

Summary Report

ICWC Training Centre for Water Resources Management

Third Seminar

“International and National Water Law and Policy”

Organized by:



Financed by:



Canadian International
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Canada

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction
3. Seminar Activities
 - A. Seminar objectives
 - B. Opening of the Seminar
 - C. Seminar training manual
 - D. Seminar moderators
 - E. Seminar participants
 - F. Gender Participation
 - G. Questionnaire results
 - H. Presentations
 - I. Minutes from the Seminar
4. Conclusions

Appendices:

- A. Seminar agenda
- B. List of Participants
- C. Training exercises

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report follows a successful completion of the ICWC Water Resources Management Training Center's Seminar on "International and national law and policy" that held from January 21-26, 2002 in the ICWC Training Centre in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

From the early 1990s, the shrinking of the Aral Sea has been recognized by the international community as an environmental disaster of global significance, caused primarily by a dramatic expansion of irrigated agriculture in the region. The situation became even more critical with the break-up of the Soviet Union when the administrative borders of the former Soviet Central Asian Republics, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz tan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, became international. The main river basins of the region acquired the status of international basins thus creating extremely complex political, economic, legal and environmental problems related to the use of limited water resources in the Aral Sea basin. Newly established Central Asian countries have taken certain steps towards establishing a more coherent system of management of water resources, preservation of the ecosystem and adaptation of existing inter-relations to the new environmental conditions. However, the implementation of measures to achieve sustainable management of water resources has been hindered by weak national economies, growing social problems associated with transition and a lack of expertise in international law, as well as impact of specific conditions and requirements in each of the basin states. The overall goal of this seminar, organized by ICWC together with leading experts in international water law, is to improve the existing legal and regulatory frameworks in the region and to strengthen the capacity of key institutions and personnel in the basin countries in water law and policy.

II. INTRODUCTION

International law and experiences of other countries that have advanced relations in coordination their national laws with the principles of international water law and policies creates new challenges for the countries of CA to further develop their legal works and relations. Important work has to be done in field of transboundary water utilizations to ensure equitable share by all member states in the Aral Sea Basin. With this goal in mind, ICWC Training Centre applied with request to International Water Law Research Institute, University of Dundee, in conducting a series of training workshops intended to train specialists of water management institutions and concerned ministries from all five Central Asian countries with the core principles of international and national water law and policy.

First and second training seminars were held in September and November 2001, respectively, and it gathered representatives of Ministries of Water Resources, Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice of the region. Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice also were invited since they indirectly involved in formulating the national and international water policies in the region.

III. SEMINAR ACTIVITIES

A. Seminar Objectives

The overall goal of this seminar was to assist the ICWC in developing and implementing a water resources training program which will contribute to political stability, environmental sustainability, sustainable food production, poverty alleviation and improved rural quality of life by strengthening collaboration, consensus advisements in legal issues in the Aral Sea Basin. Contribution of the University of Dundee included preparation and delivery of lectures and written materials to a group of identified local experts from the five Aral Sea Basin States, to enhance their knowledge in national, regional and international legal issues related to the management of transboundary water resources. The specific goals of the training program are:

1. To train water policy and management experts of the Aral Sea region consistent with the best national and international practices in the following areas:
 - International water law and policy
 - National water law and policy
 - International and national environmental law and policy
 - International institutions and regional models of water resources management
 - Relevant legal and policy issues of the Aral Sea Region
2. To improve expertise and provide tools for local expert instructors to train in-country personnel on legal issues related to the Aral Sea and the international water resources of the region.
3. To improve negotiation and mediation skills of the key people associated in water management.

B. Opening of the Seminar

Prof., Viktor A. Dukhovny, the Director of the SIC ICWC, chaired the opening session of the Seminar. He said that it is a great success and at the same time a pleasure to work with experts from University of Dundee and expressed his gratitude to the sponsors of the seminar for making organization of the seminar possible. Although, he said, per capita consumption of water in CA Countries is higher than the world average, in the future it will always have a decreasing trend

and water will be a major constraint in region's development. He thanked all participants of the seminar and said that he hopes the seminar will reach its objectives.

Sergei Vinogradov, University of Dundee, spoke on behalf of Dr Patricia Wouters, who could not come to the seminar. In the letter addressed to the participants of the seminar Dr Wouters hoped that objectives will be met and thanked all the sponsors and organizers of the event. Dr Vinogradov added that without clear understanding of the water legislation in each country it is very difficult to develop a common approaches in the region and therefore integrated regional water policy will play an increasingly vital role in relations among newly independent countries of Central Asia.

Mr. Giniyatullin, a leader of GEF Agency Project in Central Asia, took the next floor. He thanked organizers, sponsors and moderators of the seminar. He said that incorporation of principles of international water law to the relations between Central Asian countries' endeavors in water issues will increase the efficiencies of using the available water resources of the basin. Countries will only benefit from such courses and they will always serve to improve the situation.

C. Seminar Training Manuals

Three volumes of materials were prepared for the seminar. This included a collection of papers related to international water law and international documents:

1. International and national water law and policy – collection of papers:
 - 1.1. Wouters, P., The Role of Water Law in the Development of an Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy.
 - 1.2. Rogers, P., The Value of cooperation in resolving international river basin disputes.
 - 1.3. Hamilton, A., Freshwater as a catalyst for international cooperation: with particular reference to the international Joint Commission and the Great Lakes Quality Agreement.
 - 1.4. Wouters, P., Editor's Foreword to "International Water Law. Selected Writings of Professor Charles B. Bourne".
 - 1.5. Kellow, R., Apportionment and Protection of Inter-provincial Waters in Western Canada.
 - 1.6. Samson, P., and Charrier B., International Freshwater Conflict: Issues and Prevention Strategies.
 - 1.7. Priscoli, J., International Conflicts Related to Transboundary Water.
 - 1.8. Legault, L., The Roles of Law and Diplomacy in Dispute Resolution: the IJC as a Possible Model.
 - 1.9. Wolf, A., Transboundary Water Issues: Lessons Learnt.
 - 1.10. Lazerwitz, D., The Flow of International Water Law: The International Law Commission's Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses.
 - 1.11. Caffish, L., Regulation of types of use international watercourses.
 - 1.12. McCafrey, S., UN Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses: Perspectives and Shortcomings.
2. Training Manual: Volume 1 and 2 (see Attachment E for the Table of Content of the Manual)

D. Seminar Moderators

Dr Sergei Vinogradov, Centre for Energy, Petroleum, Mineral Law and Policy at the University of Dundee, Scotland, Dr Yona Shamir and Mr Jonathan Mark Kowarsky from Israeli Centre for Negotiation and Mediation, Prof., Nariman Kipshakbaev, Director of the Kazakh Branch of the

SIC ICWC, and Arslan Berdyev, expert of the Executive Committee of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea, coordinated all seminar activities. The role of the moderator can be summarized as follows:

- To identify the important issues (subjects) to discuss.
- To keep the discussions focused on the issues (subjects) identified.
- To be sure that all participants have an equal input during the discussion periods.
- To organize the discussion periods such that:
 - Items (subjects) are clearly identified.
 - Each item (subject) is debated separately.
 - Conclusions are made.

E. Seminar Participants

Participants (trainees) of the seminar included members of the ICWC, representatives from Ministries of water resources management and agriculture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, SIC ICWC staff. See full list of participants in Appendix B.

F. Presentations

All of the presentations delivered during the seminar were in Power Point Format. See Attachment A for seminar program. After each presented topic the same amount of time was allocated for discussion of the topic.

G. Gender Participation

McGill University and SIC ICWC are committed to the policy with respect to gender equality. Although the issues related to gender equality were not specifically addressed in this Seminar, the active participation of women was encouraged. SIC ICWC has been open to McGill's suggestions regarding the participation of women in all aspects of this project. Women were involved in all of the Seminar activities, and at varying capacities including:

- Seminar participants (presented paper, active during question period).
- Planning and logistics.
- Translations (Seminar documents and simultaneous translation of presentations)
- Assisted in the preparation of presentations.
- Accounting.
- Secretary services.

Table I illustrates the participatory role of women in the Seminar.

TABLE I
WOMEN PARTICIPANTS

No	Name	Organization	Participation
1	Patricia Wouters	IWLRI, University of Dundee	Moderated the seminar activates. Actively participated in discussions.
2	Aisha Aytaliva	Ministry of Justice, Kazakhstan	Actively participated in discussions.
3	Tatyana Alikhanova	Ministry of Economics and Trade, Tajikitsna	Actively participated in discussions.
4	Kymysh Gurbanyazova	Ministry of Justice, Turkmeinstan	Actively participated in discussions.
5	Irina Juravleva	Assistant to Director SIC ICWC	Actively participated during organization
6	Larisa Averina	SIC ICWC Specialist	Participated during discussions
7	Ludmila Muhina	Head Bookkeeper	Actively participated during organization

H. Questionnaire results

The participants were encouraged to provide feedback to the ICWC Training Centre staff with respect to the overall organization and management of the Seminar. Information was obtained from informal discussions with the participants, and through the use of a questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed by ICWC Training Centre staff, and distributed after the completion of the Seminar activities.

Table II is a summary of the questionnaire results.

No.№	Questions	Yes	No	II. COMMENTS/PROPOSALS/REMARKS
1.	Has the seminar come up to your expectations?	20	0	
2	Did the seminar fulfill its training objectives?	20	0	
3	Are you satisfied with the contents of the lectures and exercises?	20	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excellent materials and presentations using advanced methods
4	Are you satisfied with the contents of the given materials?	20	0	
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you satisfied with trainers & presenters? 	18	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional heating devices
6	Are you satisfied with the equipping of the Training Center?	18	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Microphones on the tables
7	Are you satisfied with the duration of the workshop?	20	0	
8	Are you satisfied with the agenda of training?	19	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duration needs to be shortened
9	Are you satisfied with your accommodation during the workshop?	16	4	
10	Are you satisfied with meals during the workshop?	11	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supper and breakfast should be organized at homes, hotels.
11	Are you satisfied with the administrative personal of the Training Center?	19	1	
12	Are the training/supporting materials you received sufficient?	20	0	

13	What topics would you recommend to include in the follow-up training program?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water contractions and financing the infrastructure • More topics on projects and agreements related to the CA relations, their analysis ▪ Concrete examples on utilization of equitable and reasonable utilization principle ▪ Possession of relevant information of agricultural sectors personnel about national water laws and interstate agreements. Public participation. ▪ Negotiation skills ▪ National water laws of other countries
14	What topics are uninteresting for you, and you would suggest deleting them?	
15	What training is required for your organization and staff?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal issues, comparison of normative acts ▪ Implementation of water laws ▪ Management of Transboundary water resources and their quality ▪ Water users participation in decision making processes International law

MINUTES
from the ICWC Training Centre, University of Dundee (UK)
Third Training Seminar on:
“International and National Water Law and Policy”

Tashkent

January 25, 2002

Between January 21 and 25, 2001, participants of the training seminar received the training on “International and National Water Law and Policy”. According to the earlier approved program they got acquainted with a course of lectures and conducted active discussions related to international, regional and national aspects of water legislation where emphasis was given to theory and international practice of developing international legal pacts and national laws, negotiation skills and dispute settlements. As a result, participants developed practical recommendations to improve cooperation in the field of water resources management on the various levels. In this connection, they underlined the necessity of rigorous consideration of national interests and regional trends, which in turn must be interconnected, with the norms of international law. It was noted that public participation should be encouraged and included as an integral part of any development and decision making process in regional cooperation and management of transboundary water resources of the Aral Sea Basin.

Participants of the training included employees of the regional organizations (EC IFAS, SIC ICWC, BWO Amudarya and Syrdarya), governmental water management organizations, and representatives of ministries of foreign affairs and justice of Central Asian countries (see Attachment 2 for full list of participants).

Moderators of the seminar were Prof., Patricia Wouters – Director of the International Water Law Research Institute, University of Dundee, Prof., Sergei Vinogradov and Mr. Melvin Woodhouse - University of Dundee, Dr. Taras Kalinichenko – Institute of State Law, Russian Academy of Sciences, Prof. N. K. Kipshakbaev – Director of the Kazakh Branch of the SIC ICWC, A. A. Djailoobaev – Director of the Kyrgyz Branch of the SIC ICWC, A. Berdyev - expert from the Executive Committee of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea (EC IFAS).

The workshop agenda (Attachment 1) and copies of the training materials had been distributed among the participants in advance for preliminary review and comprehension, thus facilitating moderators in arranging further discussions.

In the opening session of the seminar participated and speak out addressing the trainees with comprehensive statements concerning the subject matter of discussions – ambassador of the UK in Uzbekistan, Mr. Christopher Ingham, First deputy Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Mr. Abdurakhim Djalalov, and Head of the GEF Agency Project in Central Asia, Mr. Rim Giniyatullin.

The trainees emphasized the historical and geographical unity of Central Asian States, united by common rivers – the Amudarya and Syrdarya Rivers of the Aral Sea Basin. They said about the necessity to develop regional cooperation, and gave a positive assessment to the measures taken in the region aimed at development of cooperation between regional organizations. Although five Central Asian countries are strenuously cooperating in this direction, which is in whole based on the cultural traditions of the people of the region, there is a great necessity for further development of water law because the counties are in transitional period from centralized to democratic and market relations. Participants also pointed out that there is a significant growth of

intellectual capacity of the specialists of water management in negotiation, and in readiness for searching consensus, in development of water law and interstate agreements.

In the course of training special emphasis were laid on historical and geographical community of Central Asian countries, importance of observing and strengthening the equality principle when conducting negotiations and concluding international agreements as well as necessity for developing well-defined procedures. Appreciation was expressed for measures undertaken in the region, which are directed at promoting cooperation between regional organizations. Though the five Central Asian states have been strenuously cooperating along these lines – that being based generally on traditions of peoples living in the region, there is still a need for further development of water law systems because of these countries transition to democracy and market relations. Ability of water specialists to conduct negotiations was noted at the workshop, as well as their willingness to search for consensus, to develop provisions for water legislation and to participate in drafting interstate agreements.

Sincere gratitude was expressed for active efforts undertaken by highly qualified moderators from the University of Dundee – Prof. Patricia Wourters, Prof., Sergei V. Vinogradov, M. Woodhouse and from the Institute of State & Law (Russian Federation) - Dr. Taras G. Kalinichenko, and excellent methodological materials developed by the International Water Law Research Institute, which gave participants an excellent introduction to the international legal systems and international water law.

Participants pointed out that for the best interests of all five countries of the region in order to ensure equitable and reasonable utilization of water resources, it is wise to develop measures on bringing the national laws and interstate agreements near to each other. Strengthening the principles of parity in water relations as well as a need for developing regulations of processes and procedures were noted.

Participants of the seminar made a series of comments and remarks as to the outcomes of the workshop. In addition, they have proposed the following recommendations and suggestions for future considerations in development of water laws in Central Asian countries on the national and regional levels:

On the National Level

- Water legislative documents of Central Asian countries are in need for continual update, taking into account democratization processes and transfer of economies to the market relations as well as for developing additional provisions. Especially, there exists a strong necessity for interlinking land and water laws having in view the importance of irrigated agriculture in the region.
- With increasing deficit of water resources, it is expedient to look for more effective legal and economic tools of influencing more active application of incentives for water saving. Meanwhile, state ministries and agencies responsible for water resources use should be organizers and boosters of this process.
- Taking into account the importance of water sector for socio-economic development and current changes within its framework, it is necessary to clearly specify in terms of legislation delineation of duties, and, which is more important, - responsibilities between state and local authorities and water users for creation of conditions providing sustainable development on this basis. The right of an individual water user for getting water that complies with existing standards as to quantity and quality needs to be protected by law.

- The importance of economic levers regulating water use has been growing. Those water users who save amounts of water for irrigation below the fixed limits should get immunity from taxation. In sectors, where in industrial process water is used, and as a result profit is obtained, the law should specify introduction of payments for water consumption and water use. Special attention should be paid to the issue of utilization of both underground and return waters.
- To improve regulation of all water resources protection and use, particularly in miner watercourses flow formation zones.
- To legally assign mandatory implementation of water accounting for all water users and water consumers at their own expense. To provide for penalty sanctions if water accounting devices are lacking, thus motivating water users to ensure extensive water accounting practices.
- It is necessary to augment the mechanism of internal application of regulatory enactments

2. On the Regional Level

- To augment the knowledge of jurisprudence in the field of international water law application to interstate water relations. It is expedient to proceed with practice of conducting training workshops on international and national law with special emphasis laid on deep analysis of existing normative base and ongoing development of water resources use regulation in the region according to the principles of International Law
- To conduct training workshops on such issues as theory and practice of international negotiations, skills and means of preventing and resolution of international disputes, reconciliation and cooperation. It is necessary to speed up finalizing and signing already developed and considered Agreements on information exchange, institutional structure of interstate organizations and other documents.
- To facilitate making decisions which contribute to participation of Central Asian states in international conventions, devoted to regulating water relations with the purpose of their provisions and principles application to specific conditions of Central Asian region. To initiate development and adoption of “Central Asian Convention”, reflecting vital needs of efficient use of transboundary water resources proceeding on mutual historical traditions and spiritual-cultural values of the peoples of the five countries.
- To facilitate participation of the states of the region in international conventions, devoted to regulating water relations with the purpose of developing their provisions and principles as they apply to specific conditions of Central Asian region. In order to further elaborate approaches set by the Nukus Declaration, initiate development and adoption of “Central Asian Convention”, reflecting vital needs of efficient use of transboundary water resources proceeding on mutual historical traditions and spiritual-cultural values of the peoples of the five countries as well as involving Afganistan in these activities.
- To assert, consistently and on principle, perceptions of water as natural resource that is not a pure commodity or subject for commodity-money relations, but only material substance, which may acquire the form of commodity, having at that social and ecological value.
- To take measures ensuring legislative fixation of mandatory sanitary releases in order to strengthen the statute of water in the capacity of Nature element.

Proceeding from this statute Nature also has the right for its share of water. The right of water bodies for their natural existence should be ensured.

- Conditions emerging with the new political situation in Afghanistan require taking into account the possible increasing demands of this country for water resources of the basin and their coordination within the framework of the ICWC and already existing and developing interstate agreements.
3. In national as well as in regional water law the following current trends in world wide practice of water management and relations should be reflected:
- Transition to integrated water resources management implies coordination of plans and actions between sectors of economy, rejection of the territorial method in favor of the hydrographic one, wide scale water users participation not only in management, but in funding as well.
 - Introduction of market mechanisms implies privatization, water concessions, transfer and selling rights for water and other issues that should be reflected in legislation of the five countries.
 - Increase in transparency and information distribution for all participants of water use and management.
 - Strict separation of responsibilities for infrastructure maintenance and improvement in general and hydrometeorological services in particular, and works on the flow determination, which the upstream countries are in charge of.
 - Legislative fixation of responsibility for water over use and caused damage.
 - It is necessary a wider and active involvement of ministries of energies and representatives of other sectors in the works of water sectors, which are in operation on interstate water structures.
 - It is necessary to conduct inventory of interstate structures and watercourses. It is necessary to develop common methods and approaches for operation and financing the interstate water infrastructure in the basin.

In planning the further joint work for strengthening the regional cooperation in the field of water relations, the proposed recommendations for developing the regional convention model of the transboundary water resources management should be considered as a starting point in this direction, which should be jointly collaborated with the International Water Law Research Institute, University of Dundee, and the Central Asia Interstate Commission for Water Coordination, and organize a series of future seminar on environmental law and legislation.

Easy and comprehensible form of delivering the complex and thorough training materials in combination with friendly environment, openness and creativity, made it possible to cope with new knowledge and ideas for relatively short period of time.

The workshop participants emphasized the necessity to develop more close cooperation with the ICWC Training Center and accelerate the establishment of its local branches and also it would be expedient to involve the Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development in the water law seminars.

The workshop participants express their gratitude to the sponsors of the seminar – among them DFID, British Embassy in Uzbekistan, CIDA, University of Dundee, University of McGill, as well as to employees of the ICWC Training Center, all lecturers and moderators, and SIC ICWC and also to BVO Syrdarya, who substantially contributed to the arrangement of training. Participants stated the necessity of further organization of similar courses.

INTERNATIONAL WATER LAW RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEPARTMENT OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE, THE UK
AND
SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CENTRE OF THE
INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR WATER COORDINATION
OF THE CENTRAL ASIA

ICWC TRAINING CENTRE THIRD SEMINAR

“INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
WATER LAW AND POLICY”

P R O G R A M M E

JANUARY 21-26, 2002

ICWC TRAINING CENTRE, 11 KARASU-4,
TASHKENT 700187, UZBEKISTAN

ARAL SEA PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SEMINAR

“INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL WATER LAW AND POLICY”

OBJECTIVES AND AIMS OF THE SEMINAR

From the early 1990s, the shrinking of the Aral Sea has been recognized by the international community as an environmental disaster of global significance, caused primarily by a dramatic expansion of irrigated agriculture in the region. The situation became even more critical with the break-up of the Soviet Union when the administrative borders of the former Soviet Central Asian Republics, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, became international. The main river basins of the region acquired the status of international basins thus creating extremely complex political, economic, legal and environmental problems related to the use of limited water resources in the Aral Sea basin. Newly established Central Asian countries have taken certain steps towards establishing a more coherent system of management of water resources, preservation of the ecosystem and adaptation of existing inter-relations to the new environmental conditions. However, the implementation of measures to achieve sustainable management of water resources has been hindered by weak national economies, growing social problems associated with transition and a lack of expertise in international law, as well as impact of specific conditions and requirements in each of the basin states. The overall goal of this seminar, organized by ICWC together with leading experts in international water law, is to improve the existing legal and regulatory frameworks in the region and to strengthen the capacity of key institutions and personnel in the basin countries in water law and policy.

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Executive Committee of the International
Fund for saving the Aral Sea



Interstate Commission for
Water Coordination

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ARAL SEA PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SEMINAR

“International and national water law and policy”

International Water Law Research Institute (IWLRI) – The International Water Law Research Institute, Department of Law, University of Dundee, Scotland, promotes academic research, postgraduate teaching, advisory services, and professional training in the area of international and national law of water resources. As part of its international program, IWLRI convenes annual seminars on International and National Water Law and Policy. Past seminars have attracted internationally renowned experts to address current water law issues, including “Equitable and Sustainable Access to Water”, “Regulatory Issues”, and “Securing Water Rights and Managing Water Scarcity”. These topics have been considered in light of the UK international development policy of achieving poverty eradication through the effective management of water resources worldwide. A key research theme – operationalizing and interdisciplinary approach to water resources management including water law is central to all of the activities of the IWLRI. The University of Dundee offers postgraduate degrees, including water law and policy, and provides specialized LLM degrees in Environmental Regulation and Corporate Governance (for lawyers and non-lawyers). A flexible training program, coordinated with the postgraduate program, can be tailor-made for delivery in Dundee or elsewhere. Recent training has been conducted in Cambodia, China, Central and Eastern Europe, Laos, Namibia, Latvia, Russia, Thailand, Uganda and Vietnam. For more information see www.dundee.ac.uk/law/water/, or contact Mrs. Fiona Clark at f.j.clark@dundee.ac.uk, Department of Law, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, DD1 4HN, The UK, +44 1382 64 4461, Fax: +44 1382 226 905.

McGill University – is the world-renowned university with a long tradition of excellence in teaching and research. Chartered in 1821, McGill is among the oldest and most distinguished of North American universities. Today, McGill has 22 Faculties and Professional schools offering programs of study in some 300 areas. The University has particularly strong research in science, medicine, engineering and agriculture. Researches at McGill collaborate with colleagues at several Canadian inter-university research centers, as well as with more than 60 institutions worldwide, particularly in the field of international development. McGill University’s Brace Centre for Water Resources Management is a multidisciplinary and advanced research and training center. It brings together staff from several McGill faculties to undertake research, teaching, specialized training, and policy and strategic studies, both in Canada and internationally. Some of the main activities of the Centre include research and development of new technologies that can be used by people in rural and arid lands to enhance their quality of life, policy and strategic studies to enhance the sustainability of institutions and the water sector in general and provision and technical advise to institutions and governments, etc. For more information see www.mcgill.ca or contact Prof., Chandra Madramootoo at madramootoo@macdonald.mcgill.ca, Brace Centre for Water Resources Management, McGill University, Macdonald Campus, 21, 111 lakeshore Road, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada H9X 3V9, Tel: +1 (514) 398 7833, Fax: +1 (514) 398 7767.

Scientific Information Center of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (SIC ICWC) of Central Asia - The five Central Asian States agreed in 1992 that the ICWC will coordinate the management of the limited water resources of the Aral Sea Basin, implement shared water allocations and attempt to solve all related disputes. The Scientific Information Center of the ICWC was commissioned with regional information exchange, creation of a single information network for water resources, introduction and forecasting of advanced world experiences, international exchange, preparation and implementation of scientific and technical projects at the regional level. SIC ICWC facilitates processes of inter-sectoral cooperation in the region, taking an active part in inter-branchial commissions, conferences, meetings on integrated water resources management in the interests of hydropower generation, irrigation and environment. SIC ICWC took the initiative to establish a training center on water resources management to deliver courses to water management personnel. Since its creation, the ICWC Training Center organized training workshops on “Integrated Water Resources Management”, “Transboundary Waters: Strategies to Improve Regional Cooperation”, “Advanced Irrigated Agriculture” and is pleased to become a member of the team together with the IWLRI in organizing the seminar on international and national water law. For more information visit www.icwc-aral.uz (SIC ICWC) and www.tc.icwc-aral.uz (ICWC Training Center), or contact Prof., Victor A. Dukhovny at dukh@online.ru, SIC ICWC, 11 Karasu-4, Tashkent 700187, Uzbekistan, +998 71 1691493 [4], Fax: +998711691495.

DAY 1: MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 2002
ICWC Training Centre Third Seminar
“International and National Water Law and Policy”

ICWC Training Center
BWO Syrdarya, 4th floor, Karasu-4/11, Tashkent, 700187

10:00 – 10:40	<p><u>Opening Session</u></p> <p>GREETINGS FROM:</p> <p>Professor Victor A Dukhovny, Director, Scientific Information Centre of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia</p> <p>Christopher Ingham, Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Uzbekistan, Tashkent</p> <p>Patricia K Wouters, International Water Law Research Institute, Department of Law, University of Dundee, Scotland, UK</p> <p>Rim A. Giniyatullin, Head, GEF Agency Project in Central Asia, Tashkent</p> <p>Abdurakhim A Djalalov, First Deputy Minister, Director of the Water Resources Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent</p>
10:40 - 10:50	Introduction of Workshop Participants
10:50 – 11:45	International Legal System: Introduction - Moderators, University of Dundee (UoD) , Dundee, Scotland, UK
11:45 – 12:00	Coffee Break
12:00 – 13:00	Key Issues of Water Management in the Aral Sea Basin in the Light of International Water Law – Victor A. Dukhovny , Scientific Information Centre of Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (SIC ICWC) of the Central Asia
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 15:15	International Law of Water Resources: Overview and Evolution – Moderators, UOD
15:15 – 16:00	Questions & Group Discussions
16:00 – 16:15	Coffee Break
16:15 – 17:00	International Law of Water Resources: International Treaties – Moderators, UoD
17:00 – 17:30	Questions & Group Discussions

DAY 2: Tuesday, JANUARY 22, 2002
ICWC Training Centre Third Seminar
“International and National Water Law and Policy”

ICWC Training Center
BWO Syrdarya, 4th floor, Karasu-4/11, Tashkent, 700187

9:30 – 10:30	International Water Law: Substantive Rules – Moderators, UoD
10:30 – 11:00	Questions & Group Discussions
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 – 12:15	International Water Law: Procedural Rules – Moderators, UoD
12:15 – 13:00	Questions & Group Discussions
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 15:15	Resolution of International Disputes on Transboundary Water Resources – Moderators, UoD
15:15 – 15:30	Questions & Group Discussions
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee Break
15:45 – 16:45	Public Participation in International Water Law – Moderators, UoD
16:45 – 17:30	Questions & Group Discussions

DAY 3: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 2003
ICWC Training Centre Third Seminar
“International and National Water Law and Policy”

ICWC Training Center
BWO Syrdarya, 4th floor, Karasu-4/11, Tashkent, 700187

9:30 – 10:30	New Water Policy for Europe - Moderators, UoD
10:30 – 11:00	Questions & Group Discussions
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break
11:15 – 12:15	International Legal Drafting: Principles and Practice – Moderators, UoD
12:15 – 13:00	Questions & Group Discussions
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 15:15	National Water Law: Evolution and Models – Moderators, UoD
15:15 – 15:30	Questions & Group Discussions
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee Break
15:45 – 16:45	National Water Law: Water Rights, Permits and Concessions – Moderators, UoD
16:45 – 17:30	Questions & Group Discussions

DAY 4: THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 2001
ICWC Training Centre Third Seminar
“International and National Water Law and Policy”

ICWC Training Center

BVO Syrdarya, 4th floor, Karasu-4/11, Tashkent, 700187

9:30 – 10:30	International negotiations: policy and skills – Prof., G. A. Khidoyatov , University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Tashkent
10:30 – 11:00	Questions & Group Discussions
11:00 – 12:00	National Water Law of Kazakhstan; its coordination with International Water Law. Priorities and Problems. Line of Activities for Improvement – Amanbek M. Ramazanov , ICWC Member from Kazakhstan
12:00 – 13:00	Questions & Group Discussions
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 15:30	National Water Law of the Kyrgyz Republic; its coordination with International Water Law. Priorities and Problems. Line of Activities for Improvement – Baratali T. Koshmatov , ICWC Member from Kyrgyz Republic
15:30 – 16:00	Questions & Group Discussions
16:00 – 16:15	Coffee Break
16:15 – 17:15	National Water Law of Tajikistan; its coordination with International Water Law. Priorities and Problems. Line of Activities for Improvement – Abdukokhir A. Nazirov , ICWC Member from Tajikistan
17:15 – 17:30	Questions & Group Discussions

DAY 5: FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 2002
ICWC Training Centre Third Seminar
“International and National Water Law and Policy”

ICWC Training Center
BVO Syrdarya, 4th floor, Karasu-4/11, Tashkent, 700187

9:30 – 10:30	National Water Law of Turkmenistan; its coordination with International Water Law. Priorities and Problems. Line of Activities for Improvement – Representative from Turkmenistan
10:30 – 10:45	Questions & Group Discussions
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 – 12:00	National Water Law of Uzbekistan; its coordination with International Water Law. Priorities and Problems. Line of Activities for Improvement – Abdurakhim A. Djalalov , ICWC Member from Uzbekistan, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
12:00 – 13:00	Questions & Group Discussions
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch Closing Session : Award of Certificates

DAY 6: SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 2002
ICWC Training Centre Third Seminar
“International and National Water Law and Policy”

Time will be clarified Technical Field Trip

List of Participants

INTERNATIONAL WATER LAW RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE (THE UK) AND
SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CENTRE OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR WATER COORDINATION OF CENTRAL ASIA
ICWC Training Centre Third Seminar on “International and National Water Law and Policy”
January 21-26, 2002

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