contain 33:3	24:10,15 25:25
<b>brings</b> 3:24 25:2 28:10 56:21 74:13 76:5	77:1,13 78:20 80:4 80:8 81:8,10,14,17	commenced 9:24 24:18 27:3 31:16	concern 12:18 concerned 32:25 36:3	contains 77:21 78:6 contemplate 70:8	26:12,25 28:25 29:10,17 31:18,24
broke 9:18 71:14 72:3	84:13 85:17,24 86:4	commencement 18:1	40:22 42:5 53:3,4	contemplated 13:1	32:1,2,6,12,17,25
BRYCE 2:19	challenge 87:8	25:12 26:18	80:19	69:2	33:5,12,16,22,25
build 17:21,21,21	challenges 47:17	commend 79:15	concerning 29:14 43:9	contemplating 54:2	34:3,8,14,15,19,23
31:21,21,21 42:9,9	48:14	commendable 23:25	47:1 57:5 76:7	67:9	35:2,6,11,24 36:9
42:9	challenging 77:11	commendably 21:24	78:10 79:11	contemplation 46:3	36:16,22 37:3,10,16
Buildings 2:4,5	changed 73:20	commentary 66:9	concerns 31:24 59:3,7	contended 5:2	38:1,7,14,20 39:13
bundle 18:24	changes 70:21	Commission 9:21 12:8	85:11	content 77:25 78:8	39:16,18 40:5,23
bundles 51:25	character 77:25	12:21 13:8 16:11	conclude 34:24 35:7	contention 15:4	41:5,22 42:24 43:12
burden 81:25 82:6	chart 80:15	17:21 24:3 50:10	41:11,22	contentions 15:4	45:5,11,19 46:20
business 12:22 82:8 BUYTAERT 1:12	Cheng 58:7,12 choice 61:13	51:19 52:9 55:22 Commissioner 2:9	concluded 39:17 76:13 88:16	context 6:10 9:21 53:20 65:5,21 66:1	47:23 48:20,24 49:12,15,21 50:7,7
DOTTAERI 1.12	choir 83:19	10:20 11:16,17,23	concludes 37:20 63:11	continue 28:9 75:24	52:16 53:14,17,20
	choppy 83:25	12:11 13:14,16 14:3	81:8	86:16	53:20 54:3,4,17,20
c 68:15	circumspect 77:4 80:6	14:14,16,25 15:6	concluding 77:5 80:9	continues 75:24	54:23 55:6 56:11,24
caffeine 73:3	circumstances 16:8	16:23 17:9,10,11	conclusion 38:20,21	continuous 24:20	56:25 57:2,3,4,8,11
calculations 12:22	17:16 20:21 45:21	19:3,4,16 20:23	39:9 40:2 41:8,19	contradiction 14:1	57:14,24 59:9 60:19
13:21 15:9,14 16:24	65:3 82:5,21	21:5,19 23:2,4,15	48:25 60:2 66:19	contrary 58:17	60:20 62:20,25 63:2
called 33:8	citation 58:10	26:3,7 30:8,8,12,17	67:1 79:9	contrast 32:23	63:15,21,23,25 64:2
calm 41:3	cited 57:20	31:7,10 34:11,12	condensed 43:19	contributions 88:7	64:5,6,8 66:11
came 1:24 38:21 55:10	claim 60:13 63:19	36:24 40:1,2	conduct 42:5 46:2	convenient 80:19	68:16,25 69:13,24
68:9,19 73:18 74:1	clarify 6:3 41:17 72:18 86:20	Commissioners 14:7	75:4 conducts 12:21	conveniently 76:6 convening 80:18	70:20 71:18 72:6,8
CAMERON 2:5	clarity 49:7 62:12,13	16:15,18 19:12 20:17 23:7	conducts 12:21 confidential 76:15,17	convention 39:8 57:17	72:11,15,16,20,23 74:12,15 76:5,11,13
candidly 52:15 capture 43:5,8,14	clause 21:23	Commissioner's 13:4	78:11	57:22 59:4,5,6,8,22	74.12,13 70.3,11,13
44:12 46:16,25 50:2	clear 19:7,9 42:2 49:4	15:3,7 17:17 26:4,6	confidentiality 76:9	60:11,17	78:11,13,14,21 79:3
72:21	49:24,25 51:15	27:8	78:19	convergence 16:19	80:4,8,18 81:8,10
captured 34:21 50:14	60:25 69:22 80:12	committed 44:24	confined 77:19	conversation 64:24	81:17,20,23 82:5,7
captures 42:17 45:23	81:11 83:21	communicated 4:2	confirm 42:16 66:25	73:2	82:13 83:5,7,14,18
care 20:10 86:16	clearer 28:1	communication 77:22	67:1 80:14	convey 45:24	84:10,13,14 85:14
careful 79:16 80:21	clearly 43:21	competence 1:8 2:21	confirmed 33:15 57:8	cooperation 66:2 84:8	85:17,20,22,24 86:7
carefully 86:8	clear-sighted 65:11	9:14 10:13 26:11	conflicting 60:25	cooperative 66:4	86:18,24 87:2,3,8
case 4:12,23 9:3,14	clock 41:14	32:3 33:4,5,23	82:17 <b>confused</b> 49:7	coordinated 77:15	87:10,12,20,22,25
19:13 28:21 41:12	close 2:2 3:1,2 9:14 88:13	34:20,25 43:2,11 45:4 46:10,23 47:3	confused 49:7	coordination 68:24 84:7	88:4,9,10,12 courts 35:16 55:13
49:3 55:19 56:6,13	closely 87:3	47:9,17,20 48:8,14	connection 54:3 87:4	copies 11:7	58:8 62:9,11
57:5 59:13,15,16,24 59:25 60:18 61:20	closing 3:2,9 1:4 9:6	48:16 49:14,17 50:5	consent 45:19	copy 28:25	Court's 10:10,13
62:23 67:9 73:10,14	42:13 43:15,23 45:8	50:7,8,10,11,13,17	consequence 35:23	corner 34:19	20:15 21:16 24:6
83:12	70:12 77:14 80:7	50:19,21,23 51:1,3	46:12 48:10	corners 4:15	28:24 31:23 32:11
cases 6:1 62:19 64:18	86:5,5	51:17,18 52:2,12,17	consequences 69:6	cornerstone 84:21	41:6 42:19 44:7
cast-iron 65:14,18	codicil 7:16	52:18,19,21,23 53:8	85:6	correct 6:13,14 15:25	46:6,18 47:4 50:17
catch-22 17:11	<b>coffee</b> 2:6,10 70:5	53:8,22 54:16,18,20	consequential 71:23	53:20 69:16	50:21 74:2 82:3,11
cause 55:24,25	cognisant 86:18	54:22 55:3,7,14,17	consider 4:3 26:9	corrected 74:5	82:15 85:21 87:14
ĺ	collaboration 19:24	55:20 56:3,15,16	29:21 41:24 42:10	correctly 37:24	87:16,19

Day 3 Hearing on Comptence THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN -V- THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA Saturday, 13 May 202					
cover 29:25 65:24	decision 10:11,12	16:4 19:14 20:22	83:5 87:21	44:7 46:14 47:25	exercise 20:17 29:21
covering 2:16	25:17 26:1,13 32:2	21:9,20,23 25:22	door 77:14	48:21	86:16
co-opted 45:14	32:22 42:23 43:1	34:7	doorstepped 7:2	encapsulation/sum	exhibit 3:4 5:13 30:11
created 23:2 84:1	44:11 46:22 47:21	differences 24:8 34:2	doubt 79:22	42:19	30:16,25 71:3
critical 10:2 27:11,25	48:17 52:3 58:1	79:23	doubt 79.22 down 1:14 11:19	end 41:23 67:22 74:20	exit 85:7
criticism 15:1	64:12 67:8,10,21	different 8:16 18:3	14:17 16:8 24:11	79:17 84:25 87:11	expect 1:24 2:4,5 4:3
crystallise 22:17	68:8 73:22 74:3	35:18 40:13,14	Dr 1:11 2:5 3:4 1:8,16	endeavour 43:20	54:7 61:25 62:11
crystallised 24:17	84:14,15,18,23	53:23 62:22 63:4,19	3:6,11 4:11 7:6 8:25	ended 28:8	expecting 10:24
26:18 77:8	86:17,19 87:22	64:7,18 72:20	9:3,8 10:19 11:12	engage 14:15 16:16,18	expecting 10.24 expert 6:18 9:24 10:1
crystallises 19:22	decisions 31:25 53:4,5	difficulty 5:20 6:2 8:4	11:14 36:2,20 37:20	55:21 69:4	10:8 12:3 18:1,7,15
crystallising 77:20	61:1 67:14 78:25	dilatory 23:6	37:23 38:3,8,21	engaged 44:21 55:9	18:16,17 19:5,7
cul-de-sac 22:3,24	deck 11:8	dimension 56:17,20	40:9 68:9 71:2 73:8	67:14 73:19 80:12	20:2,19,20,23,25
23:1 24:15	declaration 26:6 27:1	direct 32:11 56:13	draft 21:18	engagement 44:25	21:4,10,22 22:9,10
cure 44:25 46:12	28:2,6	direction 5:9 35:18	drafters 82:20 83:5	engaging 73:2 86:1	22:13 23:12,14
48:10	decline 21:22	59:18	drafting 53:24	engineer 33:7	24:17 25:3,12,17,21
cured 43:7 44:15	deemed 7:22,25 18:7	directions 85:2	draw 5:1 16:8 64:17	engineering 14:22	26:1,16,19,24 27:2
curing 75:17	22:17 27:3 53:17	directly 29:13	71:21	engineers 34:16 84:16	27:17 28:6,11,16,21
curiosity 10:7	definitely 59:17	disagreement 17:2	drawdown 37:1,17	English 62:9	29:2,4,5,15,16
current 42:18 49:13	delay 11:10 12:14	22:4	73:8,17,18,22 74:3	enjoyed 60:6	30:10,14,19,21,23
54:15 76:10,14	17:20 31:21 42:8	disappear 22:4	drawn 24:11	enjoyeu 00.0 enough 14:3,4,15	31:2,8,14,17 32:2,6
86:20	55:24 84:10	discuss 33:8	drive 18:12	15:12	33:6 34:5,9,13,16
cutting 4:15	delayed 82:11	discussed 8:10 13:23	dual 20:18	enquiry 53:7 55:8,10	34:16 37:9 38:10,13
cut-and-thrust 62:9	delegation 81:19 88:5	26:15	dua 20.18 due 3:25 4:15 6:25 8:3	62:11 80:13	38:18 39:2,6,15
62:10	deliberate 77:4 80:6	discussing 73:6	82:25	Enrica 59:16 62:17	42:18,21,25 43:6,10
02.10	82:4	discussing 73.0 discussion 3:1 12:16	Dul 16:13	65:4 66:16	44:9,14,21,22,25
	deliberately 24:4	14:4,7 16:11,17	During 86:24	ensure 78:19 87:5	45:25 46:3,8,10,12
	deliberations 8:6	17:1,6 33:4 70:19	dysfunction 56:1	88:1	46:21 47:2,18,20
<b>D</b> 1:10 15:25	deliberative 69:21	75:21	65:12	ensuring 17:13	48:6,8,10,14,17
dam 32:13	demonstrated 25:10	discussions 11:18 12:7	dysfunctional 85:10	entertaining 60:12	49:14 50:6,8,11,13
damage 82:18	demonstrates 86:12	13:22 16:25 17:13	<b>D3</b> 73:22	entire 29:18 87:6	50:20 52:2,13,13,17
<b>Daniel</b> 2:4 3:6 1:5,6	86:14	dispute 23:10 24:20	<b>D3</b> 73.22	entirely 12:9 49:4	52:23 53:4,5,9,16
5:15 6:14 8:22 9:9	demonstratives 7:11	25:1 33:20,21 34:4	E	77:2	53:21 54:5,16,19,22
9:12 13:2 29:10	denied 15:6	34:7 40:10 51:17		entrails 61:18	55:7 56:16 60:22
30:2 31:23 37:25	depending 74:23	59:2,7,12 60:5	each 12:17 34:21	envisage 82:20	61:1 63:3,9,11 64:4
38:1 53:13 54:11	depth 86:10	74:20 85:9 86:20	earlier 26:4,6,13	envisaged 78:16	64:8,11 67:7,13,14
61:7,16 62:8 64:25	Deputy 2:18 85:20	disputes 2:8 24:8 34:2	29:11 30:1 47:13	equitable 84:18	67:20 68:2,9,19,22
70:13,17,24 71:16	describe 45:18	66:5 81:20 83:12	early 13:24 38:12 39:5	Essentially 17:7	69:1,5 72:10,14,22
73:1 74:12 81:15	described 55:13 62:20	85:2	easily 5:19 85:12	Essex 2:4,5	73:9,19 74:4,15,17
84:2	description 11:25	disputing 82:14	easy 77:10	established 53:16,18	74:22 75:7,9,11,18
data 11:24 12:22 13:5	design 16:8 40:12	disruption 55:25	echo 83:20	54:5	75:23 76:2,2,8,10
15:12	73:16	dissemble 17:20 31:21	echoed 83:16	esteemed 2:4 33:6	76:14,16,22 77:5,12
date 22:14,20,22,23	designed 83:8	42:8	economy 84:3,4	66:9	77:16,18 78:4 79:12
79:19	designs 14:19	dissembling 84:10	edifice 40:10,20	et 33:17	79:15,19,22,24 80:5
dated 13:18 30:12,17	desire 86:14	distinction 19:7	editorialising 15:19	even 16:19 31:15 35:6	82:16 83:4,8 84:6
dates 56:22	despite 31:11 84:9	distinguishable 75:8	effect 10:11 16:5	44:21 45:14 62:24	84:16,16
day 1:7 10:16 18:11	detail 11:5 14:3,4	distract 17:20 31:21	31:25 32:7 36:6	67:12 78:1 87:2	experts 40:14 83:24
23:17 25:4 28:12	26:14 38:18 74:4	42:8	45:24 64:13,13	event 5:3 6:12 8:21	expert's 32:10,19 33:4
41:23,24 43:24,24	detailed 12:18 13:15	disturbed 35:20	71:17	33:9 63:9,10 67:7	36:10 38:15 46:13
44:1 45:7,9 49:19	13:21 16:24	diverted 46:1	effective 21:3	eventually 73:21	47:8 48:11 50:23
56:19 73:10 74:6	detained 59:20	docket 5:7	effectively 11:18	every 32:13 78:18	51:1,3,17,18 66:20
77:6 days 9:12 27:9 81:18	detect 48:22	document 5:7,23 7:5	effectuated 76:19 effort 87:25	everything 67:23,25	66:25 69:7,15 75:1
83:15 86:1 87:21,24	determination 24:9	30:21,24 31:4 73:21	efforts 88:7,8	68:2	75:13 77:9
	25:16 28:11 30:20	73:23 77:17,19	either 7:17 18:14	evidence 31:19 42:11	explain 43:21
<b>dead</b> 16:9 24:12 37:2 73:16	32:7,10,19 33:1	documentation 29:1	20:23 41:23 67:17	42:14	explained 44:16 87:1
	36:11 37:6,17 38:15	documents 1:13 2:15		evidential 1:18	explains 21:13
dead-end 23:1 deal 34:17 44:1 55:2	39:3,4 51:11 56:10	2:17,21,24 3:4,8,10	<b>elaboration</b> 73:13 74:10	evidently 49:25 77:12	explanatory 29:24
78:22,23,24 79:1	60:14,21,22 63:10	3:13,18,19 4:1,6,8	elected 82:16	exactly 6:14 27:7	explicitly 56:20
dealing 20:11	63:13 66:22 67:8	4:10,11 5:6,12 6:4,6	elliptical 43:14 47:6	39:13 59:25 64:15	express 4:20 21:6,8,19
deals 79:6	68:23 69:15 73:23	6:7 7:6,23 8:15,21	elsewhere 4:25 58:25	66:17 81:4	58:16
dealt 34:6 37:7,9	75:14 76:25 79:21	29:6,19,23,25 30:3	Embassy 2:11,12	examination 83:9 87:6	expressly 7:17,18,20
debate 15:22 60:1	determinations 34:21	30:6 70:21,23 71:2	emerge 22:4 35:21	examining 9:23 26:17	extemporaneous 5:10
decades 6:20 83:20	39:12 57:9 59:11	76:16 78:11,13,14	emerges 38:24	60:5	extemporaneously
decades-old 84:9	67:20 69:7 76:3	79:3 81:4	empanelled 82:14	example 10:20 15:12	74:1
December 21:18 87:4	detract 70:25	doing 39:10 53:1	empanelment 82:11	21:17 67:1	extends 59:9 60:14,20
decide 42:25 46:21	detriment 82:13	65:14,19	Emphasis 36:12	exceed 61:1	extensive 81:19
67:17 82:2	development 39:11	domain 4:24 5:11,19	emphasise 19:5	exceptionally 80:25	extent 5:18 12:24
decided 35:18	developments 79:11	DON 1:11	enable 83:24	exchange 10:17	23:19 27:4 34:24
decides 87:10,12	dialogue 16:19 42:1	done 15:16 45:16,17	encapsulation 43:19	exchanges 6:24	86:11
decides 07.10,12	<b>difference</b> 9:25 15:24	64:12 76:17 80:13	Chempodiation 73.17	excursus 39:9	extract 13:7,12
		<u> </u>			*

extracts 5:14	32:5 33:10 34:5	13:7 17:6 22:3,25	58:10 80:21	health 86:2	improve 35:22
extraordinary 82:5	38:10 42:1,16 43:5	23:22 27:4 28:2	<b>go</b> 2:8 6:20 20:9 26:14	hear 3:10	inappropriate 17:12
84:5	44:7 46:6 52:10	30:7,11,16,20 31:5	34:12 35:17 39:1	heard 42:7,12 44:23	incidental 50:23 51:2
extremely 86:7	58:22 64:3 67:25	35:2,5,21 37:3	40:3,25 43:10 47:2	81:18,25	51:8 55:3,14,16,20
extremely 80.7					
	68:8 69:4 70:19	38:23,24 40:16	49:2 52:9 61:9	hearing 1:8 1:21 2:19	56:2,7 57:9,21,25
<b>F</b>	72:1,9,14,16 79:14	42:12,19 44:18,23	63:14 70:5 72:14,23	7:11 58:24 85:18	58:16 59:20 60:16
<b>F</b> 18:20,21 20:3 21:20	83:12	46:1 49:10 57:2,10	goes 6:19 22:20,23	86:11,24 87:4,7	incidentally 60:5
23:3 26:8,21 27:2	first-round 41:8	60:8 62:11 68:10	30:25 38:13 39:8,11	88:16	included 85:8
27:16,21 30:15 32:8	fit 64:20	70:6,21,25 75:8	65:6 87:25	heart 65:23	including 29:2 76:22
- T	fitting 28:9	79:14,18 82:18	going 1:7,17 6:20	heavily 80:25	80:1 85:20
32:17 33:7 34:13,18	five 2:8			heavy 81:2	
36:9 43:3 46:24		83:21 85:7 86:25	10:23 18:4,19 30:4	•	inconsistency 14:6
47:19 48:15 51:23	fixed 79:13 80:3	87:2 88:5,7	41:2,17 49:8 56:5	height 15:15	indeed 12:25 24:10
52:1 55:10 65:10	fixing 77:9	front 62:8	64:1 66:19,23,24	held 14:12 24:11 32:6	26:25 34:18 80:14
68:5 75:15 79:20	floor 60:1 81:16	fruit 88:6	68:21 69:20,20 72:7	33:25 59:1,18	87:6
faced 50:24 51:2,9	flushing 37:2,17 73:8	frustrated 85:13	75:9 77:6 81:7	help 86:20 87:16	independent 60:12
65:4 66:17,18 69:12	73:18,18,22 74:3	full 5:7 44:20	gone 7:4 38:16 69:24	helpful 3:11 63:6	85:12
- T	focus 50:14 61:18	fuller 47:24	good 2:23 9:1 35:17	64:24 70:9 86:2	India 1:3,17 2:15 4:1
69:14			O	HEP 37:14	· ·
facing 59:17	focused 50:5,6 88:2	fully 8:19 34:17 43:14	37:18,20 40:24		4:2,4,9,12 6:8,11,23
fact 20:11 28:15 34:6	follow 1:15,23 7:24	46:15 53:14,22	65:21,25 66:4 86:2	HEPs 16:11	7:1,25 8:20 9:20
38:10,17 58:23	62:15 69:5	62:22 78:1 80:11	<b>Government</b> 1:3,3 1:4	her 41:1	10:24 25:8,22 28:16
59:10 72:1,12 84:19	followed 12:18	86:14 87:7	5:21 6:7,11 8:20	highlighted 15:7 42:6	31:1,5,13,16,20
facts 81:23	following 11:24 21:13	function 64:1 72:7	25:20 87:1,23	highlighting 38:25	33:13,25 35:4,7
	25:18 28:13 29:11	<b>functional</b> 63:17 69:1	governmental 80:25	highly 75:2	36:3,15 59:16,20,23
factual 1:18 38:2	42:17 63:7 87:21	69:2	graded 34:1	him 1:23 36:14 38:9	68:10 73:20 79:16
42:11,14			O		83:25 84:9,21 85:8
failed 16:23 23:4	follows 16:23 44:17	functionality 65:17	grateful 2:22 11:5	38:12 77:13 78:5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Failure 85:5	46:5 47:11 48:5	66:6 69:11	49:6 73:1 81:22	history 82:6	85:13 87:1,15,19
fair 22:22 84:18	49:10,11 50:16	functioned 64:3 72:9	88:8	home 86:3 88:14	Indian 10:20 11:17
fairly 84:11 87:7	57:10,15 58:13 59:1	fundamentally 46:9	great 83:18	hope 43:15 74:9 80:10	13:4,13 14:14 15:3
faith 23:5 65:21,25	60:10	48:7	greater 33:12	84:15 87:15	16:23 17:8,10,11,17
66:4	follow-on 70:8	further 5:5 6:6 12:7	greatest 35:10	hopefully 35:21	26:7 27:7 30:8
fall 8:12 47:21 48:18	follow-up 41:25 61:6	16:24 22:5,15 23:12	Grotius 58:9	huge 55:24,25	36:24
	71:12	35:25 40:3 51:6	ground 14:21,24	hugely 55:20	India's 14:2 15:6
familiar 59:23	footnote 49:18	55:25 60:7 66:14	grounds 15:6	0.	17:19 28:18 29:9
far 33:12 73:16 77:18			0	hypothetically 35:6	
FATIMA 2:12	fora 64:18 82:18	70:2,23 74:9 76:12	group 84:15		34:24 36:19 40:2
fault 2:7	foreclosing 21:21	79:5 81:14	guidance 3:11 4:18	I	42:4 43:6 44:14,22
February 13:17 14:13	forged 83:3	future 83:24 85:3,10	5:8 35:12 75:3	ICJ 57:4	46:3,8 48:6 73:15
40:1	forget 7:16	87:15	79:10 83:4,22	idea 37:7 46:15 72:22	74:22 75:7 76:1
feeds 23:11	formal 46:14 71:5		guide 85:3 87:16	idem 66:18	77:11 87:3,6,8
feel 78:5	73:22	G	Gulland 1:22	identified 7:5 20:24	indicate 47:7
feet 1:16,25 10:4	formally 5:21 24:18	G 20:4 33:16 34:22	gun 28:5	identify 3:7,14 8:11	indicated 6:5 26:8
fell 21:20	28:5 31:8 35:7	35:5,16 65:10		58:5 62:3	62:17 69:3 87:9
felt 77:12	formation 64:4 72:10	games 31:20	Н	identifying 77:21	indicating 59:18
	former's 30:9		Hague 1:6		indication 26:24 32:17
few 9:12 54:21 86:5	forms 60:8	GARTH 2:18		ii 17:25 22:12	36:9
field 68:22	formulated 12:4 50:2	gave 11:3 39:19 51:14	half-an-hour 2:10	III 28:10 40:17	
<b>Fietta</b> 2:6,6,6,7 10:3		86:10	hallway 57:1	illuminates 62:12	indirectly 9:13
18:6 25:4	formulation 12:2	general 2:7,8,13,13,18	HAMDIA 2:12	illustrate 58:19	indisputably 57:24
file 79:25	21:18 44:6 46:6	5:17,25 14:19 15:5	hand 1:8 5:21 31:22	imagine 3:17	individuals 88:7
final 11:19 21:24	47:4	32:19,23 33:14,15	34:16 65:23 87:12	imbued 57:1	indoors 2:12
31:22 33:20 61:10	forthwith 85:4	34:23 36:11 37:5	88:3	immediate 5:16 6:3	indulgence 41:20,21
76:24	forum 42:22 44:2,10	57:8 58:7 59:2	handed 11:8,19	immediately 3:2 13:9	Indus 1:1,2 2:10
	45:3,12 64:19 83:8		handful 27:9		inefficient 63:18
finalised 77:17	85:6.12	60:13 65:19		14:25 27:20 61:19	infelicity 54:13
finally 16:14 19:15	forward 23:14 68:25	generated 78:14	handing 9:12	immunity 59:19 60:6	inferred 27:4
27:6 82:13 85:17		generations 85:3	handing-down 78:15	60:8,12,15 62:23	
88:10	75:9 77:6 80:15	Geneva 57:16,22	hands 30:2 67:19 70:2	impartial 85:12	infinite 83:6
<b>find</b> 5:25 6:1 14:9	81:7 83:2 84:24	Georgina 1:22	happened 49:22 52:24	impasse 21:17	information 8:12 9:20
18:22 74:5 82:9	86:23	German 57:6	81:25 84:22	imperatives 66:3	10:25 12:12 13:10
83:21 85:9	forwards 42:1	Germany 57:6	happily 73:20	implementation 39:22	14:15 15:20 16:2,12
findings 35:8,9 59:10	found 34:8,14	getting 73:3 77:20	happy 5:12 29:22	implications 8:7	17:4,5,8,18 76:11
73:7 83:17	founded 45:19	give 1:10 4:3,5 5:8	81:13	implicit 23:6 24:2	76:21 77:21,22 78:7
	four 30:3 71:2			-	initial 64:23
finger 39:14 48:23	fourth 30:24	8:25 11:4 75:4	hard 68:14	important 11:20	initially 62:24
65:1	fragile 75:11	79:10	hardly 57:17	15:11 21:1 33:17	initiating 18:17
finish 2:6	framed 33:24	given 4:12 6:11 7:19	HASSAN 2:9	51:22 55:4,20 60:24	S
fire 28:5		11:1 12:8 13:11	having 2:9 28:8 34:5	79:4 81:5 86:7,19	initiative 8:15
<b>firm</b> 35:12 83:22 85:2	frankly 31:11	33:6 60:1 67:20	41:14 49:14 54:16	imposing 17:12	initiators 20:18
firmly 84:11,23	freeboard 15:14,15	68:16 77:25	62:20 80:17	improper 44:23 46:2,9	injunction 2:24
<b>first</b> 2:11,12 1:15 5:17	friends 4:14 39:21	gives 68:25 70:7 78:7	Head 2:8	48:7	inputs 15:16
9:19 10:14 17:23	<b>from</b> 3:5,7 1:4,19,20	82:25	headline 30:6	impropriety 43:6	instances 15:7
18:10 19:3,16 29:8	2:16 3:11 4:14 7:4,8	giving 8:4 12:11 57:17	heads 84:12	44:13 74:22	instead 82:16
,	8:9,11,15 10:24				instinct 12:23

Day 5 Hearing on Comp		WHE KEI OBEIC OF TAKE			Saturday, 13 Way 202
instincts 23:25	24:21 36:22,23 40:5	57:5	legal 2:19,19 1:24	low-level 16:4,6 24:13	maybe 10:22 11:9
institution 68:19	40:7,21 41:17 42:2	justifiable 14:24	31:25 37:15 50:17	10w-level 10.4,0 24.13	62:15 64:20 73:4
insufficient 21:5	43:22 44:2,3,17	Justinable 14.24	50:21 53:1 63:20	M	McGowan 1:22 85:23
insufficiently 49:25	48:4 49:1,5 58:13	K	64:13 80:24 82:1		mean 61:21 82:23
integral 60:8	61:6 64:7,11,14		85:8,14	made 4:20 15:5 19:16	meaning 24:18 65:20
integral 60.8	65:1 68:1,1,3,4 69:4	Kalnal 16:13	legality 74:16 75:1	19:21 21:5 22:11	65:23 67:1
		KC 2:4,6 3:6	lengthy 16:16 43:25	23:2 24:22 36:15	
intended 32:18 36:10 45:23 54:25	69:6,18 70:8 71:21	keenly 87:25	0 0	38:10 40:9 78:2	meaningful 13:22 means 56:7
	76:3 77:24 80:12,22	keeps 70:6	less 57:14 77:10 84:4	82:8 84:15 85:18	measurements 15:18
intent 23:6 27:7,10	81:10,23,24,24	kept 14:20	let 42:15 49:25 70:17	maintain 75:25	
intention 6:18 9:25	82:17 86:13,15 88:2	KHEP 11:18 13:17	70:22 71:9 77:3 86:5	maintaining 75:12	mechanism 20:20
18:14 19:4,6,8,24	issuing 86:19	14:8 16:7,13,17		maintains 47:15 48:12	34:1 85:9
20:1,12,17 21:12	Italian 59:19	17:6 23:16 26:23,23	letter 2:16 11:16,22	49:13 54:15	meet 14:20
25:9 26:6 27:1,23	Italy 59:16	KHEP's 24:11	13:17,18 27:8,11,19	make 1:9 3:3 6:15 7:6	meeting 12:7 13:8,9
28:2,6 29:3 30:9	item 12:17	kicks 20:2	28:1 30:7,11,16	25:9 36:4 38:9,22	13:23,24 14:8,12
68:12 83:1	IX 21:25 34:2 51:20	kind 12:20 66:14 81:9	31:5,13 77:13 87:3	39:12 42:13 53:11	38:10 79:15 80:18
interest 33:12 62:16	52:10 61:23 65:9	85:25	let's 10:14	55:24 57:9 65:2	80:22
Interests 57:6	IX(2) 22:3 25:23	Kindly 27:19	level 16:9 24:12 26:14	67:5 70:17 71:5,24	meetings 6:25 12:2
internal 18:22,23	IX(2)(a) 20:11,16,21	kinds 15:20	37:2 73:17	makes 15:10 19:7	80:2
international 2:8 4:23	IX(3) 23:9 47:22	KING 2:19	Lexie 59:16 62:17	22:18 36:7 37:17	MEHAR 2:9
45:14 56:24,25 57:3	48:19 52:6 55:23	Kingdom 58:25	65:4 66:17	51:15	members 1:6 3:12 7:4
57:5,19,23 58:6,8	61:12	Kishenganga 1:1	light 65:22	making 5:3 26:16	9:8 14:2,11 16:15
60:13 66:10		10:12 11:19 12:3,9	like 1:5 3:13 5:8,13,22	59:10 61:8 63:19	16:21 17:7,16 22:1
interpolate 50:25 59:5	J	16:6 17:3 20:7	8:7 15:17 16:12	82:17	24:15 25:25 29:10
interpret 83:7	<b>JAMY</b> 2:9	22:25 23:23 24:6,10	18:20 36:17 38:22	malfunction 56:1	29:17 31:18 35:24
interpretation 15:25	January 14:13 25:20	26:12 28:3,17 31:24	41:25 42:4 50:1	65:12	38:1,7 40:23 41:5
25:10 37:8,15 39:11	30:18	32:1,6,14 33:11,11	51:25 53:6 64:15	mandate 82:7	43:12 45:11 48:24
39:19,20 40:8,19	JEFFREY 1:12	33:22 35:2,8 36:7	67:4,23 70:3,4 71:5	mangled 53:12	49:21 60:19 71:17
49:1 57:18,23,25	JIRIES 2:6	36:23 37:3,16 38:19	79:10 81:11 85:17	manifestly 4:24	74:12 76:5 77:1
59:3,7 62:1 65:9,16	joint 19:14 27:21	39:14,19,23 68:16	85:25 87:18	manifests 20:16	78:20 80:4,8 81:8
65:20 76:4 82:24	jointly 22:11	69:13,14 74:2 83:11	likely 76:21	manner 61:22	81:10,17 83:10
interpretative 65:14	<b>JUDGE</b> 1:11	84:17	limbo 23:8	many 10:25 33:23	84:13 85:17,24 88:5
65:18	judgment 56:23 57:4	know 5:25 6:1 28:2,18	limit 24:25	88:7	88:10
interpreted 40:13	57:11	30:20 37:2 41:2,2	limited 29:3	March 13:19 59:14	memorial 79:18
65:21	judicial 5:2 84:3	51:5 65:8 70:22	line 12:17 28:13,13	78:15	memory 7:8 38:16,17
intervene 53:13	judicious 84:4	71:10	43:25,25 45:9,10	Marine 58:22	mention 1:12 26:4,5
intricate 49:2	<b>Julie</b> 8:24		49:19,20 72:4,4	marines 59:19 60:6,15	mentioned 14:18 22:6
introduce 3:4 7:12	July 79:17 81:22	L	73:11,12 74:6,7	matches 64:22	26:2 29:11 63:17
introducing 5:20 7:23	<b>June</b> 30:13	lack 17:18 62:13	lines 18:11 23:18 25:5	materiae 52:19	73:25
invalid 44:24 46:2,9	jurisdiction 45:4,19	lacking 45:22	43:24 45:7 56:19	material 6:23 7:2	mere 26:25 27:7,10
48:7 75:25	45:21 55:16,17	Lafitte 29:15	77:7	12:21 16:20 29:13	merely 21:6,8 24:21
invalidity 43:6 44:14	56:18,22 58:2,14	landscape 86:21	linkage 56:14	52:19 75:2,10 78:9	34:12 57:21
45:1 46:13 48:11	59:8 60:8 62:20	language 36:7 55:15	linked 49:14 54:16,19	materials 7:11	merits 83:12,17 85:4
74:22 75:17	66:8	56:6 61:10,14	Lino 39:2 68:19	matter 1:1 4:5,7 14:5	87:17
invisible 5:4	jurisprudence 4:23	laptops 6:22	Lisa 1:22	21:10 26:15 32:20	met 17:15
invitation 27:23	5:11,18 35:20 49:16	largely 45:8	list 23:16	34:12 36:13,16	methodological 65:14
invite 4:9 8:25 9:3	54:9 55:2,15 58:5	0 0	little 3:20 6:15 8:16	37:12 40:12 42:22	65:18
41:16 49:4 62:11	62:17 64:16,22 66:8	last 3:24 4:17 28:8	11:5 19:19 31:9	44:10 50:9 52:18	meticulous 8:3
invoke 27:13	66:10	38:8 41:17 72:2 81:18	43:13,17,21 47:6	55:19 58:15 59:2	microphone 38:23
invoked 26:21	jurisprudential 56:21	lastly 75:16	57:13,13 74:9 79:12	62:21,21,25 63:14	48:23 74:1 81:12
involved 14:7 16:16	just 1:7,9,12,22 2:8,13	later 52:24 87:21	LLP 2:6,6,7	63:16,20 66:23	midway 14:17
involving 88:7	2:18 3:24 4:10 5:15		locate 3:14	74:20	might 7:1 22:7 24:6
irreparable 82:18	5:24 6:3,9 7:11 8:8	latter 30:9	logic 22:5	matters 3:1 10:17	41:24 54:6 62:24
Islamic 1:15 2:2 3:3	11:9 13:11,20 15:2	LAURA 2:7	<b>London</b> 2:4,4,5,5,6,6	17:19 20:24 21:11	64:24 70:9 72:19,21
9:7	19:23 23:1,19 26:15	law 4:23 39:6,8,9	2:7	34:18 57:20 83:15	72:24 80:9 84:4
issue 7:1,10 10:15	27:6,8 32:15 33:12	45:13,14 56:6 58:6	long 6:19 16:21 55:12	Mauritius 58:25	mightily 54:11
11:10 24:13 36:23	36:2,17 37:7,10,16	58:7 59:6,11,21	69:17 87:20	may 1:7 1:1 2:1,5,8	Miles 2:5 3:4 1:8,16
38:2 39:25 50:4,12	38:4,7,9,25 41:10	60:11,13 62:23	longer 44:20 69:25	5:8 7:8 19:13 23:13	3:6,11 4:11 7:6 8:25
50:18,19,22,22 51:3	42:4 44:12 46:6,16	66:10 81:24 83:18	long-term 24:20	33:15 34:3,23 38:1	9:3,8 10:19 11:12
51:16,21 52:25	47:5,6 48:1 49:11	84:18	look 6:21 18:19 22:7	39:1 41:23 43:10	11:14 36:2,20 37:20
53:19,24 54:21,23	50:25 53:13 54:1,25	lawful 42:21 44:9	39:1,5 41:14 51:25	46:1 47:2 49:3,5	37:23 38:3,21 40:9
55:3 60:15,22,23	55:2 57:13 58:5,11	lawyers 34:16 84:16	62:16,22 64:11	51:25 53:24 54:12	68:9 71:2 73:8
62:5 65:6 66:12	61:7 63:6 64:23	lay 40:7	looked 11:15 13:20	54:25 60:11,18	Miles's 38:8
69:9,14 72:23 73:4	67:23 70:24 71:20	leading 29:1	26:13	61:19,21 62:2 63:4	mind 1:12 7:8 19:10
73:9,13,18,22 74:2		lead-up 29:14	looking 2:4 9:19 18:25		43:16 46:4 47:9
74:8,21 75:5 78:9	71:23 72:2,12,18	least 8:9 24:6,12,24	48:3 61:17 64:19	63:6 64:17 66:19	54:9 62:2,4 64:21
78:16 79:1 85:2	73:5,12 77:8 78:4	leave 50:9 66:20	65:8 69:24	67:3 70:2,24 71:23	66:15 86:22
86:17	80:23 82:1,25 83:11	LEENA 2:13	lots 67:3	72:15 74:23,25 75:2	mindful 2:23 3:25
issued 42:25 46:22	83:16 85:14 <b>Justice</b> 56:24,25 57:3	left 23:20,24 24:23	loudly 83:16,17	77:10 78:25 79:10 86:19 87:19	78:12,17 80:4,16
issues 2:14 4:16 13:25	Justice 30.24,23 37:3	left-hand 18:23	lower 16:13 85:11	00.17 07.19	Minear 1:12 6:16
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

Day 3 Hearing on Comptence THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN -v- THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA Saturday, 13 May 2023					
28:12 31:2 36:2,20	necessary 16:25 17:8	52:12 73:14 75:6	88:4	69:15 81:18 83:15	55:11 59:1,14 60:9
37:19 38:8 48:22	21:16 51:11 56:10	78:21 79:5 80:23,24	open 39:4	84:20 85:1 87:24	60:10 61:10 67:11
61:7,16 62:6 73:8	59:11 60:22 66:13	noted 44:12 46:25	opening 1:10 11:22	overall 17:20	67:13 68:11,15 72:5
74:11	69:19 74:23 75:16	48:24 84:2	42:6,12 43:15,23	overlap 34:25 35:4	75:15 78:21,21,22
Minear's 10:7 29:8	80:15 85:2	notes 15:22	44:16,17 65:6 84:2	overnight 29:12	79:21
30:25	need 24:9 38:2 42:10	nothing 6:9 8:23 33:1	87:9	overturned 37:10	paragraphs 14:10
minimalist 77:19	63:4 70:20,23 74:25	54:10 72:25 77:23	operate 19:20 72:21	overturning 37:4	16:14,15 30:14 39:5
Ministry 2:9	77:13 79:20,25	79:13	operates 84:8	own 8:15 61:8 64:23	51:20 61:23 68:15
minor 25:14	needed 22:2 72:23	notice 5:2	operating 64:6,19	66:20,22 74:24	parallel 8:6 81:2,4
minutes 1:8,17,25 2:9	79:17 83:22 85:2	notification 6:17 19:6	operation 85:19	83:19 86:6	parameters 80:2
13:7,13 14:9 15:13	needs 3:21 40:18	21:12 26:9 29:3	opines 34:12		parse 29:18
70:1	62:22 66:11	68:12	opportunity 4:4,5,12	P	parsing 61:17
misreading 36:21	neither 64:15 83:8	notify 27:15	6:11 7:19,22,25 8:4	P 1:12	part 16:7 17:25 20:19
missing 54:21	nervous 41:1	<b>notifying</b> 19:3 30:8	8:20 10:9 11:6 20:9	page 10:16 12:6,10,15	26:1 27:16,21 28:8
misspoke 57:12	Netherlands 1:6 2:11	noting 77:25	41:17 70:7 71:20	18:11,22,23,24	28:10 32:4 33:7,10
<b>Miyar</b> 16:13	neutral 6:18 9:24 10:1	notion 66:15	81:22	23:17 25:5 28:12,13	33:17 34:18 43:1
modalities 77:22	10:8 12:3 18:1,7,14	notwithstanding	opposed 54:4	43:24,25,25 45:7,9	46:22 47:13 52:14
moment 1:22 11:9	18:16,17 19:4,6	75:24	opposite 39:21	45:10 49:19,19	53:25 58:21 60:8
19:23 41:10 46:25	20:2,19,20,22,25	not-straightforward	option 70:6	56:19 57:10 65:25	64:9 68:4,7 69:20
47:5 66:21 83:18	21:4,10,22 22:9,10	51:5	options 25:1	72:4,4 73:12,21	87:13
month 22:13	22:12 23:12,14	nowhere 26:20	oral 86:25 87:24	74:6,7 77:7	partial 16:6 20:13
months 31:6 79:18,22	24:17 25:3,12,17,21	number 4:21 6:16 7:6	order 2:18,23 3:1,3,17	pages 39:2,5 48:25	28:3 32:15 33:11
moral 85:16	26:1,16,19,24 27:2	15:10 83:23 86:9	4:13 7:10,18 62:21 69:16 78:6	73:24 74:7	35:8 83:10
morality 81:24 more 1:15 6:15 8:13	27:17 28:6,10,16,21 29:1,4,5,15,16	<b>numbers</b> 3:5,18,18 5:7 5:14,23 71:4	orders 79:1	Pakistan 1:3,15 2:2,8	participate 42:23 44:11 46:11 48:9
8:23 11:5 12:22	30:10,14,19,21,23	3.14,23 /1.4	ordinary 65:20,23	2:10,11,12 3:3 1:5	87:15
15:12,19 20:10 24:7	31:2,8,14 32:2,6,10	0	82:8	2:16 5:22 9:7,11,20	participating 75:18
26:17 33:2 40:24	32:18 33:4 34:5,9	object 65:22 66:3 83:1	original 23:16 55:8	10:24,25 13:18 14:15,18 15:9,15	participation 43:7
43:21 46:4,15 47:9	34:13 36:10 37:9	objecting 44:20	67:12	17:7,18 24:5,9,24	44:15 45:5,20,24
47:25 54:10 56:23	38:10,13,15,18 39:2	objecting 11:20 objection 14:24 73:15	originating 26:2 30:22	25:8,20,23 26:5	75:22
57:13 59:15 60:24	39:6,15 40:13 42:18	objections 10:22	origins 75:25	28:20,23 33:13 35:3	particular 17:3 32:9
72:25 82:9 83:11,16	42:21,25 43:6,10	13:16 14:19,21,23	other 3:10,13 4:14	36:5 44:20,24 46:8	32:20 33:19 36:13
85:14	44:9,14,21,22,25	33:23,24 35:1 36:4	5:21 6:3,8 7:19 8:2	46:10 47:15 48:6,8	36:16 37:8,11,13,14
moreover 33:22 87:18	45:25 46:3,8,10,11	objective 35:14	10:10 18:15 19:4	48:12 49:13 54:15	58:14 62:21 72:25
morning 2:16 6:5 9:10	46:13,21 47:2,8,18	obligation 85:14,16	23:24 32:13 34:17	63:11 67:9 75:12,17	79:5
9:17 morning's 71:22	47:20 48:6,8,9,11	obligations 84:7	51:7,10 57:19,23 59:25 64:19,21 67:4	75:24 79:24 84:22	particularly 2:11 parties 6:1 8:15 15:23
most 82:4 85:15,24	48:14,17 49:13 50:6 50:8,11,13,20,22	observation 38:9	67:8,22 71:11 75:18	85:11 87:23	15:24 16:5 17:2
mostly 14:18 15:4	51:1,3,17,18 52:2	observations 44:1	79:18 82:13 85:6	Pakistani 88:5	18:9,13,17 20:17
move 12:13 61:4 86:22	52:13,13,17,23 53:4	67:5 70:18 72:2 <b>observe</b> 79:2	87:11	Pakistan's 2:2 9:14 11:16,23 12:11,18	22:11,19,21,21 23:3
moving 34:4	53:5,9,16,21 54:5	observed 51:22 77:12	others 10:5 42:8 66:17	13:16 14:25 15:4,6	23:4 24:4,25 25:1
much 1:6 8:22,23 9:1	54:15,19,22 55:7	obtained 35:15	otherwise 5:4 26:10	23:15 24:12 26:3	26:5,25 28:4 30:12
17:1 37:21 41:20	56:16 60:21 61:1	obviously 6:19 26:14	45:22 69:11	27:9 30:7,12,17	30:13 31:10 32:18
70:13 81:15 86:3,4	63:3,9,11 64:4,8,11	53:11 68:7 71:16	ought 35:19	31:7,10 40:1,16	32:21 33:20 35:11
87:25 88:14	66:20,25 67:7,13,14	occasions 26:21	ourselves 70:7 79:9	41:11,13 42:17,22	35:12 36:10 40:10
much-needed 73:3	67:20 68:1,9,18,22	occur 72:19	83:22 85:9	43:5,7,9 44:10,13	60:4 70:22 74:14,19
MUHAMMAD 2:9,11	69:1,5,7,15 72:10	<b>off</b> 20:2 27:6 39:7	out 4:23 6:24 8:1 10:2	44:15 45:24 47:1,5	75:10,20,21,23 76:1
multiple 16:11 36:22	72:14,22 73:9,19	Office 2:8,13,13	11:10 14:6,12 15:14	47:7 48:4 51:13	79:7 83:1,4,23
MURPHY 1:10 must 10:21 19:9 29:13	74:4,15,17,22 75:1 75:7,9,11,13,18,23	off-piste 40:25	16:10 19:1,12 20:1 26:2 29:19 36:25	52:14 64:9 73:15	86:20 <b>parts</b> 9:18 48:1
35:9 52:9 57:25	76:1,2,8,10,14,16	omitted 61:18	41:10 42:11 46:15	80:24 81:21 84:2	party 7:19 8:2 18:15
65:20 84:5,7,9	76:22 77:5,9,12,16	once 3:10,13 22:17	47:21 48:17 49:9	86:9 87:14 Polyul 16:12	30:19 34:5 45:4
MUSTANSAR 2:10	77:18 78:4 79:12,15	66:21 80:13,19	52:3 69:7 71:22	Pakul 16:13 Palace 1:5	63:10 67:8 82:12,14
myself 48:5	79:19,22,24 80:5	one 1:10,21 10:4 12:24 13:1 20:1,24 22:13	78:14	paragraph 2:19 7:9	pass 72:18 74:16 75:1
	82:16 83:4,8,24	24:7 29:24 34:15,16	outcome 82:2	11:22,24 12:6,10	passage 20:8 22:25
N	84:6	36:23 43:20 54:6	outcomes 60:25 82:18	13:12 14:16 15:1,13	passed 31:12 80:20
naive 24:13	never 22:4,22 24:18	58:5,23 61:25 62:24	outdoors 70:6	15:22,25 16:3,10	passing 75:6,8
namely 46:3 56:15,16	nevertheless 13:23	63:14,25 64:5,17,19	outlets 16:4,6 24:13	18:21 19:2,11,15,17	past 9:12 70:10 83:15
85:19	35:9	64:20 65:1 66:14	73:16	19:18,19 20:4,13	86:1 87:24
narrow 68:3	new 6:9 7:2	67:8 72:1,6 80:8	outside 2:11 43:1	21:7,14 22:7,8,10	path 64:21 72:24 83:2
NASIR 2:9	next 3:22 80:20 NISHTAR 2:13	82:12 84:13	46:22 53:22 63:12 67:10	22:20,23 23:3 26:7	pathological 21:23
naturally 49:10	nonetheless 5:10	online 80:18	outstanding 9:11	27:1,11,13,15,20	paths 64:15,20 pattern 14:11
nature 6:7 11:2 14:19	25:15	only 4:2 7:23 21:3	over 1:8 2:8 3:22 9:11	30:10 31:9 32:8,14	pause 11:9,11 41:23
15:5 16:7 63:4 navigate 83:25	normal 64:3 72:9,13	26:2,15 28:4,4 32:8 34:9 35:14,15 39:14	9:12 12:6,8,10,15	33:16 34:1,8,13,22 35:5 43:2 44:2	49:2 50:25 61:5
nearly 31:19 82:11	72:19,24	53:2 64:4 68:2	16:14 17:6 18:3	46:23 47:18 48:15	70:4 75:5,9
necessarily 60:15	normally 54:6	69:10 72:10 77:8,17	31:23 34:20 62:20	51:23 52:1,7,9,11	pay 35:16
75:21 80:1	note 2:22 13:15,18	80:8 83:5,6 84:24	62:22 64:10 67:21	52:11,11 53:2,2,3	PCA 4:24 58:21 59:13
	19:18 29:24 43:22		67:23,25 68:2,3,3		60:18 79:3
	i .				

Day 3 Hearing on Comp	Day 3 Hearing on Comptence THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PARISTAN -v- THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA Saturday, 13 May 202					
PCA's 18:24	political 81:24	26:21 27:9	13:22 15:8,12 16:20	61:7 63:13 64:18	67:18 69:3	
PCIJ 57:12 65:5	pondage 15:23 36:17	prism 42:10	41:7 50:15	67:12,16 71:4 73:7	recall 6:16 32:15 42:4	
	36:25	-		1		
Peace 1:5		probably 1:16,25	provides 47:19 48:15	74:13 76:9,15,20	51:23 87:18	
peaceful 84:21	posited 67:6	38:12 69:25	74:9 83:3	78:10,17 79:11 82:3	recalled 21:18	
pending 23:20,24	position 14:6 28:18	problem 11:11 37:4	<b>providing</b> 8:19 9:10	85:15	recalling 77:4	
24:23	42:17 43:9 47:1,5,8	39:13	37:5	questions 3:5,7 1:18	receipt 27:19 29:11	
per 32:7 50:6 76:17	47:16 48:4,13 73:20	procedural 3:1 2:18	<b>provision</b> 9:19 13:9	1:19,20,24 2:1,14	34:10	
performing 9:9	75:13 87:2,6	7:10,18 21:17 77:23	17:4 18:25 58:16	4:22 6:17 8:11 9:11	received 28:23 29:17	
performs 20:3	possibilities 63:23	78:25 79:11 81:3	provisional 66:23	10:2,10 12:2,4 18:2	49:6	
perhaps 3:1,22 4:18	possibility 47:17	procedurally 26:10	<b>provisions</b> 13:2 18:20	18:5 23:15 24:7	recent 58:4,18 59:15	
8:13,24 25:15 41:19	48:13 63:25 72:6	procedure 23:13 25:3	33:19 38:19 52:5	35:25 37:21 40:13	recognised 55:12	
43:13 46:4 47:6	82:17	25:12 55:23 76:18	61:12,15,23 82:1,24	41:6,9,15,25 42:3	60:25	
49:4 54:13 63:11,13	possible 16:18 17:14	76:23 78:13 87:19	préparatoires 62:4	42:15 49:5 57:21	recoiled 22:25	
63:23 64:20 65:6	19:20 28:20 57:17	procedures 47:22	public 4:24 5:11,19	58:16 61:5 70:2	recollection 62:19	
69:17,18	81:6 82:23 85:19	48:19 52:10 54:6	78:2,23	71:12,14 76:6,7	record 2:24 3:4,21 5:6	
period 19:12 80:20	possibly 6:5 17:15	proceed 85:4 87:13	publication 78:24	77:2,3 81:14 82:4	5:12,14,20 6:17,21	
81:1	35:12 81:3	proceeded 4:25	79:1,2,6	83:13 86:2,10 87:2	7:14 10:10 29:7	
Permanent 1:5 2:17	postures 18:13	proceeding 4:19,21	Publications 58:10	87:5	30:1,4 31:4 38:11	
56:24 57:3,4,8,11	post-request 23:10	6:10 18:7,18 20:2	published 58:9	quick 5:15	43:22 48:2 49:23	
85:20	potential 22:8	28:6 29:2 34:9 37:9	purpose 28:1 43:17	quickly 62:3	71:6,7,25 72:5	
permission 2:25 78:4	-		65:22 66:3 83:2	quite 5:9 7:18,20	71.0,7,23 72.3	
-	potentially 81:1	42:21,23 44:9 63:5 87:11,17 88:13	87:7	11:20 13:11 15:11	recourse 20:20	
permitted 16:7 37:1	power 83:7					
personal 77:21 78:7	practical 55:19	proceedings 2:3 3:1,2	purposes 13:1 51:11	24:1 41:19 49:2,21	Rees-Evans 2:7 10:3	
perspective 8:9 40:16	practice 18:8,16 25:7	10:8,11 18:1 24:17	55:17 56:4,10 63:5	74:21	18:6,10 23:17	
PHILIPPA 2:5	25:10,13,15 27:5	26:19 27:3 29:16	75:3	quote 48:5	refer 23:5	
picked 58:3	28:3 35:21 58:20	30:23 31:16 32:24	pursuant 43:2 46:23	quoted 50:5	reference 2:13 12:6	
PLA 73:21,23	precedential 32:19	34:25 42:6 44:11	51:12 55:10 59:9	quotes 39:7	15:16 19:5 49:18	
place 8:16 13:10 17:1	36:11 64:13	68:20 77:8 78:2,23	87:18	quoting 42:19 44:18	50:5,15 51:14 59:13	
17:6 30:4 58:20,24	precise 15:20 47:25	82:15 83:16 86:13	pursue 18:14,15	57:10	65:25,25 66:3,7,24	
58:24 59:17 63:16	75:17	86:13 87:16	<b>put</b> 3:9,20 5:6 22:1		73:11 74:5	
75:15	precisely 75:19	process 4:1,15 6:25	23:14 25:25 39:14	R	referenced 2:18 38:21	
placed 31:4	precluded 35:4	8:3 9:23,24 20:19	39:24 48:22 64:25	radar 80:23	56:18	
placement 73:15	precondition 17:12,14	26:2 30:22 43:8	67:7,18 77:14 81:11	raise 70:9 76:7 80:9	references 5:10 12:1	
<b>plain</b> 36:21 52:7	predecessor 56:25	44:15,25 45:6,21,25	81:20	81:23 85:11	20:16	
Plainly 16:17	predecessors 84:12	46:12 48:10 51:20	putting 43:18 53:15	raised 2:14	referred 12:16 20:22	
<b>plan</b> 70:11	predicated 56:3,8	55:8 63:18 64:3	<b>P-0074</b> 11:7,15	raising 53:18	24:4,16 51:18 52:23	
plant 32:9,9	predictable 40:19	65:16 69:21,23 72:9	<b>P-228</b> 30:7	rather 25:14 44:2 50:6	55:22	
plant-by-plant 40:12	preface 77:3	72:14,19 75:14,18	P-229 30:11	50:8 55:4 61:14,24	referring 17:2 24:14	
play 36:24,25 37:14	prefers 20:24	75:22,23,25 76:8,12	<b>P-230</b> 30:16	73:11,17	47:13	
49:2 73:9	prejudice 47:12,15	77:6,10,15,20 78:14	<b>P-231</b> 30:25 31:5,19	ratione 52:18	refers 20:12 56:6	
playing 31:20	48:12	79:12,21 80:1,5	P-24 13:8		reflect 5:5 38:4 49:23	
plays 14:12	preliminary 57:21	processes 61:24	P-25 14:12	raw 12:20	71:8,9,20	
PLA-2 25:16 39:3	premature 31:15,17	produce 19:14 29:23	P-32 27:8	Raymond 29:15	reflections 64:23	
PLA-3 20:13 32:15	prepare 27:21	produced 1:22 81:2,4	P-40(C) 74:5	re 3:1	reflective 17:19	
36:7	preparing 88:1	professional 85:19	P-64 23:17	reach 66:19 76:3	reflects 47:4	
pleadings 76:24 79:2	present 13:24 32:22	Professor 1:10,12 2:4	1-07 43.17	78:25 84:18 86:16	reformulation 48:1	
79:7 81:2	36:3 62:19 63:2,5	2:5 58:7,12		reached 31:25 66:22	reformulations 48:2	
please 18:21 49:15		progressive 39:10	<u>Q</u>	67:2 68:22 79:9	refresh 70:7	
	82:22 83:24 presentation 28:15	project 25:24 32:22	qualified 39:15 45:15	reaches 39:9 63:9 67:7	refused 23:5	
86:21 <b>pm</b> 88:15	presentation 28:15	36:17	quarter 70:10	reaching 60:2 63:12		
1 -	37:22 71:13 81:16		question 6:9 7:3,3,4	reaction 5:16 6:3 8:8	refusing 17:10	
podium 9:4 88:6	presentations 86:25	projects 14:21	7:21 9:21 10:23	reactions 63:6	regard 8:17 28:18	
point 1:13 2:13,21,25	87:24 88:1,6	prompted 38:7	11:20 15:23 16:22	read 48:1 72:4	33:19 40:14 52:12	
3:24 4:17 8:19 18:6	presented 32:24 33:14	proper 8:5 69:1,2	17:23 18:10 19:25	readily 75:8	58:1,15 71:15 78:20	
21:9 24:14 26:17,20	34:23 59:12	properly 61:21 68:21	20:6 23:12 25:2	reading 52:7	80:17	
34:6,11 36:2,7,16	presenting 6:4	78:3 79:24	26:17 28:14,24 29:7	ready 1:3 11:13	regarded 57:25	
36:19 37:5,8,18,25	presently 84:8	propose 41:9 44:4	29:8,11,18 30:25	real 82:17	regarding 10:8 76:11	
38:13,22,25 39:22	press 78:24	proposed 46:7 68:25	31:22,23 32:4,23	realised 35:15	regards 47:16 48:13	
40:25 53:7,10 55:1	presume 2:15	proposition 5:18,25	33:10,14,15 34:23	really 38:24 44:1	86:7	
58:1,3 61:3 68:6,7	prevent 17:5 22:2	51:5 53:14	36:25 37:6,7,15	54:10 58:12	regime 35:14 76:10	
70:25 71:13 72:2	<b>preventing</b> 23:9 24:19	propriety 75:6	38:9 41:11 42:16	reason 22:24 23:24	Registrar 85:21	
73:6,12 75:16 80:9	previous 24:14 33:13	prorogatum 42:22	47:19,21 48:16,18	35:17 51:21 60:1	regret 84:23	
pointed 64:16	37:9	44:3,10 45:3,12	49:3,8,9,11,22 50:1	reasonable 61:25	reinforced 68:10	
points 1:9 5:16 15:10	previously 22:6 53:15	Protected 58:23	50:15,24 51:2,7,8	reasonably 7:24 61:21	reiterate 80:6	
15:13,14 16:10	principal 56:11,14	provide 10:21,25	51:10,12,23 52:1,3	reasoned 7:12	rejected 14:25 33:23	
19:14 30:6 35:5	<b>principle</b> 7:12 45:3	28:20,25 29:25	52:8,15,20 53:23	reasoning 25:14 33:3	35:1	
36:25 40:9,14 43:21	56:2,22 66:8 74:19	35:12 49:15 52:1	54:8,14,14 55:21	67:2 68:16,17 74:23	relate 14:19	
49:10 67:4,24	principles 58:7,19	54:8 60:4,12 76:20	56:9,11,14,16,17	74:24 80:12	Related 4:17	
Poland 57:7,20	61:22 82:1	85:7	59:5,20 60:7,16	reasons 63:17 65:7,7	relates 20:23 72:1	
Polish 57:6	prior 10:19 21:12 25:8	provided 11:25 13:18	57.5,20 50.7,10		relating 25:23	

5auday, 13 May 202.					
relation 26:22,22,23	resist 31:3	66:12	12:11,15,17 13:13	82:8	soon 80:18
32:21 51:22	resistance 28:19	rooted 19:8	14:13 18:25 20:10	silent 82:21	Sorry 11:10
relations 84:21	resisted 28:16 31:1,3	round 27:6	25:6 32:17 36:9	Silesia 57:6 62:18 65:5	sort 7:2 11:10 47:24
relationship 53:19	resisting 31:14	rule 65:19	42:14 54:8 61:5,19	siloed 40:3,12	53:11 54:12 57:2
relatively 4:13 58:18	resolution 13:24 51:10	rules 2:20 68:14 76:18	61:20 64:23 68:20	similar 6:6 16:12 20:4	65:3 66:15 69:19
releases 78:24	56:4,9 60:23 86:21	76:23 78:12,15,18	70:20 78:7 79:14	28:19,22 29:24	73:25
relevance 32:11	resolve 11:11 14:5	78:22 80:17 87:19	seek 27:16 34:5	60:19 62:10	sought 10:25 82:15
relevant 3:16,22 11:1	21:23 24:6 59:11	run 8:5	seeking 8:11	similarly 78:6	87:5
18:8 26:10 29:13,20	63:5 69:19	runs 57:2	seem 11:12 28:9	simple 36:21	sound 55:6 84:18
58:15	resolved 20:25 40:5	run-up 15:17	seems 63:8,22 64:15	simply 14:23 40:11	space 53:5,6
reliable 84:20	46:11 47:22 48:9,18	1411 up 13.17	seen 2:15 33:13 35:2	54:12 56:5 68:21	speak 6:12 8:20 31:13
relief 82:14	Resources 2:9	S	49:14 54:16 71:3	71:4 82:15	41:4 66:12 80:24
relies 33:25	respect 2:18 12:17	SAADEH 2:6	83:15	since 29:17 31:13	speaker 49:24
relieved 54:11,24	16:3 18:9 20:4		seised 34:4 51:12	78:14	specific 6:15 15:8
remain 84:20,23	23:15 24:21 32:8,23	safe 86:2 88:14 salutary 71:16	56:12,15 60:23	sir 2:4 3:6 1:5,6 5:15	61:24
remainder 61:4	33:14,21 35:10		72:16 79:24	6:14 8:22 9:9,12	specifically 23:13
remained 14:23 24:25	38:14 42:18 63:2	same 13:23 14:11	seldom 78:2	11:14 13:2 29:10	73:17
remaining 41:6	64:14 75:13 76:10	17:13 21:15 22:5,24	selection 76:22	30:2 31:23 37:23,25	specified 19:17
remarks 3:9 40:24	76:13 87:13	23:8 31:11 33:23	self-contained 35:14	38:1 53:13 54:11	specify 16:23
41:18 77:5 80:7	respects 83:23	56:8 57:1 59:25	seminal 58:5,13	61:7,16 62:8 64:25	spectrum 67:17,22
86:5 87:9	respond 4:9,12 7:20	64:2,7 72:8 81:5	sense 1:10 4:15 5:3 8:1	70:13,17,24 71:16	speed 15:17
remedies 69:9	7:22,25 8:4 77:13	86:18 sanguine 41:3	24:23 54:1 55:24	73:1 74:12 81:15	spend 2:12
remembering 37:24	respondent 59:24	sanguine 41:3 sat 84:12	64:1 69:22 72:7	84:2	spent 66:1
remitted 50:9	responding 9:21 15:3	sat 84:12 satisfactorily 85:7	sent 11:16 25:20	sit 1:14 67:19	spillway 73:15
render 33:17	response 4:22 12:23	· ·	sentence 43:8 44:7	site 3:17 11:1 12:25	spirit 61:8 84:11
rendered 22:17 33:18	13:5 35:3 36:18,18	satisfy 17:8	46:6,16,18 61:10	13:1 15:21 17:9	spite 84:22
repeated 45:8	42:3 49:10 67:5	satisfying 10:7	sentences 43:4 44:4	29:25 76:23 80:1	spoke 88:5
rephrase 46:17	73:7 77:3	Saturday 1:7 1:1	separately 44:5	site-specific 15:20	spoken 49:7
reporter 2:5 41:22	responses 25:7	save 70:1 saw 2:16	September 1:4	situation 18:13 24:19	squarely 8:13
69:25 85:23 88:12	responsibilities 82:7		sequence 41:10 49:9	43:10 45:18 47:2	stage 22:6 24:8 80:10
repository 3:10 7:5	84:6	saying 10:21 11:23 12:11 14:3 31:16	sequentially 19:20	66:16,18 67:6 69:12	stages 38:12
58:21	responsibility 49:24	36:6,22 54:18 66:7	Series 57:12	69:12 82:9,22 83:21	stake 40:21
REPRESENTED	responsive 5:10 41:12	says 7:18,20 20:14	seriously 14:15 85:15	84:11,25	standardised 15:18
2:15	rest 1:23 40:7 70:11	22:8 27:18 33:16	seriousness 86:12	situations 25:8	stands 43:13
reprint 58:11,11	restart 11:18	37:5 40:6 44:8	serves 38:16,17	six 12:2 23:16 41:6	start 1:4 19:2 30:22
reprinted 58:9	restore 84:19	46:19 54:14 61:11	session 7:21,21,24	79:22	started 72:22
<b>Republic</b> 1:15,17 2:2	restores 83:3	scenario 67:11	42:1	skilled 84:12	starting 41:10
2:15 3:3 9:7	restrain 62:7	scheduling 81:6	set 42:11 46:15	sky 2:11 71:16	starts 39:7
request 5:22 6:6,18,18	result 16:19 39:21	scheme 1:11,14 69:10	sets 19:1,11,15	slide 9:8,16,16 10:14	state 45:20 80:5
9:25 10:1 18:15	82:21	Schofield 2:18 85:22	setting 26:2	10:16,18,19 11:7,8	stated 60:7 79:16
19:8,8,16,24 20:2	resume 63:18	scoop 18:4	settled 35:19 52:4	13:4,7,12 14:11,17	statement 19:14 27:7
20:12 21:4,11,12,16	retainer 76:13 77:9,18	scope 32:20 36:13	61:11	15:2,10 17:25 18:10	27:10,22 42:17 43:4
21:22 22:2,14,16	78:3,8	37:11 43:2 46:23	settlement 25:1 34:2	18:11,25 20:6,10	43:12 44:5 45:8
23:2,5,8,13,21 24:3	retrospect 45:11	scores 3:19	45:6 66:5 85:9	21:13 22:5 23:11,25	46:19 68:24
24:16,21 25:9,21	return 40:23 65:16	screen 80:24	setup 15:17	25:2,16,19 27:6,12	statements 83:14
26:3,4,16,18 27:9	66:5 69:11	script 1:10	seven 82:12 87:21	28:8,12,23 29:10	states 49:11 74:13
27:25 28:4,5,20	review 3:8,15,19	scripted 40:24 41:18	seven-day 80:19	30:25 31:22 32:14	stating 13:14 25:22
29:4 30:9,13 31:8	29:12,21 66:24	scrutiny 12:25	seven-page 12:16	32:15 33:10,13,22	step 19:2,11 21:7
31:11 34:10 43:7	79:16	se 50:6	shadows 66:21	36:6	22:15,15 63:20
44:14,22 46:3,9	reviewing 53:21	Sea 59:6,21 60:11	SHAH 2:9	slower 14:9 29:22	78:19
48:7 51:13 52:14,21	revised 44:6	SEAN 1:10	Shakespeare 8:24	71:8	STEPHEN 2:6
52:22 64:9 68:12,13	revolves 15:23 16:5	searching-out 70:23	share 76:12 78:3,5	slowly 41:4	stepped 53:21 63:12
68:18 73:19 74:23	rework 43:16	SEBASTIAN 2:19	79:13	small 38:2 54:13 73:12	stepping 3:6
75:7 76:2 81:21	reworking 46:7	second 1:12 2:13 7:24	shared 76:16 78:13	smooth 85:18	steps 19:1 80:21
86:9 87:14	RHEP 16:13 26:23	32:4 43:8 46:18	sharing 76:11 78:10	<b>solid</b> 66:10	still 16:7,17 31:14,20
requested 7:17 13:15	right 8:5 16:1 24:1	68:6 73:6 83:12	shirk 41:16	solutions 82:23	49:4 87:20
require 12:24 15:21	riparian 85:11,13	secondly 9:23 24:14	<b>short</b> 3:1,2 4:13 16:22	some 1:20 2:1,25 3:8	stipulations 57:19
16:2 17:4 79:7	rise 83:18	34:8	26:20 31:2 70:15	3:11 7:6 9:11 10:9	storage 16:9 24:12
required 17:9 27:21	risk 60:25	second-round 7:21	shortform 48:3	21:9 23:6,6,19,24	37:2 73:17
requirement 21:3,15	Rivers 17:22 31:20	secretariat 76:23	shorthand 45:18	25:13 31:6 36:15	straightforward
22:2	40:17 42:9	88:11	show 31:4	38:18 41:12 54:9	74:21
requirements 3:25	roadmap 9:16	Secretary 2:9,11,18	showed 23:1	58:4 64:1,12,17,21	strategy 84:9
14:20	robust 16:18	Secretary-General	shown 37:16	72:7 73:3,3 74:4	strengthening 35:22
requires 20:20,22	role 9:10 20:3,18	85:21	shows 31:13	86:11 88:4	stress-test 66:24
reservation 43:9 47:1	35:11 39:15 44:21	Secretary-II 2:12	side 4:14 18:23 59:25	somehow 53:23	stretched 81:1
47:8,16 48:13 75:12	63:24 69:1,2	section 18:4 25:18	67:17	something 5:11 9:9	striking 39:3
reservoir 16:9 24:11	rolling 30:22	see 3:13 4:2 5:19 6:2	signed 1:4	62:3 63:3 64:10	struck 28:15
residual 43:9 47:1,7	Roman 45:13	9:17 11:23,25 12:6	significance 61:13	69:18,20	struggled 39:21
47:16 48:12 75:12	room 58:21,24 59:17		significant 26:10 81:3	sometimes 56:6,7	studied 87:3
		1		1	

	_				
subject 58:16	taking 8:18 10:9 17:6	thought 3:21 24:5	66:1,4 68:14 76:4	53:14,22 54:24 73:2	views 34:5
subjected 24:9	35:5 46:6 66:2	65:2 80:21	82:19,20,21,25 83:2	undertake 3:15	vigorously 31:3
submission 8:14 15:11	talk 37:11	thread 42:4,14	83:3,6,7 84:6,19	undertaken 3:8	vindicated 24:10
20:7 31:18 35:9,25	talked 37:12,13 71:11	three 1:15 9:18 19:1	85:3,10 86:21	undertaking 63:23	virtually 32:13 77:23
76:24 84:3	talking 16:3 37:14	30:6 31:6 36:1 81:1	Treaty's 35:13,22	undertook 38:19	visit 3:17 12:25 13:1
submissions 3:2 1:4	40:4,4,4,16 63:1,8	83:15 86:1 87:24	Trevor 1:22	underway 77:20	15:21 17:9 29:25
1:11,14,15 3:7 7:7	TANWEER 2:12	through 13:18 20:9	tribunal 45:5 56:11	unequivocally 21:21	visits 76:24 80:2
8:25 9:6 34:25 38:6	TANZI 2:4	22:16 23:16 24:2,7	58:14 59:1,9,18	unfairness 7:1	vital 83:13
38:8,12 41:8,11,13	TARAR 2:10	31:12 39:5 42:10	60:2,7 65:4 66:11	unfolded 64:3 72:9	vica 63.13 voice 83:19,19
42:7,8,12,13 43:5	task 9:18 50:24 51:8	44:24 45:5,20 47:22	tribunals 55:13 58:8	unilaterally 34:4	voluminous 13:11
43:15,23 44:13,18	60:9	48:18 51:19 52:10	66:16	unique 35:13	volumnous 13.11
45:9 48:25 49:18	team 25:7 80:25	54:6 55:23 57:3	Tribunal's 60:9,14	Unit 2:8	W
54:24 65:6 71:22	technical 9:20 10:17	61:13,14,24 65:1,16	tried 46:16	United 58:25	
81:9	10:21 11:10,11 12:5	66:2 72:14 82:23	triggered 52:21	unless 35:17,24 41:15	WAHEED 2:13
submit 5:22 33:2	12:18 13:15 14:18	87:5	triggering 23:9	unpack 51:4	wait 67:19
34:21 79:18 82:16	14:20 15:5,8,16	throughout 42:7	true 57:16	unprecedented 82:9	want 2:11 4:8,10,14
submits 35:3	16:2,12,16,24 17:18	throw 41:4	trust 82:6	unsurprisingly 52:14	5:5 8:1 22:7 31:17
submitted 24:3 30:1,5	20:24 34:17 40:12	Thursday 10:16 11:4	try 10:5 18:4 39:22	until 67:19 68:22	36:4 54:1 71:21
submitting 2:17	45:13 68:1,3,4 69:5	12:16 13:3 18:3,5	43:20 69:19	71:13 79:17	wanted 1:9 12:22
subsequently 58:4	technology 14:22	20:8 21:2 28:12	trying 11:17 18:12	UNTS 18:23	15:19 66:14 69:21
subset 68:4	ten 2:9 48:25 70:1	87:9	25:6 39:24 53:11	unwavering 85:25	71:11 72:12 73:5
substantial 29:12	79:18	time 2:6,12,21 3:20	54:7 72:21	un]certainty 85:8	wants 12:13
substantiations 15:8	tens 3:18	9:17 14:9 17:13	turbine 31:12	upholding 74:24	WASIF 2:11
substantive 14:7	tension 14:5	21:15 23:8 29:17,23	turn 10:14 12:15 14:8	upper 57:6 62:18 65:5	wasn't 57:12 water 2:9 31:12
16:25 17:1,6,13	term 45:12,13,15,17	35:21 37:6 39:20	18:20 42:15,15	85:13	
81:2	45:25	40:7,14 52:24 66:2	turned 39:1	urged 65:12,15 75:3	waters 1:1,2 2:10 83:25
subtle 26:17	terms 6:2 32:16 33:7	68:8 70:22 71:8	turning 29:8	urgent 83:22	83:25 wave 15:17
successive 35:15,16	39:10 62:1 68:14	72:16 77:16 81:5	Twenty 2:4,5	urging 63:15	way 6:19 17:14 22:1
succinctly 44:17	72:20 77:9,14,18	83:17 84:3 86:18	two 1:9,19 6:20 18:5	use 45:15,25	25:25 51:19 52:10
sufficient 13:6 27:2	78:1,3,8 79:5 80:17	timely 86:19	19:12,19 22:8 31:9	used 29:24 45:12	55:8,9,22 64:2,5,7
62:6	test 66:23	times 18:3 19:10 84:5	35:4 43:4 44:4 48:1	useful 29:21	65:14,18 67:18
suggested 53:23 73:4	testify 38:23	timetable 76:21	48:2 53:19 58:18	usefully 80:9	68:25 69:17,22 72:8
suggests 52:8	text 19:9 82:25	timing 1:11 8:7 73:11	59:19 63:23 64:18	using 7:13 45:17	73:2 80:15 84:24
suited 83:8	thank 1:6 5:15 8:22	tireless 85:22	67:16 70:17 71:23	usually 12:21 55:16	ways 67:3 72:20
SULJUK 2:10	9:1 11:14 36:2,20	today 4:2	74:7 81:3,18 82:18	-	WEBB 2:5
summary 43:14 44:5	37:19,21,23 61:7,16	together 9:17 19:13	87:20	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	website 4:25 79:3
46:5,19 47:10,14	62:6,14 64:25 70:13	29:23 44:6 48:3	two-week 19:12	valid 76:2	weed 29:19
48:4	70:24 71:17 74:11	76:7	tying 50:10	validity 75:7	week 3:22 30:1
supplemental 2:20	81:9,15,17 85:18,22	told 84:5,7,9	type 8:14	validly 67:14	weight 82:6
76:18 78:12,15,18	85:25 86:3,4 87:23	top 18:23 67:21 69:15	typographical 54:13	valuable 29:22	weightage 82:25
78:22 80:16	88:10,14	touching 28:8	55:1	value 8:12 32:20	welcome 62:13 80:17
support 49:16 56:21	their 36:4 65:21 83:6	touchstone 40:18		36:11	81:16
supported 14:22	88:11	towards 17:17,19	U	variables 15:21 19:20	well 8:14 10:9 28:23
<b>supporting</b> 15:9 25:14	theory 66:15	transcript 1:22 38:11	ultimately 22:18	various 1:18 15:16	34:24 58:19 62:7,15
suppose 61:16	thing 56:8 71:11	38:17,24 43:23,24	23:22 68:19 87:10	35:1	63:19 67:10 72:15
supposed 17:18	things 11:2 12:13 33:8	44:1,18 45:7,9	87:12	Vaughn 1:22	86:22 88:11
sure 36:4 49:22 61:8	40:11 41:4	49:19 50:2,4,15	UN 59:6	vein 28:22 60:19	well-versed 62:9
71:24	think 1:3,16 3:3,10	51:6,14 56:19 72:3	unable 60:3	ventilated 36:5	went 51:6 60:10
surprising 6:9 33:6	4:7 5:17,24 7:8,9	73:10 74:6,7 77:6	unarguable 68:6,18	Versailles 57:19	were 1:8 2:7,20 3:22
suspect 3:16 41:18	8:5,9,18,22 10:20	79:14	under 9:24 16:11 18:7	version 21:24 74:6	6:21,25 8:10 13:21
sweep 1:23	11:8 12:4 37:20	transparency 6:2	19:3 20:2,18 21:17	Verulam 2:4,5	15:8 16:6,24 35:6
sweep-up 9:10	38:3,11,23,24 43:13	78:23	22:19,23 23:3 25:23	very 1:6 3:9,25 6:19	36:22 53:15 54:2,7
SYED 2:9	46:4,14 47:9,24	transparent 5:4 78:1 transparently 80:11	26:7 27:1,15 30:10	8:22 9:1,1 13:1	54:21,25 55:9 57:2
symmetry 65:3 systemic 39:20 40:7	53:14,19,22 54:7,12		30:14 31:8,9 34:13	37:20,21 39:3 40:20	59:17 66:17 69:6
68:1 69:4 76:3	54:20 55:4,5,17 58:10,20,23 62:10	trapping 23:8 travaux 62:4	34:18 42:24 46:20	40:20 41:1,3,3,4	71:3,24 73:3,25
00.1 07.4 /0.3	62:12,24 63:14,19	travaux 62:4 travels 86:3 88:14	52:8,10,20 60:13	43:25 55:6 56:13	Western 17:21 31:20
T	64:25 65:5,13 67:6	treated 35:10	75:14 84:6,8 85:3	59:23,23 62:3,10	40:17 42:9
-	67:15,18 69:10 70:5	Treaties 18:21 22:8	86:21	66:10 69:22 70:13	we'll 2:9 19:18 38:5
tainting 46:10 48:8	74:18 76:6 78:3	39:8	underbrush 81:12	71:16 72:15 77:4	we're 5:23 6:19 8:16
take 3:20 4:4,10,11	81:14 86:11	treatise 58:6,6,13	underline 67:23 72:12	78:2 79:3 80:6	8:18 18:19 30:1
5:2,12 7:15 16:25	thinking 61:8 62:13	treaty 1:2 9:24 13:2	73:5	81:13,15 86:3,4	37:24 53:3,4,6 55:9
20:9 30:4 41:9 49:6	third 25:2 85:12	16:1 18:7 19:9 20:3	underpins 38:20	88:14	63:8 66:19,24 67:9
58:24 59:17 61:1	Thirdly 10:7 34:14	20:12 21:19 24:19	underscore 80:7	via 13:17	we've 3:8,13 6:20 7:4
63:21 64:12 65:19	thorough 88:2	25:23 32:18 34:3,19	understand 8:19 12:8	Vienna 39:7	7:5 8:23 11:15 14:1
70:4 72:13 75:15	thoroughly 85:7 86:8	37:1,8,15 39:19	43:17,18 77:2 86:15	view 20:15 21:6,8,16	14:16 19:11 22:10
78:18 79:22 81:16			understanding 12:20	21:19 24:12 44:22	22:12,16 26:14
86.12	though 2:23 44:21	40:15.18.21 42:24	18.13 24.2 52.24	72.13 10 04.24	20.18 20.11 66.21
86:12	though 2:23 44:21 45:14 46:11 48:9	40:15,18,21 42:24 46:20 49:1 52:20	18:13 24:2 53:24	72:13,19 84:24	29:18 30:11 66:21
86:12 taken 67:13 76:7	though 2:23 44:21 45:14 46:11 48:9 62:24 63:1,22 71:20	40:15,18,21 42:24 46:20 49:1 52:20 56:1 57:18 65:19,22	18:13 24:2 53:24 understood 42:20	72:13,19 84:24 viewed 18:16	29:18 30:11 66:21 69:24 70:19

whaters 2734   12.20 18.25 278   23.8 49.19 (8.10   12.20 18.23 23.24 24   14.24 60.11   12.20 18.25 278   11.00 41.19.20   23.27 18.18   12.20 18.25 278   11.00 41.19.20   23.21 10.19.25 278   23.21 19.25 278						
5524 (1910) 4014 16 52 328 524 20 41 24 6011 433 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 433 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 433 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 433 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 433 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 433 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 433 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 434 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 45 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 15 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 15 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 15 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 15 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 15 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 15 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 15 7011 435 146 22 63 18 14 15 7011 435 146 23 7011 435 1		11 12:10 19:25 27:9	22.2.9.12	<b>50</b> 14:10 42:25		
while 153 238 24-24   11.00 4119120   11.00 4119120   23 1310 31122 33116   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   24 1416 3214 366   4124 6021   4124 60				<b>50</b> 14:10 43:25		
4424 6621 whole 3925 4610 file 4622 6318 file 47 file 48 file	55:24	32:8 49:19 68:10	<b>22.3</b> 7:15 8:13			
whole 99:25 40:10 43:1 46:22 63:18 75:5 11.149 70:11 11.49 70:16 11.06:1572:5 11.07:17 11.06:17 11	while 15:3 23:8 24:24	<b>11th</b> 23:13	<b>22.6</b> 7:15,15	6		
whole 99:25 40:10 43:1 46:22 63:18 75:5 11.149 70:11 11.49 70:16 11.06:1572:5 11.07:17 11.06:17 11	41:24 60:11	<b>11.00</b> 41:19.20	<b>220</b> 59:1.14	6 2:10 12:6 13:4 17		
4431 4622 6818   1445 7011   145 7016   1446 5214 301   3422 355 7312   4462 6814   3423 723   35310 459 919   36310 459 919			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
75.5 WILLIAMS 2:19 WILLIAMS 2:19 Wild 15:17,17 wisdom 85:6 84:15 wish 99:18 62:372:3 110:11:18 138.2 110:10:16 110:16:17 110:16:18 110:16:18 110:16:18 110:16:18 110:16:18 110:16:18 110:16:18 110:16:18 110:16:18 110:16:18 110:18:16 110:18:18:18:						
With refs (61) WILLIAMS (219) Wind 15.17.17 Wise SH11 Wise SH11 Wish (32) Wish (32) Wish (32) Wish (33) Wish (32) Wish (33) Wish (34) Wish (32) Wish (34) Wi						
WILLIAMS 2:19   Mode of 83.6 84:15   Mode of 83.6 84:15   Mode of 84:16   Mo				<b>61</b> 3:7		
wisdom 816 84-15 wise 84-11 wise 84-11 wise 84-11 wise 84-12 white 82-18 84-10 white 82-18 84-18 white	wider 66:1	<b>11:06:15</b> 72:3	43:25 72:4	<b>63</b> 72:4		
wind is 17,17   100 h 138   566,19,19 5711   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	WILLIAMS 2:19	<b>11:06:43</b> 72:3	<b>25</b> 33:10 45:9 49:19	<b>64</b> 72:4		
wisdom 82:6 84:15 with 4:12 with 3:10 10:16 mix 8:8 4:11 with 3:12 mix 8:10 mix 8:12 mix	wind 15:17.17	110th 13:8	56:19.19 57:11	0172		
wise 84:11 with 391 862 87:23				l —		
wish 39:1 80:2 87:23				7		
88.13 wished 6.12 wishes 8.21 88.10 wisher 8.21 88.10 wisher 8.21 88.10 wisher 8.21 88.10 wisher 8.21 88.10 sundering 6.31.22 supering 6.31.22 supering 6.31.23 supering 6.32.33 supering 6.33.33 supering 6.33.33 supering 6.33.33 supering 6.33.33 supering 6.33.33 supering 6.33.33				<b>7</b> 13:12 14:11 15:13		
8813 (1.2) 8815 (1.2) 8815 (1.2) 8815 (1.2) 8815 (1.2) 8815 (1.2) 8816 (1.2)				45:10 75:15 79:21		
wishes \$21 83:10 withdrawa 24:24 wishes \$21 83:10 withdrawa 24:24 words 63:1:22 61:18 65:20:23 67:18 65:20 67:11, 13 51:23 67:19 79:18 86:5 72:19 79:19	88:13	<b>12.19</b> 88:15	<b>28</b> 16:3,10			
wishers 82:1 88:10 windrawn 24:24 wondering 63:1.22 wondering 63:1.23 47:517:0.34:21 497:517:0.03-421 497:51	wished 6:12	<b>13</b> 1:1 21:13 43:2 44:2	<b>288</b> (1) 59:9			
withdrawn 24:24 words: 63:122 words 68 41:13 45:15 doi:10.10 doi:10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.1	wishes 8:21 88:10	46:23 47:18 48:15				
wondering 631.22 works 68.41.13 4515 497.515.71.0 54.21 61.18 65.20.23 75.19 79.18 86.5 work 19.13 22.12 51.19 52.9 54.6 51.22 61.02 21 51.19 52.9 54.6 51.22 61.02 21 51.19 52.9 54.6 51.22 61.02 21 51.19 52.9 54.6 51.22 188.9 worked 29.12 62 32.5 76.21 88.9 worked 29.12 16 23.25 75.14 WOUTER 1:12 world 25.21 57.2 65.8 75.4 WOUTER 1:12 17 25.2 writing 58.3 19 27.6 56.19 77.7 written 1:19 world 79.18 1.19 1955 88.6.9 vorg 79 16.2 37.11 39:17 written 1:19 1955 88.6.9 1952 57:11.14 39:17 years 12.13, 13.31.9 31.19 56.23.23 57:13, 14 82:12 38.20 84.20 29 16 19:11 23:15 52.18 18 19.2 22.7 23.37 4 4 4 10.16 14:13 19:17, 18 50:12 23.72 4 10.16 14:13 19:17, 18 50:18 67.16 77.51, 12 50:18 52.16 16.18 11 19.2 21.7 23.17 24.1 23.18 201 51.28 83.01 31.19 15.23 37.13 31.19 56.23 37.13 31.1	withdrawn 24:24	51:23 52:1.7.9 53:2	3			
words 68 4113 4515 497.517.10 4521 6118 6520.23 7519 7918 865 work 1913 32:12 5119 529 546 5522 651 6923 7621 889 worked 29:12 word 2522 1572 658 7534 WOUTER 1:2 wrap 190 41:13 ryting 417 18 2516 57:10 59:14 ryting 417 18 2516 57:10 59:14 ryting 417 19 29 162 37:11 39:17 year 78:16 years 126 31:1 5618 67:16 77:5,12 2807 ZOHAR 2:13  1 13:19 810:16 18:11 5618 67:16 77:5,12 2 11 13:19 810:16 18:11 5618 67:16 77:5,12 2 11 13:19 810:16 18:11 5618 67:16 77:5,12 2 11 13:19 810:16 18:11 5618 67:16 77:5,12 2 11 13:19 810:16 18:11 5618 67:16 77:5,12 2 1903 30:13 2 11 13:19 810:16 18:11 10 2:17 77.78:6 1 12:5:18 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 44:79 10 2:23:37 33:11 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 44:79 10 2:23:37 33:11 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 44:79 10 2:23:37 33:11 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 44:79 18 18:10 44:79 18 18:10 44:79 18 18:10 44:79 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1						
497 517-10 54-21   6118 6520-23   75:19 79:18 86-5   78:21		*		<b>78</b> 18:11		
661:18 65:20.23 5.75:19 79:18 86.5 75:19 79:18 86.5 75:19 79:18 86.5 75:19 79:19 54.6 144 79:6 75:19 79:19 54.6 144 79:6 75:19 79:19 54.6 144 79:6 75:19 79:19 54.6 148 79:19		-				
61:18 05:20.25 work 19:13 32:12 f3:10 78:21 f3:10 78:21 f4:14/9:26 f3:10 78:21 f4:14/9:26 f3:10 78:21 f4:14/9:26 f3:10 78:21 f4:14/9:26 f3:10 78:21 f3:10				8		
18,21	· ·		73:10 78:21			
work 19:13 32:12 51:19 52:9 54:6 55:12 95:19 52:9 54:6 55:19 52:19 54:19 55:19 52:19 54:19 55:19 52:19 54:19 55:19 52:19 54:19 55:19 52:19 52:18 55:23 61:12 23 72:4 56:19 52:19 52:3 54:19 56:19 52:13 13:19 56:19 52:12 32:5 57:13,14 82:12 58:19 52:19 52:19 56:19 52:12 31:19 56:19 52:29 56:19 56:19 52:12 31:19 56:19 52:29 56:19 56:19 52:12 31:19 56:19 52:13 31:19 56:19 52:13 31:19 56:19 52:13 31:19 56:19 52:13 31:19 56:19 52:13 31:19 56:19 52:13 31:19 56:19 52:13 31:19 56:19 52:1			<b>3.6</b> 7:17			l l
55:19 52:9 54:6 55:22 65:19 92:3 76:21 88-9 worked 29:12 world 25:21 57:2 65:8 75:4 WOUTER 1:12 Warp 109 41:13 17 25:2 wrap 109 41:13 39:17 18 25:16 57:10 59:14 writing 41:7 writing 58:3 writing 41:7 19 25:55:11 49 191:4 19 27:6 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 56:19 77:7 195 11:19 20	work 19:13 32:12	<b>14(4)</b> 79:6		. ,		
5522 65:1 69:23 76:21 88:9 worked 29:12 world 25:21 57:2 65:8 75:4 WOUTER 1:12 wrap 10:9 41:13 rriting 41:7 writings 88:3 9:17 99:15 58:69 15 57:10 59:14 1955 58:69 1955 58:69 1955 58:69 1973 11:9 56:23:23 57:13,14 82:12 83:20 84:20 yesterday 1:20,24 4:20 26:22 41:7 49:15 1:24 53:11 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  Z ZOHAIR 2:13  Z ZOHAIR 2:13 2003 30:13 21 19:52 56:22 2005 25:20 26:22 30:18 31:6 10 18:10 43:25 11 19:2 2:17 23:17 25:4 28:12 23.7 34:18 43:24 45:7 34:18	51:19 52:9 54:6	<b>14(5)</b> 76:17 78:12.17		<b>808</b> 60:9		
7621 88-9 worked 29-12 world 25-21 57-2 65.8   75-4 WOUTER 1:12   WOUTER 1:12   WOUTER 1:12   WOUTER 1:13   17 25-2   WOUTER 1:19   Writing 41:7   18 25:16 57:10 59:14   Writing 41:7   18 25:16 57:10 59:14   Writing 19   Year 78:16   Year 81:16   Year 81:13 13:19   31:19 56:23.23   57:13,14 82:12   83:20 84-20   Yesterday 1:20,24   42:0 28:22 41:7   49:1 51:24 53:11   56:18 67:16 77:5,12   80:7   ZOHAIR 2:13    ZOHAIR 2:13    ZOHAIR 2:13   19 2:17 23:17   34:18 43:24 45:7 78:6   20 2:17 23:17   34:18 43:24 45:7 34:12   20 16:15 28:8 30:13   31:19 56:22 23 73:11   10 18:10 43:25   11 25:18   10 10 18:10 43:25   10 18:10 43:25   11 25:18   10 10 18:10 43:25   10 18:10 43:25   11 25:18   10 20 22:17 23:17   34:18 43:24 45:7 78:6   11 25:18   10 10 18:10 43:25   10 18:10 43:25   11 25:18   10 20 22:17 23:17   34:18 43:24 45:7 78:6   11 25:18   10 20 22:17 23:17   34:18 43:24 45:7 78:6   11 25:18   10 20 22:23 73:11   10 20 22:23 73:11   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:23 73:12   10 20 22:20 73:12   10 20 22:20 73:12   10 20 16:12 2:8 20 16:18   20 16:18:22   20 20 59:15 60:18   20 16:18:22   20 20 59:15 60:18   20 16:18:22   20 20 59:15 60:18   20 16:18:22   20 20 59:15 60:18   20 16:18:22   20 20 59:15 60:18   20 16:18:22   20 20 59:15 60:18   20 16:18:22   20 20 59:15 60:18   20 16:12 2:8 20 50:11 55:23 66:11   20 20 20 31:17 1:1   20 20 20 31:17 1:1   20 20 20 20 31:12 1:1   20 20 20 20 31:12 1:1   20 20 20 20 31:12 1:1   20 20 20 20 31:12 1:1   20 20 20 20 31:12 1:1   20 20 20 20 31:12 1:1   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 31:14   20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2				<b>809</b> 60:10		
Solid   Soli				<b>81</b> 3:8		
10   2.5   2.5   3.5   1.2   5.7   1.5						
165 74:6   167 74:7   175:2   18 25:16 57:10 59:14   18 25:16 57:10 59:14   18 25:16 57:10 59:14   19 25:5   19 25:5   11,14   19 25:5			<b>35</b> 1:25 67:16			
WOUTER 1:12   167 74:7   17 25:2   38 36 28:24 29:11   39 419 76:6,9   9 3:2,4 17:25   9 3:2			<b>36</b> 3:5 29:18 73:12	07 20.12		
WOUTER 1:12   167 74:7   72:52   18 25:16 57:10 59:14   19 27:65 56:19 77:7   19 35 36:69   19 10:16 14:13 19:17,18   19:29:7 88:13   39:17   1953 58:6.9   1959 21:18   19:29:7 88:13   48:212   19:29:17 62:14   1987 58:9,11   29:15 124 53:11   56:18 67:16 77:5,12   2003 30:13   20 16:15 28:8 30:13   31:19 52:22 24:17   44:14:59 49:19 21:7 23:17   25:4 28:12 33:7 34:18 43:24 45:7 47:29   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:18   20:29:16 19:11 23:15   20:19:18   20:19:19:19:18   20:19:19:19:19:19:19:19:19:19:19:19:19:19:	75:4	<b>165</b> 74:6	<b>37</b> 31:23			
wraip 16.9 41:13 writing 17 writings 58:3 by 19 27:6 56.19 77:7 light 1.4 light 1.9 li	WOUTER 1:12	<b>167</b> 74:7		9		
writing 41:7 writing 58:3 written 1:19 wrong 7:9 16:2 37:11 39:17  Y year 78:16 years 12:13,13 31:9 yesterday 1:20,24 4:20 28:22 41:7 420 28:22 41:7 420 28:22 41:7 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7 Z ZOHAIR 2:13  13:19-8 10:16 18:11 19:2 21:7 23:17 25:4 28:12 33:7 33:18 418 43:25 11 3:19-8 10:16 18:11 19:2 21:7 23:17 25:4 28:12 33:7 33:18 418 43:25 11 3:19-8 10:16 18:11 19:2 21:7 23:17 25:4 28:12 33:7 36:18 418 43:25 11 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 11 30:23 23 57:13 73:24 100th 12:1 101st 12:2 12 18 23:16 66:18 101st 12:2 12 12 18:13 29:10 11 28:19 30:10 34:13 73:24 100th 12:1 101st 12:2 12 12 18:13 16:6 61:8 10 18:10 12:2 12 12 31:19 50:18 12 22 19.38 39:10 3 30:18 31:6 200 25:20 62:22 3 73:14 201 68:10 81:22 202 87:4 203 30:15 5 117 18:21 4 10:16 14:13 19:17,18 19:19 22 7:7 8 28:13 43:24 45:7 74:22 4(b)(ii) 22:23 4(b)(ii) 22:10,20 23:3 30:15 50:15 25:56 110 30:15 41:3 45:7 47:22 4(b)(ii) 22:23 4(b)(ii) 22:23 4(b)(ii) 22:23 4(b)(ii) 22:23 4(b)(ii) 22:10,20 23:3 30:15 40 41:9 76:6,15 78:10 4(b) 41:9 76:6,15 78:10 4(b) 41:9 76:6,15 78:10 4(b) 41:9 76:6,15 78:10 4(b) 41:0 41:9 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:14:0 41:9 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:14:0 41:9 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:14:0 41:9 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:14:0 41:9 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:14:0 41:9 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:14:0 41:9 76:6,20 79:	wrap 10:9 41:13	<b>17</b> 25:2		9 3:2,4 17:25		
writings 58:3 writen 1:19 writen 1:19 writen 1:19 year 78:16 year 78:16 year 78:16 year 82:16 year	_		39 41.9 70.0,9	9-15 25:5		
written 1:19 wrong 7:9 16:2 37:11 39:17  Y year 78:16 years 12:13,13 31:9 years 12:13,13 31:9 years 12:13,13 48:12 83:20 84:20 yesterday 1:20,24 4:20 28:22 41:7 4:41 45:9 49:19 201 61:5 28:8 30:13 2 Z ZOHAIR 2:13 20 16:15 28:8 30:13 31:19 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  ZOHAIR 2:13 13:1 9.8 10:16 18:11 19:2 21:7 23:17 25:4 28:12 33:7 24:18 48:24 45.7 68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6 11 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 10 10 5:23,23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:12 2005 55:20 6:18 2016 38:22 2016 18:12 2023 17:11 2016 23:22 26:23 40:1 68:10 81:22 2023 17:11 2022 27:4 2023 17:11 2022 27:3 30:15 55:19 73:21 24:3 44:9 49:3 48:9 45:10 74:24 473 20:13 474 21:14 473 20:13 474 21:14 49 16:14 410:16 14:13 19:17,18 19:19:20 2:2.6:14 11 25:18 90:22:23 73:11 19:2 21:7 23:17 25:4 28:12 33:7 36:18 39:19 25:20 52:26:21 30:18 39:19 25:20 52:26:23 30:18 39:19 25:20 52:26:24 473 20:18 410:16 14:13 19:17,18 19:19:20 2:2.78 28:13 43:24 45:7 74:20 48:19 95:13 29 67 3:21 97 73:24 490 11:2:1 97 73:24 490 11:2:1  4 10:16 14:13 19:17,18 19:19:20 2:2.8:13 43:24 45:7 74:20 48:19 51:20 52:6.11 55:23 61:12,20 23:3 30:15 40 41:9 76:6.15 78:10 41:9 14:10 41:9 76:6.20 79:11 42 41:9.11 42:16 43:25 45:9 51:23 43 41:9 45:10 74:23 45:9 18:10 41:10 41:9 76:6.20 79:11 42 41:9.11 42:16 43:25 45:9 51:23 43 41:9 45:10 74:23 45:9 18:10 45:10 78:24 45:9 47:27 16:10 45:10 78:24 45:9 47:27 16:10 46:10 14:13 19:17,18 19:19 22:27,8 28:13 43:24 45:7 74:24 48:19 51:20 52:6.11 55:23 61:12,20 23:3 30:15 40 41:9 76:6.15 78:10 41:9 76:6.20 79:11 42 41:9 11 42:16 43:25 45:9 91:21 45:10 78:24 45:9 47:27 16:20 45:9 17:20 45:10 78:24 45:9 47:20 45:10 78:24 45:9 47:27 16:10 45:10 78:24 473 20:13 474 21:14 473 20:13 474 21:14 473 20:13 474 21:14 473 20:13 474 21:14 473 20:13 474 21:14 473 20:13 474 21:14 473 20:13 474 21:14 473 20:13 474 21:14 473 20:13 474 21:14 473 20:13 474 21:14 475 20:14 475 20:14 475 20:14 475 20:14 475 20:14 475 20:14 475 20:14 475 20:14 475 20:14 475 20:14 475 20:16 475 20:14 475 20:16 475 20:14 47	O					
1925 57:11,14	O		4			
19   19   19   19   19   19   19   19			<b>4</b> 10:16 14:13 19:17.18			
1953   58:59.9   1959   21:18   1959   21:18   1952   25:5   1960   12:4   1950   21:18   1952   25:5   1960   12:4   1973   23:24   1973   23:24   1973   23:24   1973   23:24   1973   23:34   1950   23:24   1973   23:34   1950   23:24   1973   23:34   1950		<b>1925</b> 57:11,14	•			
1989 2:18   1986 25:5   1960 1:2.4   1987 58:9.11   1962 25:5   1960 1:2.4   1987 58:9.11   1982 58:9.11   1982 58:9.11   1982 1:2.0 84:20 84:20 84:22 41:7   49:1 51:24 53:11   56:18 67:16 77:5,12   80:7   20:1 12:3:15   20:1 12:	39:17	<b>1953</b> 58:6,9		<b>96</b> 73:21		
Year 78:16 years 12:13,13 31:9 31:19 56:23,23 57:13,14 82:12 83:20 84:20 yesterday 1:20,24 4:20 28:22 4:7 49:1 51:24 53:11 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  ZOHAIR 2:13  ZOHAIR 2:13  201 6:15 28:8 30:13 31:19 201 6:15 28:8 30:13 31:19 201 6:15 28:8 30:13 31:19 2003 30:13 2003 30:13 2005 25:20 26:22 30:18 31:6 2009 23:13,21,22 24:3 24:15 26:22 30:18 31:6 474 29:18 43:24 45:7 68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6 11 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 11. 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 11. 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 1005 66:23,23 57:13 73:24 100th 12:1 10th 12:1 10th 12:1 10th 12:1 1266 18:22 12 28:12 31:6 60:18 2022 37:4 203 30:15 2005 25:20 26:22 30:18 31:6 2015 28:8 30:13 31:19 55:23 61:12,23 72:4 4(b)(ij) 22:23 4(b)(ij) 22:13 30:15 79:14 99th 12:1 9th 12:1  9th 12:1  9th 12:1  9th 12:1  9th 12:1  9th 12:1  9th 12:1  12:23 4(b)(ij) 22:23 4(b)(ij) 22:23 4(b)(ij) 22:13 4(b)(ij) 22:13 4(b)(ij) 22:10,20 23:3 30:15 44 (1:9 4:9 76:6,15 78:10 41 14:10 4:19 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:9,11 42:16 43:25 45:9 51:23 43 41:9 45:10 74:13 44 11.9 4:19 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:9,11 42:16 43:25 45:9 51:23 43 41:9 45:10 74:13 44 11.9 4:19 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:9,11 42:16 43:25 45:9 51:23 43 41:9 45:10 74:13 44 19.9 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:9,11 42:16 43:25 45:9 51:23 45 41:9 45:10 74:13 474 22:114 473 32:14 474 22:18 474 22:18 475 32:14 474 22:18 476 32:14 474 22:18 476 32:14 477 32:14		<b>1959</b> 21:18		<b>97</b> 73:24		
year 78:16       years 12:13,13 31:9       1960 1:2.4       1987 58:9,11       99th 12:1         years 12:13,13 31:9       31:19 56:23,23       57:13,14 82:12       2       4(b)(i) 22:23       4(b)(i) 22:13       99th 12:1         yesterday 1:20,24       42:0 28:22 41:7       44:1 45:9 49:19       56:18 67:16 77:5,12       56:18 67:16 77:5,12       41:14:10 41:9 76:6,20       79:11       42:15 28:8 30:13       30:15       40:41:9 76:6,15 78:10       41:10 41:9 76:6,20       79:11       42:16 43:25       45:9 51:23       43:19 45:10 74:13       44:19 45:10 74:13       473 20:13       473 20:13       473 20:13       473 20:13       473 20:14       473 20:	Y	196 25:5		<b>98</b> 57:14		
years 12:13,13 31:9 31:19 56:23,23 57:13,14 82:12 83:20 84:20 yesterday 1:20,24 4:20 28:22 41:7 49:1 51:24 53:11 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  ZOHAIR 2:13  ZOHAIR 2:13  ZOHAIR 2:13  11 13:19:8 10:16 18:11 19:2 21:7 23:17 25:4 28:12 33:7 34:18 43:24 45:7 68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6 11 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 43:25 10 10.30 41:14 10 18:10 43:25 10 10 18:10 43:25 10 10 18:10 43:25 10 10 56:23,23 57:13 73:24 100th 12:1 10th 12:1 10th 12:1 2 12 88:20 18:23:6 60:18 202 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 202 12 21:13 30:15 5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9			*	99th 12:1		
31:19 56:23,23 57:13,14 82:12 83:20 84:20 yesterday 1:20,24 42:0 28:22 41:7 49:1 51:24 53:11 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  Z ZOHAIR 2:13  203:13:19 56:23,23 77:6,10 78:21 2(a) 27:13 201 61:5 28:8 30:13 31:19 201:7 23:17 25:4 28:12 33:7 25:4 28:12 33:7 34:18 43:24 45.7 68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6 1.1 25:18 101 8:10 43:25 10.30 41:14 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:12 100 56:23,23 57:13 73:24 100th 12:1 10th 12:1 10t			78:22			
57:13,14 82:12 83:20 84:20 yesterday 1:20,24 4:20 28:22 41:7 49:1 51:24 53:11 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  Z ZOHAIR 2:13  20 30:13 20 30:15 4:19 73:21,23 74:6 44:1 45:9 49:19 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  ZOHAIR 2:13  20 30:13 2003 30:13 2005 25:20 26:22 30:18 31:6 2009 23:13,21,22 24:3 24:15 26:22 2011-03 59:13 2014 13:10,17,19 2015 24:7 77:8:6 1.1 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 10 30 41:14 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:12 1005 56:23,23 57:13 73:24 100th 12:1 10th 12:1 1	•	1907 38.9,11	<b>4(b)(ii)</b> 22:23			
57:13,14 82:12 83:20 84:20 yesterday 1:20,24 4:20 28:22 41:7 49:1 51:24 53:11 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  Z ZOHAIR 2:13  ZOHAIR 2:13  2016:15 28:8 30:13 31:19 2003 30:13 2005 25:20 26:22 30:18 31:6 2009 23:13,21,22 24:3 24:15 26:22 2011-03 59:13 2014 13:10,17,19 2015 14:13 58:22 59:14 2015 28:28 30:18 11 0 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 43:25 10 18:10 43:25 10 10 18:10 23:22 26:23 40:1 68:10 18:12 2000 59:15 60:18 2012 237 73:12 100 56:23,23 57:13 73:24 100th 12:1 10th 12:1	31:19 56:23,23		<b>4(b)(i)</b> 22:10,20 23:3			
83:20 84:20 yesterday 1:20,24 4:20 28:22 41:7       29:16 19:11 23:15 24:7 27:16,21 43:24 41:1 45:9 49:19 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 77:6,10 78:21 72:13 20 16:15 28:8 30:13 31:19 2003 30:13 2005 25:20 26:22 30:18 19:2 21:7 23:17 25:4 28:12 33:7 34:18 43:24 45:7 68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6 11 125:18 10 18:10 43:25 10.30 41:14 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:12 1005 56:23,23 57:13 73:24 100th 12:1 101st 12:2       29:16 19:11 23:15 24:13 24:4 44:9 46:15 76:6,15 78:10 41:14 41:0 41:9 76:6,20 79:11 42 41:9,14:216 43:25 45:9 51:23 45:9 51:23 45:9 51:23 45:9 51:23 45:9 51:23 45:9 51:23 45:9 51:23 470 32:14	57:13,14 82:12	2				
yesterday       1:20,24       4:20 28:22 41:7       4:41 45:9 49:19       56:19 73:21,23 74:6       79:11       42 41:9 11 42:16 43:25       79:11       42 41:9,11 42:16 43:25       42 41:9,11 42:16 43:25       42 41:9,11 42:16 43:25       43 41:9 45:10 74:13       42 41:9,11 42:16 43:25       43 41:9 45:10 74:13       44 41:9 49:3,8,9,11       42 41:9,11 42:16 43:25       43 41:9 45:10 74:13       44 41:9 49:3,8,9,11       42 41:9,11 42:16 43:25       43 41:9 45:10 74:13       44 41:9 49:3,8,9,11       45 1:17 18:24       470 32:14       470 32:14       470 32:14       473 20:13       474 21:14       473 20:13       474 21:14       473 30:13       474 21:14       479 34:1       49 16:14       49 16:14       49 16:14       55:11 7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       55:11:7 18:21 23:16       56:11:2 24       56:11:2 24       56:11:2 24       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11:15:23       56:11	83:20 84:20	<b>2</b> 9:16 19:11 23:15				
4:20 28:22 41:7 49:1 51:24 53:11 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  Z ZOHAIR 2:13  ZOHAIR 2:13  20 16:15 28:8 30:13 31:19 2003 30:13 2005 25:20 26:22 30:18 31:6 2009 23:13,21,22 24:3 24:15 26:22 2011-03 59:13 2011-03 59:1	vesterday 1:20.24	24.7 27.16 21 43.24				
49:1 51:24 53:11 56:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  Z ZOHAIR 2:13  2003 30:13 31:19 2005 25:20 26:22 30:18 31:6 209 23:13,21,22 24:3 24:19 20:24:7 23:17 25:4 28:12 33:7 34:18 43:24 45:7 68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6 1.1 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 10.30 41:14 10:22:30 73:12 1002:23 73:11 10:22:30 73:12 1002 103 12:1 1001st 12:1 20 56:19 73:21,23 74:6 77:6,10 78:21 77:6,10 78:31 77:6,10 78:31 77:6,10 78:31 77:6,10 78:31 77:6,10 78:31 77:6,10 78:21 77:1,15 30:10 74:13 78:14 79 34:1 479						
76:18 67:16 77:5,12 80:7  Z ZOHAIR 2:13  200 16:15 28:8 30:13 31:19 2003 30:13 2005 25:20 26:22 30:18 31:6 2009 23:13,21,22 24:3 24:15 26:22 2011-03 59:13 24:15 26:22 2011-03 59:13 2014 13:10,17,19 2015 14:13 58:22 59:14 2015-28 60:18 2016 23:22 26:23 40:1 68:10 81:22 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 202 87:4 2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 23 21 29:13 39:10 5(e) 19:15 30:14 31:9						
2(a) 27:13 2			T			
Z       ZOHAIR 2:13     200 16:15 28:8 30:13 31:19     44 41:9 49:3,8,9,11 45 1:17 18:24 470 32:14						l l
Z       ZOHAIR 2:13     31:19     45 :1:17 18:24       1     2003 30:13     470 32:14       1     30:18 31:6     473 20:13       2     30:18 31:6     474 21:14       2099 23:13,21,22 24:3     478 34:8       34:18 43:24 45:7     2015 14:13 58:22     479 34:1       68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6     2015 14:13 58:22     5       1.1 25:18     2016 23:22 26:23 40:1     51:20 52:6;11 55:23       10 18:10 43:25     2016 23:22 26:23 40:1     68:10 81:22       100:22:30 73:12     2020 59:15 60:18     2022 87:4       100th 12:1     206 18:22     2023 1:7 1:1       101st 12:2     21 28:12 31:6 60:18     22 1 28:12 31:6 60:18       21 28:12 31:3 29:10     55(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9	80:7		<b>43</b> 41:9 45:10 74:13			
Z       ZOHAIR 2:13     31:19     2003 30:13       2005 25:20 26:22     30:18 31:6       30:18 31:6     2009 23:13,21,22 24:3       478 24:15 26:22     478 34:8       2011-03 59:13     2014 13:10,17,19       205:4 28:12 33:7     2014 13:10,17,19       31:19     2005 25:20 26:22       30:18 31:6     2009 23:13,21,22 24:3       24:15 26:22     2011-03 59:13       2014 13:10,17,19     2015 14:13 58:22       59:14     2015 14:13 58:22       59:14     2015-28 60:18       2015-28 60:18     2016 23:22 26:23 40:1       68:10 81:22     51:20 52:6,11 55:23       100 56:23,23 57:13     2022 87:4       100th 12:1     206 18:22     2023 1:7 1:1       206 18:22     21 28:12 31:6 60:18       202 3:17 1:1     206 18:22       21 28:12 31:6 90:18     22:1 28:12 31:6 60:18       5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9			<b>44</b> 41:9 49:3,8,9,11			
ZOHAIR 2:13         1       2005 25:20 26:22       30:18 31:6       470 32:14       473 20:13         1       1       2009 23:13,21,22 24:3       24:15 26:22       30:18 31:6       474 21:14       478 34:8         10:22:17 23:17       25:4 28:12 33:7       2011-03 59:13       2011-03 59:13       49 16:14         2015 14:13 58:22       59:14       49 16:14         10:18:10 43:25       2015 28 60:18       2016 23:22 26:23 40:1       51:20 52:6,11 55:23         10:22:30 73:11       68:10 81:22       2020 59:15 60:18       2020 59:15 60:18       2022 87:4       51:20 52:6,11 55:23       61:12,24         100 56:23,23 57:13       2022 87:4       2023 1:7 1:1       206 18:22       2023 1:7 1:1       206 18:22       21 28:12 31:6 60:18       5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15       5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9         101st 12:2       202 28:13 29:10       2016 30:12 24:7       202 28:13 29:10       5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9	Z	31:19				
2005 25:20 26:22 30:18 31:6 2009 23:13,21,22 24:3 24:15 26:22 2011-03 59:13 2014 13:10,17,19 2015 14:13 58:22 59:14 2015-28 60:18 2016 23:22 26:23 40:1 68:10 81:22 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 17: 1:1 206 18:22 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 17: 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 29:13 30:13 44:14 206 18:22 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 17: 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 2015-28 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 17: 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 2015-28 60:18 2020 59:15 60:18 2021 87:4 2023 17: 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 22 21:12 31:6 5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9	<b>ZOHAIR</b> 2:13	<b>2003</b> 30:13				
1     30:18 31:6     474 21:14       1 3:1 9:8 10:16 18:11     2009 23:13,21,22 24:3     478 34:8       1 9:2 21:7 23:17     25:4 28:12 33:7     2011-03 59:13     24:15 26:22       2014 13:10,17,19     2014 13:10,17,19     2015 14:13 58:22     59:14       2015 23:22 26:23 40:1     2015 23:22 26:23 40:1     24:7 47:23 48:19       10:22:23 73:11     2016 23:22 26:23 40:1     24:7 47:23 48:19       10:22:23 73:11     202 59:15 60:18     24:7 47:23 48:19       10:22:30 73:12     202 59:15 60:18     202 87:4       1005 56:23,23 57:13     202 87:4     2023 1:7 1:1       73:24     202 87:4     203 1:7 1:1       100th 12:1     206 18:22       101st 12:2     21 28:12 31:6 60:18       202 21 28:13 31:6 00:18     5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9	2011111 2:13					
1 3:1 9:8 10:16 18:11         19:2 21:7 23:17       24:15 26:22       478 34:8         25:4 28:12 33:7       24:15 26:22       2011-03 59:13         2014 13:10,17,19       2015 14:13 58:22       49 16:14         68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6       2015 14:13 58:22       59:14         10 18:10 43:25       2016 23:22 26:23 40:1       2015 28:60:18         2016 23:22 26:23 40:1       2016 23:22 26:23 40:1       24:7 47:23 48:19         10:22:23 73:11       68:10 81:22       51:20 52:6,11 55:23         10:22:30 73:12       2020 59:15 60:18       2022 87:4         2023 1:7 1:1       2023 1:7 1:1       2023 1:7 1:1         2023 1:7 1:1       206 18:22       5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15         101st 12:2       21 28:12 31:6 60:18       5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9						
1 3:1 9:8 10:16 18:11 19:2 21:7 23:17 25:4 28:12 33:7 34:18 43:24 45:7 68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6 1.1 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 10.30 41:14 2015 28:20 259:14 2016 23:22 26:23 40:1 68:10 81:22 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 100th 12:1 101st 12:2 24:15 26:22 2011-03 59:13 2014 13:10,17,19 2015 14:13 58:22 59:14 2016 23:22 26:23 40:1 68:10 81:22 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9	1					
2011-03 59:13 25:4 28:12 33:7 34:18 43:24 45:7 68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6 1.1 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 10.30 41:14 2015-28 60:18 2016 23:22 26:23 40:1 68:10 81:22 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 1:7 1:1 2023 1:7 1:1 203 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 2016 23:22 68:15 5 11:7 18:21 23:16 24:7 47:23 48:19 51:20 52:6,11 55:23 61:12,24 5(a) 19:2 21:7 26:7 27:1,15 30:10 34:13 68:11,15 5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9	<b>1</b> 3:1 9:8 10:16 18:11					
25:4 28:12 33:7 34:18 43:24 45:7 68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6 1.1 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 10:22:23 73:11 10:22:30 73:12 10:05 62:3,23 57:13 73:24 100th 12:1 101st 12:2 2011-03 59:13 2014 13:10,17,19 2015 14:13 58:22 59:14 2015-28 60:18 2016 23:22 26:23 40:1 68:10 81:22 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 25:10 16:14  49 16:14  49 16:14  49 16:14  51:17 18:21 23:16 24:7 47:23 48:19 51:20 52:6,11 55:23 61:12,24 5(a) 19:2 21:7 26:7 27:1,15 30:10 34:13 68:11,15 5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9	19:2 21:7 23:17					
34:18 43:24 45:7 68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6  1.1 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 10.30 41:14 2015 22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:12 10:22:23 73:12 1005 56:23,23 57:13 73:24 2016 18:22 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:13 31:6 60:18 21 28:13 31:6 60:18 21 28:13 31:6 60:18 25 5  5 11:7 18:21 23:16 24:7 47:23 48:19 51:20 52:6,11 55:23 61:12,24 5(a) 19:2 21:7 26:7 27:1,15 30:10 34:13 68:11,15 5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9			<b>49</b> 16:14			
68:4 74:6 77:7 78:6  1.1 25:18 10 18:10 43:25 10.30 41:14 2015 28 60:18 2016 23:22 26:23 40:1 68:10 81:22 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 100th 12:1 2016 12:2 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:13 30:10 25 5 11:7 18:21 23:16 24:7 47:23 48:19 51:20 52:6,11 55:23 61:12,24 5(a) 19:2 21:7 26:7 27:1,15 30:10 34:13 68:11,15 5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9		<b>2014</b> 13:10,17,19				
59:14 2015-28 60:18 2015-28 60:18 2016 23:22 26:23 40:1 68:10 81:22 37 3:11 68:10 45:25 202 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 17 1:1 206 18:22 2023 17 1:1 206 18:22 2023 17 1:1 206 18:22 202 88:4 2023 17 1:1 206 18:22 202 89:13 29:10 8:13 29:10 50:14 31:9		<b>2015</b> 14:13 58:22				
1.1 25:18     2015-28 60:18       10 18:10 43:25     2016 23:22 26:23 40:1       10:22:37 73:11     68:10 81:22       10:22:30 73:12     2020 59:15 60:18       100 56:23,23 57:13     2022 87:4       2023 1:7 1:1     206 18:22       100th 12:1     20 18:22       101st 12:2     21 28:12 31:6 60:18       20 19:8:13 29:10     51:17 18:21 23:16       24:7 47:23 48:19     51:20 52:6,11 55:23       61:12,24     5(a) 19:2 21:7 26:7       27:1,15 30:10 34:13     68:11,15       5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15     5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9						
10 18:10 43:25     2016 23:22 26:23 40:1       10:22:23 73:11     68:10 81:22       10:22:30 73:12     2020 59:15 60:18       100 56:23,23 57:13     2023 1:7 1:1       73:24     2023 1:7 1:1       100th 12:1     206 18:22       101st 12:2     21 28:12 31:6 60:18       202 23:13 39:10       5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9						l l
10:22:23 73:11 10:22:23 73:12 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:13 30:10 30:14 31:9 21 28:13 30:10 30:14 31:9						
10:22:35 /3:11 10:22:30 73:12 2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4 2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 100th 12:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 22 21:7 26:7 27:1,15 30:10 34:13 68:11,15 5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9	<b>10.30</b> 41:14		51:20 52:6,11 55:23			
10:22:30 73:12     2020 59:15 60:18 2022 87:4     5(a) 19:2 21:7 26:7 27:1,15 30:10 34:13 68:11,15       100 56:23,23 57:13 73:24     2023 1:7 1:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:13 31:6 60:18 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9	<b>10:22:23</b> 73:11		61:12,24			
100 56:23,23 57:13     2022 8/:4     27:1,15 30:10 34:13       73:24     2023 1:7 1:1     68:11,15       100th 12:1     206 18:22     5(b) 19:11 27:20 68:15       101st 12:2     21 28:12 31:6 60:18     5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9						
73:24 100th 12:1 206 18:22 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 21 28:12 31:6 60:18 22 21:10 28:13 30:10 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9						
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101st 12:2 22 2:10 28:13 20:10 5(c) 19:15 30:14 31:9			` '			
<b>103rd</b> 12:7 <b>5-9</b> 23:18						l l
	<b>103rd</b> 12:7	<b>22</b> 2.17 20.13 27.10	<b>5-9</b> 23:18			l l