



No. Sixth/LS/7/2010

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The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the UN  
presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and  
refers to Government of India's Notifications No. S.O. 1110(E), dated 11 January 2002  
and S.O. 2962(E), dated 23 November 2002, which have established two new  
base points defining the coast line of India.  
on the website <http://www.mofa.gov.pk/ExternalAffairs/HighLaw/SeaBoundary.aspx> (MZN. 70/2010-LGS of 17 February 2010) and published in the Gazette of India  
No. 71& 72 has the honor to state the following:

- a. The Government of Pakistan notes that the following sections of the baseline points defined by India are inconsistent with international law, including the relevant provisions of 1982 United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The Government of Pakistan reiterates that it does not accept its nationals in this regard:
  - i) Sir Mouth N. -  $23^{\circ} 40' 29'' \text{N}$ ,  $68^{\circ} 04' 31'' \text{E}$ .
  - ii) Sir Mouth S. -  $23^{\circ} 36' 30'' \text{N}$ ,  $68^{\circ} 07' 00'' \text{E}$ .
  - iii) Pir Sanai Creek -  $22^{\circ} 23' 55'' \text{N}$ ,  $68^{\circ} 37' 22'' \text{E}$ .
- b. India's Base Points 1 to 2 of 2 delineated in India's Notifications (mentioned above) infringe upon Pakistan's continental shelf and encroach upon the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Pakistan. This encroachment by India in Pakistan's EEZ is a clear violation of international principles and established practices and clear violation of UNCLOS 82 Article 7(3) which states that "a straight baseline may be drawn generally a State in such a manner as to cut off the territorial sea of another State from the high seas or EEZ".
- c. The Government of Pakistan notes that during 2001-2002, UNCLOS 82 Article 5, straight baseline segments joining base points No. 34-25, 25-28, 28-19 have been drawn by India.

or flagged by Pakistan which would nevertheless be subject to the same rules as required by UNCLOS '82. Pakistan is of the view that such flagging or appropriation of sea areas is contrary to the principles of the international community as a whole being part of the law of the Sea in the Seabed Area and Pakistan is particularly referring to Article 18.

- d. The Government of Pakistan is therefore unwilling to accept the revision by India to and from low tide elevations to Western Ghat, which would have legal effect in maritime legislation on the basis of international law and contravening Article 7(4) of UNCLOS '82.
- e. Coordinates of normal baseline segments have not been finalized.
- f. Lengthy segments of straight baselines as proposed by India under UNCLOS have been used to maximize the area of internal waters.

In view of the above, the Government of Pakistan is unable to accept the System promulgated by India. While the Government of Pakistan reserves the right to seek suitable revision following discussions with India, it is also indicated. Indian Nonification referred to subsequently issued by Pakistan, wants to extend its internal waters, territorial sea, Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf is therefore, not acceptable to Pakistan being in contradiction to the provisions of UNCLOS '82.

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the United Nations assurances of its continued consideration.



The United Nations Secretariat,

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