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## Indus Water Treaty

- Signed on 19 September 1960
- World Bank was Facilitator/Broker
- Indus River rises in the Southwestern <sup>China</sup> [Tibet Autonomous Region]
- Eastern River belong to India (Ravi, Sutlej, Beas)
- Western River belong to Pak (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab)
- Use of water mean (water used in dam for electric production)
- Consume of water mean (water consumed in agri, domestic)
- From 1960-1980 India is not allowed to build any dam bcz
  - To give enough time for Pak to build dams (canal)
  - For increasing water capacity for agri, domestic
- After 1980 India is allowed with some condition.
  - For Hydel generation
    - Only use upstream in Kashmir, once Pakistan not need water
    - Report of World Bank that, how much water is wasted.
    - India can't divert the river (Barrage, canal, spillway)
  - Before construction India have to send design of project to Pak for approval
  - Pak will give approval on the given condition to that project like
    - Height • Size • Location
  - After each 6 month Pak survey team is in title to inspect under construction sight (upstream Kashmir)
  - If disagreement shown during inspection.
    - Commission on water from both country have to meet
    - Neutral observer - Both country can decide it (a person or world Bank)

→ Court of Arbitration - That deal with legal issue

### • Indus water Treaty Timeline •

1947: The partition of India bifurcates (splits/divides) the water of Indus river system, it's head work in India & canal in Pakistan. The standstill agreement is signed to allow the flow of water from the India (upstream) to Pak (downstream)

April 1948: Standstill agreement expired, India holds water toward canal of Pakistan.

May 1948: Inter-Dominion Accord is signed, <sup>requiring</sup> ~~requiring~~ India to provide water to the river basin in Pak in return for ~~annual~~ <sup>annual</sup> payments.

1951: David Lilienthal (Government official US & businessman) suggest an agreement b/w India & Pakistan to jointly administer the Indus ~~water~~ River system. Possible Intervention From World Bank.

1952: Engineers ~~from~~ India & Pakistan and a team from World Bank form a working party, which meet for the first time to discuss way to increase water supply for economic development.

1954: The World Bank submit its own proposal to solve the impasse on an agreement between India & Pakistan.

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19 Sep 1960:- India & Pakistan sign the Indus Water Treaty, leading to the creation of Permanent Indus Commission, which later settle several disputes.

2017:- Pakistan object to India's work on the Kishanganga dam and the Ratle hydroelectric power station.

2022:- The ICJ appoints a neutral expert & Court of arbitration to help settle the dispute over the dam.

2023:- India requested a bilateral modification of the treaty but Pak refuses the request. India also raises objection of competence of Court ~~to settle~~ of arbitration, which was rejected by the Court.

April 2025:- Deadly terror attack on civilians in India illegally occupied Kashmir. India announce that it will hold the treaty in abeyance (suspension).

May 2025:- Court of arbitration requests India & Pak to provide written submission on the impact, if any of India's abeyance (suspension) decision on matters concerning the Court & the neutral expert, including their competence. Pak is the only party to file a submission.

- Attack on tourists in Pahalgam, located in the Indian illegally occupied Jammu & Kashmir (IloJK)
  - caused significant casualties
  - Deep rooted tension b/w Pak & Ind
  - Without proper evidence & proper investigation India blamed Pakistan for facilitating attacks
- India government to hold the (IWT) in abeyance unilaterally.
  - Sudden & illegal move contravenes the treaty negotiated by WB
  - Major cause of regional stability
  - Pakistan criticized this move as violation of international law & an aggressive action.

### Problem:- 1

[Unprecedented decline inflow of waters]

- According to WB 50% water cutoff in Indus & Jhelum whereas 55% cutoff in Chenab.
- Pakistan overwhelming dependency on Indus, Chenab, Jhelum
- Due to this unprecedented decline Pakistan is becoming water scarcity country (ISSI)
- 70% agr depend on Indus, Chenab, Jhelum
- 20% domestic dependency
- 20% Industry dependency
- Turbels on Indus & Mangla on Jhelum depend on this as main source of electricity production take place.

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- Pak has to ~~through~~ throw 10 MAF (million Acre-Feet) in ~~ocean~~ <sup>sea</sup> in order to stop In-land incursion of the Sea.

→ Reason For decline

#### Stance of India

- Climate change is major reason of decline flow of river.
- Reduction of rainfall & snowfall
  - Snow fall broadly divided into two categories
  - (1) Temporary deposits - snow fall in winter - melting in summer.
  - (2) long standing glaciers.

#### Stance of Pakistan:-

- According to Worldbank report rainfall is not the major contributor as it only contribute 33.1% of the total water of western rivers.
- 67.1% Contribution of glacial glaciers in western rivers but declined in snowfall occurred. Whereas melting these glaciers have speedup instead of decline so it's not only the reason.
- The Main Reason is Dam building at upstream decline in the flow of water in rivers.
  - Dam like Salal, Dulhasti, Kishanganga, Baglihar, Ratle, Pakdual.
  - Construction of more dam mean more storage capacity in occupied Kashmir.
  - Neutral observer appointed by ICA in 2013 reported that India gave 33 Feet more height to Kishanganga that allowed height. More height more storage.

- Diverting the flow of river decline water flow, Jhelum river get water from Wuller river located in Kashmir, India has build Wulla barrage to divert water.

### Problem 2:-

- Indian government blame Pakistan attack on tourist's <sup>that</sup> take placed in (11QJK) on April 2025 without any proper proof.
- Pakistan involve concerning body for proper investigation but india refused and attack on Pakistan on May 2025
- The treaty is more than 60 year old & need ~~more~~ renewal
- Need of water in India Increased.
- Pak waste more water into sea

### Problem 3:-

- India unilaterally pulled out of the IWT after Phakgam attack.
- Modi threatened to severe the war against Pakistan.

### Impact:-

- India would build ~~more~~ dam with more height to increase the capacity of water
- Result will caused more cut-off water.
- India build barrage, canal, water tunnels to divert the flow of water.
- India not facilitating Pakistan's inspection team to inspect the under construction project in upstream.

- Water life of Pakistan is in danger.
- 70% agri land depleting.
- 25% of irrigated land in Sindh province has turned barren.
- Reserve of Terbela & Mangla reach to its dead level in (2025) (WAPDA)
- Chenab flow dangerously declined (June 25)
- Mangrove forest in Sindh decline by 40% and will continue.
- Coastal Belt would be endangered more and more.

### Solution:

- Permanent solution is one:-
  - Pak needs to build more dams, canals.
  - Kala Bagh, Diamer Basha Dam, Dasu (Indus).  
(MAF) → 10 million (8.1)
  - Kohala, Harrot, Pir Mehal, Azad Pata, (Jhelum)
- Above dams were built earlier, India would not be able to build dam on Indus river.
- Canal like Create Thal Canal or Chasma Right Bank II  
This will help Pakistan to stop wastage of water into sea which is weaker point of Pakistan and India taking advantage of that repeatedly.
- Pakistan must fight its case against India on legal and diplomatic level

add more arguments in this part.

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- Pakistan must approach WB to give it opinion which it already did. "No country Unilaterally move out from the treaty" where as UN Charter says the same.
- Pakistan must approach ICA (International Court of Arbitration)
- Diplomatically Pakistan must get help of China because of following reason.
  - Main river of India is Brahmaputra
  - India & China does not have any legal agreement.
  - If India do some violation China should also do the same with India.
  - India is more dependent on Brahmaputra
  - China may announce the construction of Dam on Brahmaputra river as India is more dependent.

### Why Pakistan Need Dams:-

- To reduce the Intensity of flood and store those flood water Pak need more dams.
- To stop India from Violation Pak need to build reservoirs.
- To stop water wastage
- To Increase hydel generation
- Increase the agricultural
- To Increase the water life of Pakistan we need more dam like China have 350 days water, India have 120 days & Pakistan only have water for 32 days.

overall, a decent effort.