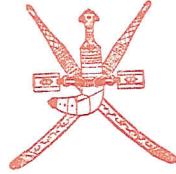


Permanent Mission of Oman
to the United Nations
New York



وَقَدْ عَمَّا نَالِ الدَّائِمَةِ
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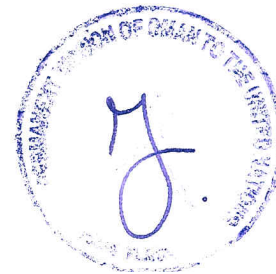
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07 August 2009

The Permanent Representative of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the former's note 171 dated 15 April 2009 relating preliminary information in relation to the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles to fulfill the requirements of article 4 of Annex II contained in SPLOS/72, paragraph (a) document SPLOS/183, has the honour to submit a National Rights Reservation on the Continental Shelf Submission of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan with particular reference to "Part 5: Relevant Maritime Delimitations" contained therein.

The Permanent Representative of Oman further requests that this reservation is distributed as an official document of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

The Permanent Representative of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.



H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

NATIONAL RIGHTS RESERVATION

The Sultanate of Oman has taken note of the Submission by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on its claim to the outer limits of its continental shelf which it had submitted on 30th April 2009 and updated on 16th June 2009.

In its submission (Part 5: Relevant Maritime Delimitations), the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has referred to document UN SPLOS/INF/20 dated 16 January 2008 in which the Sultanate of Oman informs that it “has no intention of making a submission but reserves the right to do so if it is later decided.” In light of the acquisitions of new data and information by the Sultanate of Oman since 2002, and in consistence with decision contained in SPLOS/72 adopted by the 18th Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention held in New York from 13 – 20 June 2008 (document SPLOS/183), the Sultanate of Oman had submitted preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of its continental shelf on 15 April 2009.

As detailed in its preliminary indicative information, the Sultanate of Oman further confirms that it is actively involved in the preparation of a continental shelf extension claim and plans to present its submission within the period of 10 years as from May 2009. The area of submission includes and not limited to the same area which the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has submitted its claim. It is, therefore, essential that the Islamic Republic’s submission is not considered until the Sultanate of Oman has completed and submitted its continental shelf extension claim.

It has been noted that, as drawn by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Pakistan’s claim abuts Oman’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and in light of this, the Sultanate of Oman stresses that the Islamic Republic of Pakistan’s claim of the Sultanate of Oman’s EEZ could not be adequately verified due to lack of detailed evidence and, therefore, reserves the right to claim its EEZ based on its approved national baselines.

The Sultanate of Oman affirms its willingness to cooperate as well as discuss with its neighbors its intended submission.

Part 5: Relevant Maritime Delimitations

Section 8 of Pakistan's Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976, provides that:

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act:

(a) The delimitation of the territorial waters between Pakistan and any other State whose coast is opposite or adjacent to that of Pakistan shall be determined by agreement between Pakistan and such State and pending such agreement and, unless any other provisional arrangements are agreed to between them, the boundary with regard to the territorial waters between Pakistan and such State shall not extend beyond the line every point of which is equidistant from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial waters of Pakistan and of such State is measured; and

(b) the delimitation of the Contiguous Zone, the Continental Shelf, the Exclusive Economic Zone and other maritime zones between Pakistan and any other State whose coast is opposite or adjacent to that of Pakistan shall be effected by agreement in accordance with equitable principles and taking account of all relevant circumstances, and pending such agreement or a settlement Pakistan and such State shall make provisional arrangements taking into account the said principles for delimitation of the Contiguous Zone, the Continental Shelf, the Exclusive Economic Zone and other maritime zones.

Pakistan - Iran: The maritime boundary line dividing internal waters, Territorial Seas, Contiguous Zones and Exclusive Economic Zones of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran is delimited in an Agreement between the two governments signed in Tehran on 16 June 1997, which entered into force in accordance with Article 7 of the Agreement on 26 July 1999. This is the maritime boundary between Pakistan and Iran that is illustrated in this Submission. It is everywhere within 200 M of the baseline of Pakistan and is therefore not relevant to defining the outer limits of Pakistan's extended Continental Shelf.

Pakistan - Oman: The maritime boundary line between the Exclusive Economic Zones of the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is defined in Article 3 of the Muscat Agreement between the two States dated 12 June 2000. This Agreement has been registered jointly by Oman and Pakistan on 6 June 2002 under No. 38455. The Muscat Agreement entered into force on 21 November 2000.

This agreement delimits the maritime boundary between the two States out to a point that is 200 M distant from their respective baselines. The outer limit of the Continental Shelf of the Sultanate of Oman has not yet been published. Furthermore, Oman has informed the United Nations that it "has no intention of making a submission but reserves the right to do so if it is later decided" (UN SPLOS/INF/20 dated 16 January 2008).

الدراسة الباكستانية