



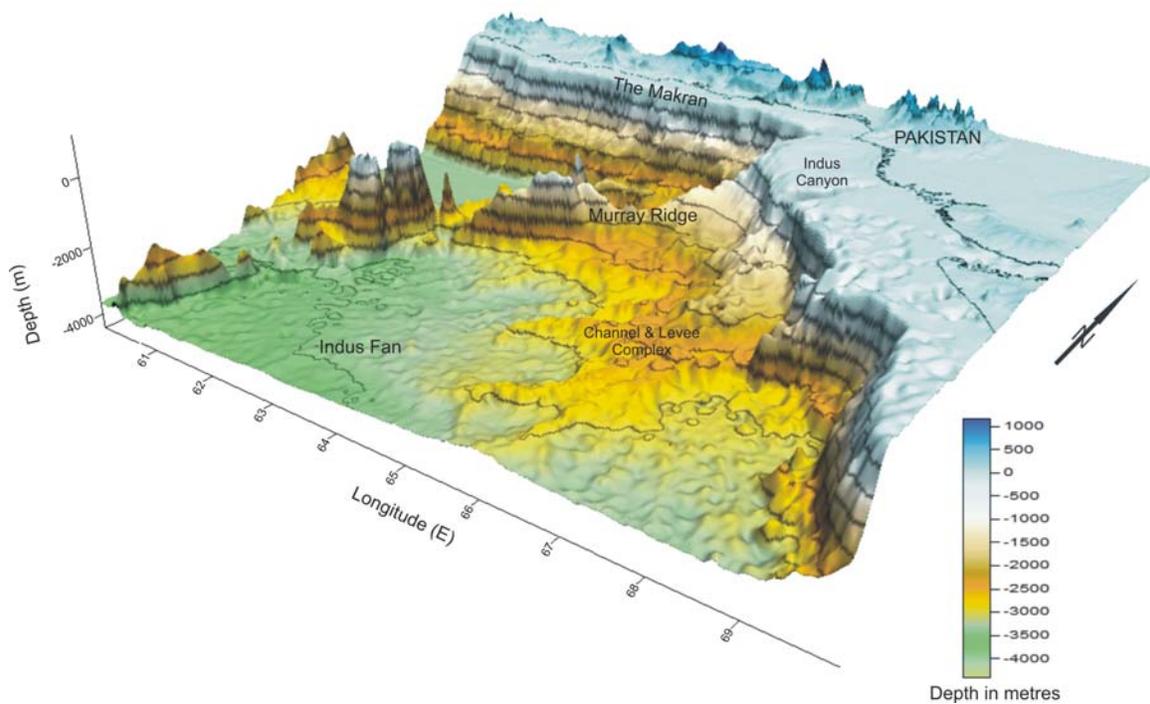
# Submission

by

**The Government of  
The Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

for

## **Establishment of the Outer Limits of the Continental Shelf of Pakistan**



## Executive Summary

# **SUBMISSION**

**BY**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF  
PAKISTAN**

for

Establishment of the Outer Limits of the Continental Shelf of  
Pakistan

in accordance with

Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission on the  
Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS/11)

and

Provisions of Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the  
Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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## Part 1: Introduction:

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) was adopted in 1982 and came into force on 16 November 1994. Pakistan ratified the Convention on 26 February 1997, having previously delineated the baseline from which to measure the width of its Territorial Sea and to determine the outer limits of other relevant legal maritime zones, particularly the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Convention entered into force for Pakistan on 28 March 1997.

Pakistan's Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (Section 5, Paragraph 1) notes that:

*The Continental Shelf of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as the Continental Shelf, shall comprise the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the limit of the territorial waters of Pakistan throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory of Pakistan to the outer edge of the continental margin or where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline declared under subsection (3) of section 2, up to that distance.*

The Continental Shelf as defined in this Act aligns with the definition contained in Paragraph 1 of Article 76 of UNCLOS.

Data submitted by Pakistan in support of this Submission establish that the outer edge of the continental margin, as defined in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 76, extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the Territorial Sea baseline. In accordance with Paragraph 8 of Article 76, Pakistan will establish the outer limits of its extended Continental Shelf on the basis of recommendations by the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf with respect to this Submission and, as required by Article 84 of UNCLOS and provided for in the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976, give due publicity to them by notification in the official Gazette.

Article 4 of Annex II required that a coastal State intending to establish the outer limits of its Continental Shelf should submit particulars of such limits within 10 years of the entry into force of UNCLOS for that State. States Parties to the Convention decided it would be more appropriate for the 10 year submission preparation period for States who had previously ratified the Convention to start on the date of publication of the guidelines (SPLOS 72, 2001), namely, 13 May 1999. Pakistan's Submission was, therefore, due before 13 May 2009. Pakistan is pleased to have made its submission in advance of that date.

Pursuant to Section 2, Paragraph 3 of the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1976, the Government of Pakistan issued a notification on 29 August 1996 specifying the coordinates of points for the drawing of baselines from which the limits of the Territorial

Waters, the Contiguous Zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf shall be measured. The points defining that baseline were submitted to the United Nations and published by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea as Law of the Sea Bulletin 34 (1997). This baseline is that to which reference is made in this Submission.

## Part 2: The Outer Limits of the Extended Continental Shelf of Pakistan in the Arabian Sea

Pakistan has submitted data to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf demonstrating:

- a: the extent of submerged prolongations of the land territory of Pakistan;
- b: that the sedimentary section is continuous from a submerged prolongation out to the constraint line, 350 M from three of Pakistan's baseline points that are components of the normal baseline as defined in Article 5 of UNCLOS; and
- c: that the thickness of that sedimentary section exceeds 1% of the distance from a foot of the slope on that prolongation at points less than 60 M apart beyond the 350 M constraint line,

and that, therefore, the outer limits of Pakistan's Continental Shelf is defined by the 350 M constraint line.

## Part 3: Provisions of Article 76 invoked in support of the Submission

The outer limits contained in this Submission are based on the provisions of Article 76.4 (a)(i); 76.4(b); 76.5; 76.7

## Part 4: Commission members and experts who provided advice during the preparation of the Submission

Pakistan was assisted in the preparation of this Submission by a former member of the Commission, Dr. Karl Hinz.

Other Law of the Sea experts involved in its preparation included Dr. Walter Roest and Dr. Richard Haworth.

## 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).

The US Office of the Geographer (US Department of State, 1975) reports that “on July 17, 1972, the Government of the Sultanate of Oman issued a decree that delimited its claims for national baselines.” The said decree establishes the baselines as the low water line other than for four segments of its coast for which straight baselines were invoked. Subsequently, Oman issued another Royal decree on 10 February 1981 and a notice on 1 June 1982 in this regard. The straight baselines, which the US Department of State (1975) notes are “hypothetical...pending publication of the officially recognized Oman maps and charts”, play no part in defining the 200 M limit adjacent to Pakistan’s extended Continental Shelf. That portion of Oman’s 200 M limit shown on Figure 1 has been constructed by arcs drawn 200 M from the low water line of the mainland taken from British Admiralty Chart 2851 (Masirah to the Strait of Hormuz), edition dated 23 November 2006.

Pakistan – India: The maritime boundary line between Pakistan and India has not yet been delimited. Its delimitation is pending because of a land boundary dispute between the two States in the Sir Creek area. The maritime boundary shall start from a to-be-agreed terminus of the land boundary. Talks to resolve the boundary dispute are ongoing but no firm date for resolution of the dispute can be given at this time.

Section 9 of India’s Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, Act No. 80 of 28 May 1976, is entitled “Maritime boundaries between India and States having coasts opposite or adjacent to those of India”, and states:

*(1) The maritime boundaries between India and any State whose coast is opposite or adjacent to that of India in regard to their respective territorial waters, contiguous zones, continental shelves, exclusive economic zones and other maritime zones shall be as determined by agreement (whether entered into before or after the commencement of this section) between India and such State and pending such agreement between India and any such State, and unless any other provisional arrangements are agreed to between them, the maritime boundaries between India and such State shall not extend beyond the line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest point from which the breadth of the territorial waters of India and of such State are measured.*

Since legislation in both Pakistan and India calls for a maritime boundary that does not extend beyond a line that is equidistant from their baselines, the line indicated in Figure 1 as the maritime boundary between Pakistan and India has been constructed as an equidistant line from the low water marks along the Pakistan and Indian coasts in this area.

## Part 6: Detailed description of the outer limits

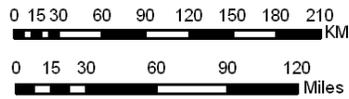
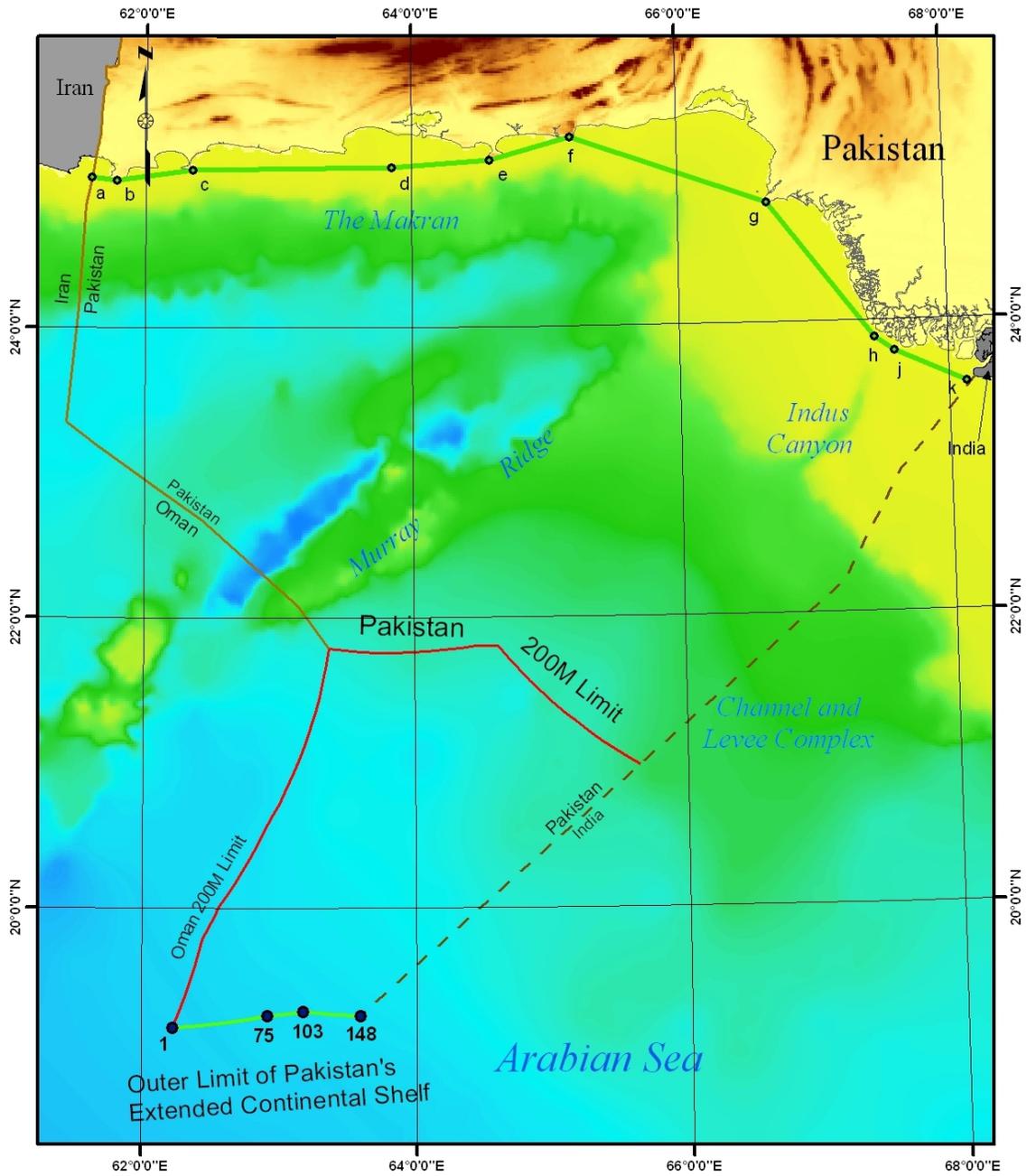
As noted in Part 2, the constraint line that is 350 M from Pakistan's baseline becomes the outer limit of Pakistan's extended Continental Shelf. Such a line can be defined independent of the location of Pakistan's maritime boundaries adjacent to Oman and India as follows:

*The outer limit of Pakistan's extended Continental Shelf will be decreed officially as the outer limit of arcs distant 350 nautical miles from Pakistan's baseline points b, c and d (which are normal baseline points as defined in Article 5 of UNCLOS), namely:*

- (b)  $25^{\circ} 00.95' N$   $61^{\circ} 46.80' E$
- (c)  $25^{\circ} 05.30' N$   $62^{\circ} 21.00' E$
- (d)  $25^{\circ} 06.30' N$   $63^{\circ} 51.01' E$

*the arcs being measured along a geodesic on the surface ellipsoid associated to Pakistan's geodetic reference system and defined by points one kilometre apart and extending from their intersection with the outer limit of Oman's Continental Shelf in the west to the maritime boundary between Pakistan and India in the east.*

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Datum WGS84 UTM Zone 41N

Figure 1: Map of the outer limits of Pakistan's extended Continental Shelf.

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The Table below provides information on fixed points lying approximately 1 kilometre apart along this locus of arcs as requested by the Commission, the locations of which are illustrated in Figure 1, which is reproduced from the full Submission. The beginning and end points of the line defined are the intersections between Pakistan's 350M limit and the lateral maritime boundaries with Oman and India as defined in this Submission. Any subsequent redefinition of those maritime boundaries agreed between Pakistan and its neighbours may require the termination points of those arcs to be redefined while still conforming to the definition given above.

Coordinates of the Outer Limits of Pakistan's Extended Continental Shelf:

- Reference number for the fixed point
- Latitude - in degrees, minutes & decimal seconds (DD MM SS.S)
- Longitude - in degrees, minutes & decimal seconds (DD MM SS.S)
- Distance to next fixed point in metres (m)
- Article 76 Provisions invoked to define the fixed point
- Baseline point used to define the fixed point (see Figure 1)

Points W-E	Geodetic (WGS84)		Distance(m) to Next Point	Article 76 Provision Invoked	Baseline Point
	Lat. (N)	Long. (E)			
1	19 10 36.1	62 13 25.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
2	19 10 38.4	62 13 59.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
3	19 10 40.7	62 14 33.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
4	19 10 43.0	62 15 08.0	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
5	19 10 45.5	62 15 42.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
6	19 10 47.9	62 16 16.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
7	19 10 50.5	62 16 50.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
8	19 10 53.0	62 17 24.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
9	19 10 55.6	62 17 58.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
10	19 10 58.3	62 18 32.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
11	19 11 01.0	62 19 06.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
12	19 11 03.8	62 19 41.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
13	19 11 06.6	62 20 15.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
14	19 11 09.4	62 20 49.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
15	19 11 12.3	62 21 23.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
16	19 11 15.3	62 21 57.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
17	19 11 18.3	62 22 31.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
18	19 11 21.3	62 23 05.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
19	19 11 24.4	62 23 39.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
20	19 11 27.6	62 24 13.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
21	19 11 30.7	62 24 47.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
22	19 11 33.9	62 25 22.0	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
23	19 11 37.3	62 25 56.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
24	19 11 40.6	62 26 30.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
25	19 11 43.9	62 27 04.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
26	19 11 47.4	62 27 38.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
27	19 11 50.9	62 28 12.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
28	19 11 54.4	62 28 46.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b

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29	19 11 57.9	62 29 20.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
30	19 12 01.6	62 29 54.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
31	19 12 05.3	62 30 28.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
32	19 12 09.0	62 31 02.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
33	19 12 12.8	62 31 36.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
34	19 12 16.6	62 32 10.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
35	19 12 20.5	62 32 44.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
36	19 12 24.4	62 33 18.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
37	19 12 28.3	62 33 52.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
38	19 12 32.3	62 34 26.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
39	19 12 36.4	62 35 00.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
40	19 12 40.5	62 35 34.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
41	19 12 44.6	62 36 08.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
42	19 12 48.8	62 36 42.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
43	19 12 53.1	62 37 16.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
44	19 12 57.4	62 37 50.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
45	19 13 01.7	62 38 24.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
46	19 13 06.1	62 38 58.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
47	19 13 10.5	62 39 32.0	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
48	19 13 15.0	62 40 05.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
49	19 13 19.6	62 40 39.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
50	19 13 24.1	62 41 13.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
51	19 13 28.8	62 41 47.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
52	19 13 33.4	62 42 21.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
53	19 13 38.2	62 42 55.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
54	19 13 42.9	62 43 29.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
55	19 13 47.8	62 44 03.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
56	19 13 52.6	62 44 37.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
57	19 13 57.5	62 45 10.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
58	19 14 02.5	62 45 44.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
59	19 14 07.5	62 46 18.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
60	19 14 12.6	62 46 52.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
61	19 14 17.7	62 47 26.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
62	19 14 22.8	62 48 00.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
63	19 14 28.0	62 48 33.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
64	19 14 33.3	62 49 07.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
65	19 14 38.6	62 49 41.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
66	19 14 43.9	62 50 15.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
67	19 14 49.3	62 50 49.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
68	19 14 54.7	62 51 22.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
69	19 15 00.2	62 51 56.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
70	19 15 05.8	62 52 30.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
71	19 15 11.3	62 53 04.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
72	19 15 16.9	62 53 37.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
73	19 15 22.6	62 54 11.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
74	19 15 28.4	62 54 45.4	268.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b
75	19 15 29.9	62 54 54.4	732.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	b & c
76	19 15 32.0	62 55 19.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
77	19 15 34.9	62 55 53.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
78	19 15 37.9	62 56 27.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c

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79	19 15 40.9	62 57 01.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
80	19 15 44.0	62 57 35.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
81	19 15 47.1	62 58 09.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
82	19 15 50.3	62 58 44.0	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
83	19 15 53.5	62 59 18.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
84	19 15 56.8	62 59 52.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
85	19 16 00.1	63 00 26.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
86	19 16 03.4	63 01 00.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
87	19 16 06.8	63 01 34.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
88	19 16 10.3	63 02 08.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
89	19 16 13.8	63 02 42.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
90	19 16 17.4	63 03 16.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
91	19 16 20.9	63 03 50.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
92	19 16 24.6	63 04 24.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
93	19 16 28.3	63 04 58.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
94	19 16 32.0	63 05 32.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
95	19 16 35.8	63 06 06.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
96	19 16 39.7	63 06 40.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
97	19 16 43.5	63 07 14.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
98	19 16 47.5	63 07 48.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
99	19 16 51.5	63 08 22.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
100	19 16 55.5	63 08 56.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
101	19 16 59.6	63 09 30.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
102	19 17 03.7	63 10 04.8	701.5	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c
103	19 17 06.6	63 10 28.7	298.5	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	c & d
104	19 17 05.6	63 10 38.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
105	19 17 02.2	63 11 12.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
106	19 16 58.9	63 11 46.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
107	19 16 55.6	63 12 21.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
108	19 16 52.3	63 12 55.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
109	19 16 49.1	63 13 29.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
110	19 16 45.9	63 14 03.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
111	19 16 42.9	63 14 37.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
112	19 16 39.8	63 15 11.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
113	19 16 36.8	63 15 45.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
114	19 16 33.9	63 16 19.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
115	19 16 30.9	63 16 53.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
116	19 16 28.1	63 17 28.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
117	19 16 25.3	63 18 02.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
118	19 16 22.5	63 18 36.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
119	19 16 19.8	63 19 10.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
120	19 16 17.2	63 19 44.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
121	19 16 14.5	63 20 18.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
122	19 16 11.9	63 20 52.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
123	19 16 09.4	63 21 27.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
124	19 16 06.9	63 22 01.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
125	19 16 04.5	63 22 35.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
126	19 16 02.2	63 23 09.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
127	19 15 59.8	63 23 43.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
128	19 15 57.6	63 24 17.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d

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129	19 15 55.3	63 24 52.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
130	19 15 53.1	63 25 26.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
131	19 15 50.9	63 26 00.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
132	19 15 48.9	63 26 34.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
133	19 15 46.9	63 27 08.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
134	19 15 44.9	63 27 43.0	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
135	19 15 42.9	63 28 17.2	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
136	19 15 41.0	63 28 51.4	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
137	19 15 39.1	63 29 25.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
138	19 15 37.3	63 29 59.8	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
139	19 15 35.6	63 30 34.0	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
140	19 15 33.9	63 31 08.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
141	19 15 32.3	63 31 42.5	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
142	19 15 30.7	63 32 16.7	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
143	19 15 29.1	63 32 50.9	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
144	19 15 27.6	63 33 25.1	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
145	19 15 26.1	63 33 59.3	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
146	19 15 24.7	63 34 33.6	1000.0	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
147	19 15 23.4	63 35 07.8	402.5	76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d
148	19 15 22.8	63 35 21.6		76 (4) (a) (i) & 76 (5)	d

## Part 7: State bodies responsible for the preparation of the Continental Shelf Submission

This Submission, together with all maps, figures, enclosures, appendices and databases have been prepared by the National Institute of Oceanography under the Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of Pakistan, which has the statutory responsibility for Pakistan's Continental Shelf. All maps were prepared and other relevant geodetic and maritime boundary data were collected in coordination with the Pakistan Navy Hydrographic Department, which is the National Hydrographic Office and these carry the endorsement of the Hydrographer, Pakistan Navy. This constitutes the statement of authentication required according to Paragraph 9.4.11 of CLCS/11.

In developing the Submission, NIO was assisted by various Ministries and Departments of Government of Pakistan including:

Ministry of Science & Technology  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Ministry of Defence  
 Ministry of Planning and Development  
 Ministry of Finance  
 Ministry of Law, Justice and Human Rights  
 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources