

## CONTEXT

India rejected the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), The Hague's ruling on the Indus Waters Treaty, stating that the arbitral body was illegally constituted and lacks jurisdiction over India.



## Indus Waters Treaty - At a Glance

| Point              | Key Fact                                                               |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Background</b>  | 1947 Partition divided the Indus river system between India & Pakistan |
| <b>Signed</b>      | World Bank                                                             |
| <b>Signatories</b> | 1960                                                                   |
| <b>Nature</b>      | Jawaharlal Nehru & Ayub Khan                                           |
| <b>Mediator</b>    | Agreement on sharing/use of Indus river waters                         |
| <b>Water share</b> | Pakistan: 80%                                                          |

## MAJOR TRIBUTARIES

| River         | Source                                       | Joins                                |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Jhelum</b> | Spring at Verinag, Kashmir Valley            | Chenab at Trimmu, Pakistan           |
| <b>Chenab</b> | Chandra + Bhaga streams near Bara Lacha Pass | Satluj after receiving Jhelum & Ravi |
| <b>Ravi</b>   | Kullu hills near Rohtang Pass                | Chenab near Rangpur, Pakistan        |
| <b>Beas</b>   | Near Rohtang Pass                            | Satluj at Harike Barrage, India      |
| <b>Satluj</b> | Manasarovar-Rakas Lakes, Tibet               | Indus above Mithankot, Pakistan      |

## ANNEXURE C & D

| Annexure                | India's provision                                          |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Annexure C</b>       | Allows India certain agricultural uses                     |
| <b>Annexure D</b>       | Allows India to build run-of-the-river hydropower projects |
| <b>Run-of-the-river</b> | Projects not requiring live storage of water               |

## INDUS RIVER BASIN



### INDUS RIVER BASIN

- Indus River = Transboundary River
- Flow distribution:
  - Pakistan 47% → India 39% → Tibet 8% → Afghanistan 6%
- In India: Indus basin spreads over R J&K • Himachal Pradesh • Punjab • Rajasthan • Haryana • Chandigarh

## WATER ALLOCATION UNDER IWT

### WESTERN RIVERS → PAKISTAN

#### Indus + Chenab + Jhelum

- Allocated to Pakistan for unrestricted use
- India retains certain non-consumptive, agricultural & domestic uses



### EASTERN RIVERS → INDIA

#### Ravi + Beas + Sutlej

- Allocated to India for unrestricted usage

### WATER SHARE

Pakistan → 80%  
India → 20%



## PERMANENT INDUS COMMISSION

Two Countries → Two Permanent Commissioners → Joint Commission



India + Pakistan



Permanent Indus Commission



First stop for conflict resolution



Meets at least once a year