

Ganikh River Basin Council

Recommendations on the Ganikh River Basin Management

With support of the OSCE Office in Baku

2013



This set of recommendations was prepared by the River Basin Council under the coordination of the International Hydrological Program Organization Association. The OSCE Office in Baku edited, translated and published the recommendations. The views expressed in the report are the authors' own and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the OSCE Office in Baku.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 19 July 2013, International Hydrological Program Organization Association (IHPA) with support from the OSCE Office in Baku organized a Ganikh/Alazani river basin stakeholders meeting in Zakatala region.

The River Basin Council gathered to discuss the problems related to the management of water resources in the river basin and developed a set of recommendations on application of Integrated Water Resources and River Basin Management approach. The set of recommendations is to be shared with relevant Governmental agencies.

Mr. Farda Imanov, Chairman of the IHPA is responsible for the implementation of the project, funded by the OSCE Office in Baku. The project aims at supporting public participation in the management of water resources, based on principles of basin approach according to the Directive 2000/60/EC of the 23 October 2000 of the European Parliament. The objective of the project, started in 2010, is to strengthen the trans-border co-operation in the Basin, i.e. Azerbaijan and Georgia. The project provides a platform for local stakeholders to come together, discuss and seek solutions for the river basin problems. The project provided local stakeholders with guidelines for the public participation in the management of Ganikh river basin.

Mr. Zakir Aliyev, member of the Ganikh River Basin Council (a stakeholder forum created by USAID in a South Caucasus Water Management Program from 2001 to 2003, but not registered yet), talked about the importance of nature preservation and the cooperation between Lagodekh and Zagatala regions.

Mr. George Magradze, the member of the Green Movement of Georgian Republic (NGO) gave information about the water related projects implemented in Lagodekhi, Georgia and talked about the common water problems of adjoining inhabitants. He expressed the importance of Rural Water Partnership and the necessity of the communities' involvement.

Mr. Rafiq Verdiyev, Vice President of the IHPA, gave information about the solid waste management project implemented in Lankaran, Azerbaijan, and noted that the waste management strategy developed within the project has received great support from Government and in the same way the Government support can be achieved for the Ganikh Basin management plan.

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The main output of the river basin stakeholders meeting held in Zakatala on 19 July 2013 is a set of recommendations to strengthen future cooperation in the protection of trans-boundary water resources. The Ganikh River Basin Council calls for the implementation of the following recommendations:

1. Effective planning and protection of recreational resources of the river basins is necessary. All such activities (recreation centres, cafes, etc.) close to water supply sources that provide water to settlements should be closely monitored by relevant regional offices of state agencies, local Government and Basin organizations (to be created) to ensure absence of littering and other forms of pollution.
2. Protection of water sources to be used for drinking water supply is important. In this regards key role can be played by applicable state agencies, namely the Ministry of Ecology and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, as well as Azersu JSC.
3. Illegal sources of solid wastes in the river basin should be permanently removed, by relevant services in the region (i.e. local Government, communal services). Land protection near water sources is necessary, given the increasing erosion process observed. Specific measures against further erosion should be undertaken rapidly by applicable state agencies (i.e. nature protection organisations, local Government and Basin organizations - to be created).
4. Pilot projects to increase awareness of the population in the basin need to be implemented. They can be financed by the Government, local authorities and International Donors Organisations.
5. Local authorities and delegated agencies should develop opportunities for communities to participate in different pilot projects (including gender issues) in the area of water conservation and regional development. Public participation in water conservation and monitoring activities (implementation

of various projects) should be implemented by nature protection organisations.

6. Resources conservation and basin management need to be considered as important elements of State Programs on regional development.
7. There is need for strong support of Government with the help of International Donors Organisations to increase the institutional capacity, material and technical resources of municipalities to ensure their participation in water issues.
8. A Project need to be implemented (supported by the Government, local authorities and International Donors Organisations) to support and sustain the organization of cross-border meetings of water basin councils and other relevant public and Government agencies to ensure discussions of trans-boundary water issues, on a regular basis.
9. Projects need to be developed (supported by the Government, local authorities and International Donors Organisations) for conducting trainings on water management and the river basin management plan for Government agencies and private companies
10. Local stakeholders involved into water management and concerned with environment and local Government agencies need to create a Basin management Organization with the aim to manage basin according to the principles of Integrated Water Resources management.
11. The Government, with the help of International Donors Organisations can play an important role in strengthening the role of the existing Ganikh River Basin Council to pursue public awareness and participation work through financial and technical support.
12. There is need to create and provide the laboratories with necessary equipment to conduct water monitoring in accordance with international standards, including staff capacity building.

13. The industries should comply with requirements set by The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (i.e. enforcement onto the industries of a compulsory analysis mechanism and reporting of the type of discharge into rivers waters to increase accountability of polluters against the existing discharge limits).
14. There is need to create a platform by relevant state agencies which ensures public access to information about water quality in the basin.
15. With the support of the Governments of Azerbaijan and Georgia there is need to create joint trans-boundary Basin Councils with a sufficient resource allocation to hold the bilateral meeting at least once a year, facilitate the participation of the Council members in exchange of experiences in other regions and provide necessary assistance for activities of the councils.
16. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and Local Governments can support the creation of centres for independent public monitoring activities.
17. The Government of Azerbaijan and Georgia can include into cooperation programs the improvement and implementation of the existing management plans for the Ganikh/Alazan river basin.
18. Ensure the participation of the Basin Council, when relevant, in new projects initiated by the Government and international organizations.
19. Recommend the Governments of Azerbaijan and Georgia to create joint programmes and commissions on water management.

1. Resource Protection Measures

Rationale

Having regard to the article 1 of the Directive 2000/60/EC of the 23 October 2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council, water is not a commercial product like any other but, rather, a heritage, which must be protected, defended and treated as such. Moreover, waters are generally under increasing pressure from the continuous demand of good quality water for all purposes. All interested parties impacting or regulating water resources should be mobilised in contributing to the pursuit of the objectives of preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment, to prevent contamination.

Diagnosis of the current situation

The highest rates of pollution have been identified around the recreational areas, and from residential areas located near the river where different types of household wastes (plastic, organic papers, etc) and waste waters are directly discharged into the river.

Recommendations

1. Effective planning and protection of recreational resources of the river basins by Government and stakeholders. All such activities (recreation centres, cafes, etc.) close to water supply sources that provide water to settlements should be closely monitored by relevant regional offices of state agencies, local Government and Basin organizations (to be created) to ensure absence of littering and other forms of pollution.
2. Drinking water sources to be used for drinking water supply should be protected by the applicable state agencies. The leading role in this regards belongs to the Ministry of Ecology and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, as well as Azersu JSC.
3. Illegal sources of solid wastes in the river basin should be permanently removed, by relevant services in the region (i.e. local Government, communal services). Land protection near water sources is necessary, given the increasing erosion process observed. Specific measures against further erosion should be undertaken rapidly by

applicable state agencies (i.e. nature protection organisations, local Government and Basin organizations - to be created).

2. Public Information, Means of Communication & Consultations

Rationale

Having regard to the article 5 and 13 (3) of the Directive 2000/60/EC, a river basin management plan is recommended for each river basin district, including for district extending beyond the boundaries of a single State. The involvement of all interested parties in the production, review and respect of the river basin management plan can be ensured through appropriate public policy. Local Governmental authorities can ensure that the information, consultation and involvement of the public are effective. Additionally the reporting of the analysis and monitoring program designed under the river basin district should be appropriately and timely communicated to all parties.

Diagnosis of the current situation

Currently the level of public awareness and participation in the region on the activities related to the environment protection and water management is low. Local stakeholders (State agencies, private companies) do not have effective public participation mechanism for the river basin. Above mentioned Public Basin Council, financed under a USAID grant, needs further financial and technical support in order to carry public awareness campaigns and should be registered as legal entity.

Recommendations

4. Pilot projects to increase awareness of the population in the basin should be implemented. This kind of projects can be supported by the Government, local authorities and International Donors Organisations.
 - a. The project should include the creation of a website for the Ganikh/Alazan River basin and support for interactive communication with the public, including different promotional campaigns should be carried out.

- b. Environmental projects benefit from concrete and tangible media coverage (radio, TV, local newspaper) to ensure public education and best-practices dissemination.
 - c. In order to raise awareness and insure participation of schoolchildren in water protection, the project should organise local and cross-border activities (essay contest, outdoor environment-related activities, photo competitions, trainings, exchange events with counterparts in the Georgian side of the basin).
5. It is crucial to develop opportunities for communities to participate in different pilot projects (including gender issues) in the area of water conservation and regional development. This can be done by Local authorities and delegated agencies. Public participation in water conservation and monitoring activities (implementation of various projects) should be implemented by nature protection organisations.
6. Government should consider resources conservation and basin management as an important element of State Programs on regional development.

3. Institutional capacity building support

Rationale

Having regard to the article 3 of the Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Union. The State is designated as the responsible authority for the coordination of administrative arrangements, including the identification or the creation of the appropriate competent authority within the identified river basin districts.

This approach can also be considered as an appropriate way for water management in the Kura river basin.

Diagnosis of the current situation

Institutional capacity to carry effective water resources management in the basin is weak and fragmented. Presently the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MoENR), the Amelioration JSC and Azersu JSC have local representations in the region, but coordination of activities amongst them and communication towards the public is limited. Currently, no basin entity is responsible for the Integrated River Basin management. However, a coordination initiative is undergoing for the irrigation water supply by recently created water users associations.

Recommendations

7. With the support of the Government and International Donors Organisations, the institutional capacity, material and technical resources of municipalities need to be extended to ensure their participation in water issues.

8. A Project should be implemented with the support of the Government, local authorities and International Donors Organisations to support and sustain the organization of cross-border meetings of water basin councils and other relevant public and Government agencies to ensure discussions of trans-boundary water issues, on a regular basis.

9. There is a need to implement projects supported by the Government, local authorities and International Donors Organisations for conducting trainings on water management and the river basin management plan for Government agencies and private companies.

10. Local stakeholders involved into water management and concerned with environment and local Government agencies need to create a Basin management Organization with the aim to manage basin according to the principles of Integrated Water Resources management.

1. The Government, with the help of International Donors Organisations can play an important role in strengthening the role of the existing Ganikh River Basin Council to pursue public awareness and participation work through financial and technical support.

4. Control of Pollution and surveillance capacity

Rationale

Having regard to the article 4 and 16 of the Directive 2000/60/EC, the relevant competent authorities in the European Union shall adopt specific measures against pollution of water by individual pollutants or groups of pollutants presenting a significant risk to or via the aquatic environment, including such risks to water used for the abstraction of drinking water. When necessary it is recommended to prioritize for action on the basis of risk to, or via the aquatic environment, identified by a simplified risk-based assessment procedure based on scientific principles with the aim of progressively reducing pollution and ceasing or phasing out emissions, discharges and losses or priority hazardous substances.

This can be considered as a good approach to be applied in the south Caucasus region as well.

Diagnosis of the current situation

The MoENR undertakes water quality monitoring of the rivers in the region, however the following limitations could be addressed:

- Monitoring is carried on a monthly basis and the public does not have access to this information
- Azersu and sanepidemiological departments of Ministry of Health in the region are conducting monitoring but the access to information is limited and no information is shared with the public
- There is no State laboratory in Ganikh river basin to analyse water quality of rivers under the MoENR
- There is no monitoring data on how the different activities impact the quality of water resources
- Self-monitoring by industries and their compliance with the recommended environmental standards needs to be seriously improved

Recommendations

11. There is a need to create laboratories and provide them with necessary equipment to conduct water monitoring in accordance with international standards, including staff capacity building.
12. Relevant organizations should enforce on the industries a compulsory analysis mechanism and reporting of the type of discharge into rivers waters to increase accountability of polluters against the existing discharge limits.
13. Relevant organizations should create a platform which ensures public access to information about water quality in the basin.
14. The relevant organizations in Azerbaijan and Georgia should create joint trans-boundary Basin Councils with a sufficient resource allocation to hold the bilateral meeting at least once a year, facilitate the participation of the Council members in exchange of experiences in other regions and provide necessary assistance for activities of the councils.

5. Sustainability of transboundary cooperation

Rationale

Having regard to the foreword (35) of the Directive 2000/60/EC, when a water may have transboundary effects, the requirements for the achievements of the environmental objectives should be coordinated for the whole of the river basin district. The competent national authorities should comply with international conventions on water protection and management, notably the United Nations Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Water Courses and International Lakes adopted in 1992, and its succeeding amendments.

Diagnosis of the current situation

The regional cooperation with Georgia on monitoring, management and protection of the Ganikh river basin is sporadic and not coordinated.

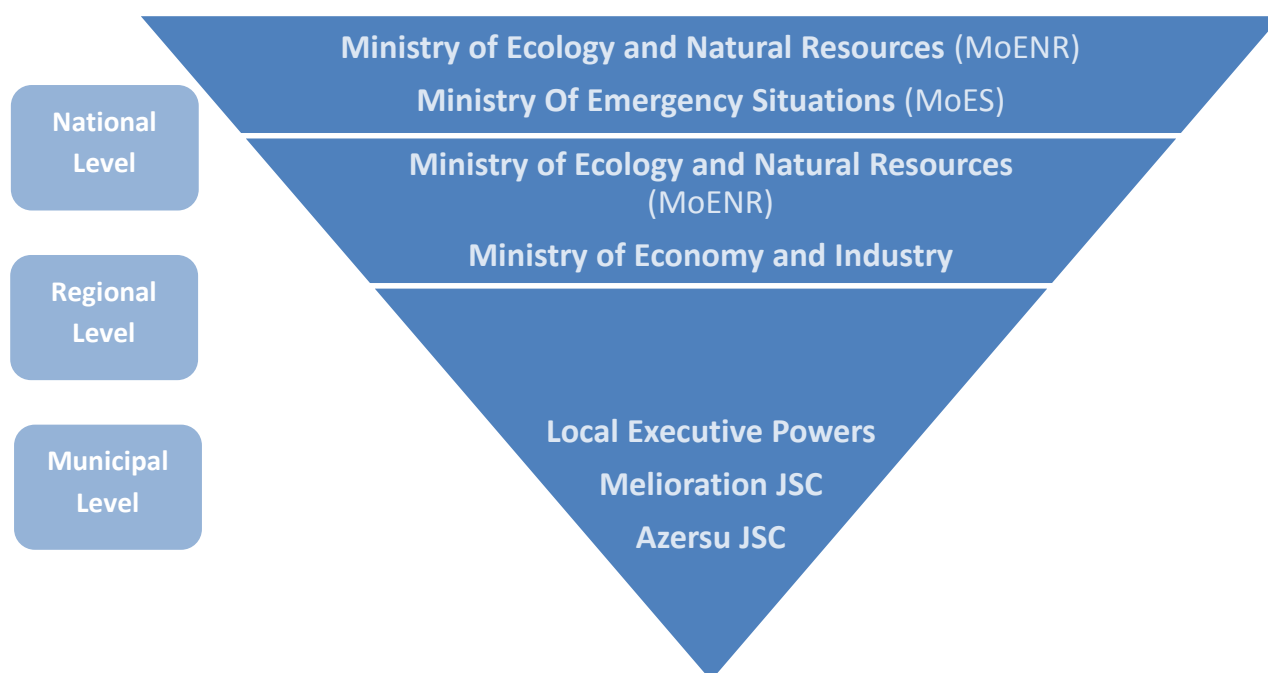
- There is no record of data exchange on the quality and quantity of trans boundary waters from Georgia since the collapse of the former Soviet Union
- There is no cooperation on water resources and basin management at a transnational level (no joint monitoring, no joint basin management plan for the Ganikh river)
- Created by USAID, the basin Councils on Georgian and Azerbaijani sides of the river basin do not cooperate with each other on public participation related issues
- There is no joint Commission or other basin management Institution currently permanently established at a transnational level

Recommendations

15. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and Local Governments should support the creation of centres for independent public monitoring activities.

16. The Government of Azerbaijan and Georgia can consider for their transboundary cooperation plans the improvement and implementation of the existing management plans for the Ganikh/Alazan river basin.
17. Ensure the participation of the Basin Council, when relevant, in new projects initiated by the Government and international organizations.
18. Recommend the Governments of Azerbaijan and Georgia to create joint programmes and commissions on water management.

PRESENTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS



National Level

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (in cooperation with AzerSu and Melioration JSCs)

- Developing (drafting) legislation
- Implementation of laws and state programs
- Monitoring and assessment of water resources
- Preparation and implementation of national integrated water resources management plan

State Agency for Water Resources under the Ministry of Emergency Situations

- the agency was created recently and responsibilities are not clear yet

Regional level

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resource

- Monitoring of the state of environment including water resources

Note: Currently there is a MENR office of in Zagatala, which conducts monitoring and controls the state of environment in the basin . MENR has also regional office of Hydromet in Sheki.

Ministry of Economy and Industry

- Regional development planning

Municipal level

District Offices of Azersu JSC

- Drinking water supply

District Offices of Melioration JSC

- Irrigation water supply

Note: Amelioration JSC and Azersu have their offices in all cities of the region to provide water supply for irrigation and drinking purposes. Existing in the region Water User Associations are very weak to carry basin wide water management and are involved only to the irrigation water supply work.

Local Executive Powers

- Use and protection of water resources at local level

Note: Local Governments can play an important role in the implementation of different water conservation activities in the basin.

As a general comment, it should be noted that because of the lack of cooperation and coordination among the above organizations and with public there is no integrated approach in water management. Therefore involvement of public is very low.

There is a dire need to create Basin Management organization to conduct River Basin Management work.

River Basin Council can support basin management organization and all other agencies in planning and implementation of basin management work, including of application of Integrated Plan for Ganikh river basin.

Basin Council also may play significant role to involve public in water management issues.

LIST OF CURRENT AND PAST PROJECTS RELATED TO RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT IN AZERBAIJAN

Institution / Organisation	Years	Name of project	Outcomes	Geographical impact
USAID	2001-2004	Water Management in the South Caucasus	Ganikh RBMP developed and group of stakeholders have been identified to form Ganikh River Basin Council	Improvement of Water Management in Ganikh River Basin
USAID	2005-2007	South Caucasus Water Program	Proposals on application of IWRM , improvement of water legislation and draft Charter of Ganikh RBC had been prepared and submitted to the Government	Improvement of Water Management in Ganikh River Basin and in entire Azerbaijan
EU	2008-2010	Water Governance in the Western EECCA	Proposals on application of IWRM for the improvement of water legislation had been prepared and submitted to the Government	Improvement of Water Management in Ganikh River Basin and in entire Azerbaijan
OSCE	2011-2013	Promoting public participation in the management of the Ganikh River Basin	Work with Ganikh river basin stakeholder to identify ways of implementation of Ganikh RBM plans developed by USAID and EU Kura Tacis projects by support of public Preparation and discussion of Public Participation Strategy	Improvement of Water Management in Ganikh River Basin by support of public
OSCE	2013	Promoting public participation in the management of the Ganjachay River Basin	Work with Ganjachay river basin stakeholder to identify ways of implementation of Ganjachay RBM plans developed by EU Kura Tacis projects by support of public	Improvement of Water Management in Ganjachay River Basin by support of public
EU	2010-2012	Kura- TACIS project	Development of Ganikh and Ganjachay RBMP	Improvement of Water Management in Ganikh and Ganjachay River Basin

- 2001-up. REC Caucasus Water Program (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)
- 2000-2004. USAID. Water Management in the South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)
- 2002-2003. EU/TACIS. Joint River Management Programme on Monitoring and Assessment of Water Quality on Transboundary Rivers (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)
- 2002-2008. OSCE-NATO. Science for Peace Program - South Caucasus River Monitoring (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)

- 2003-2005. UND-SIDA. Reducing Transboundary Degradation in the Kura-Aras Basin (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)
- 2004-2008. USAID. South Caucasus Water Program (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)
- 2003-2006. German Govt. Trans-boundary cooperation for hazard prevention in the Kura-river basin.
- 2005-2007. UNDP-GEF. Reducing Transboundary Degradation in the Kura-Aras Basin. PDF B Phase (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Iran)
- 2007-2011. EU/TACIS. Support to the Trans-boundary Management of the Kura River Basin. (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)
- 2007-2010. EU- Water Governance in the Western EECCA
- NATO, SfP 982227, Water Resources Management of transboundary agro ecosystems of the South Caucasus,
- NATO OSCE, SfP 977991, South Caucasus River monitoring , 2002-2008
- 2012-ongoing: New EU project (Environmental Protection of International River Basins
- 2010-ongoing UNECE-EU WI : National Policy Dialogue- National Water Strategy
- 2011-2013 OSCE Promoting public participation in the management of the Ganikh River Basin
- 2013 OSCE Promoting public participation in the management of the Ganjachay River Basin

Note: Currently the State Water Agency of the Ministry of Emergency Situations is implementing a project titled "Integrating Climate Change Risks into Water and Flood Management by Vulnerable Mountainous Communities in the Greater Caucasus Region" with the financial support of UNDP and GEF. Implementation of the project can play important role in the improvement of stakeholder participation in water resources management.

UNECE is planning to implement a project in 2014 in the region on assessment of water resources.

DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. "Surface water" means inland waters, except groundwater; transitional waters and coastal waters, except in respect of chemical status for which it shall also include territorial waters.

2. "Groundwater" means all water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

3. "Inland water" means all standing or flowing water on the surface of the land, and all groundwater on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured.

4. "River" means a body of inland water flowing for the most part on the surface of the land but which may flow underground for part of its course.

5. "Lake" means a body of standing inland surface water.

6. "Transitional waters" are bodies of surface water in the vicinity of river mouths which are partly saline in character as a result of their proximity to coastal waters but which are substantially influenced by freshwater flows.

7. "Coastal water" means surface water on the landward side of a line, every point of which is at a distance of one nautical mile on the seaward side from the nearest point of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured, extending where appropriate up to the outer limit of transitional waters.

8. "Artificial water body" means a body of surface water created by human activity.

9. "Heavily modified water body" means a body of surface water which as a result of physical alterations by human activity is substantially changed in character, as

designated by the Member State in accordance with the provisions of Annex II.

10. "Body of surface water" means a discrete and significant element of surface water such as a lake, a reservoir, a stream, river or canal, part of a stream, river or canal, a transitional water or a stretch of coastal water.

11. "Aquifer" means a subsurface layer or layers of rock or other geological strata of sufficient porosity and permeability to allow either a significant flow of groundwater or the abstraction of significant quantities of groundwater.

12. "Body of groundwater" means a distinct volume of groundwater within an aquifer or aquifers.

13. "River basin" means the area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a sequence of streams, rivers and, possibly, lakes into the sea at a single river mouth, estuary or delta.

14. "Sub-basin" means the area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a series of streams, rivers and, possibly, lakes to a particular point in a water course (normally a lake or a river confluence).

15. "River basin district" means the area of land and sea, made up of one or more neighbouring river basins together with their associated groundwaters and coastal waters, which is identified under Article 3(1) as the main unit for management of river basins.

16. "Competent Authority" means an authority or authorities identified under Article 3(2) or 3(3).

17. "Surface water status" is the general expression of the status of a body of surface water, determined by the poorer of its ecological status and its chemical status.

18. "Good surface water status" means the status achieved by a surface water body when both its ecological status and its chemical status are at least "good".

19. "Groundwater status" is the general expression of the status of a body of groundwater, determined by the poorer of its quantitative status and its chemical status.

20. "Good groundwater status" means the status achieved by a groundwater body when both its quantitative status and its chemical status are at least "good".

21. "Ecological status" is an expression of the quality of the structure and functioning of aquatic ecosystems associated with surface waters, classified in accordance with Annex V.

22. "Good ecological status" is the status of a body of surface water, so classified in accordance with Annex V.

23. "Good ecological potential" is the status of a heavily modified or an artificial body of water, so classified in accordance with the relevant provisions of Annex V.

24. "Good surface water chemical status" means the chemical status required to meet the environmental objectives for surface waters established in Article 4(1)(a), that is the chemical status achieved by a body of surface water in which concentrations of pollutants do not exceed the environmental quality standards established in Annex IX and under Article 16(7), and under other relevant Community legislation setting environmental quality standards at Community level.

25. "Good groundwater chemical status" is the chemical status of a body of groundwater, which meets all the conditions set out in table 2.3.2 of Annex V.

26. "Quantitative status" is an expression of the degree to which a body of groundwater is affected by direct and indirect abstractions.

27. "Available groundwater resource" means the long-term annual average rate of overall recharge of the body of groundwater less the long-term annual rate of flow required to achieve the ecological quality objectives for associated surface waters specified under Article 4, to avoid any significant diminution in the ecological status of such waters and to avoid any significant damage to associated terrestrial ecosystems.

28. "Good quantitative status" is the status defined in table 2.1.2 of Annex V.

29. "Hazardous substances" means substances or groups of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bio-accumulate, and other substances or groups of substances which give rise to an equivalent level of concern.

30. "Priority substances" means substances identified in accordance with Article 16(2) and listed in Annex X. Among these substances there are "priority hazardous substances" which means substances identified in accordance with Article 16(3) and (6) for which measures have to be taken in accordance with Article 16(1) and (8).

31. "Pollutant" means any substance liable to cause pollution, in particular those listed in Annex VIII.

32. "Direct discharge to groundwater" means discharge of pollutants into groundwater without percolation throughout the soil or subsoil.

33. "Pollution" means the direct or indirect introduction, as a result of human activity, of substances or heat into the air, water or land which may be harmful to human health or the quality of aquatic ecosystems or terrestrial ecosystems directly depending on aquatic ecosystems, which result in damage to material property, or which impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment.

34. "Environmental objectives" means the objectives set out in Article 4.

35. "Environmental quality standard" means the concentration of a particular pollutant or group of pollutants in water, sediment or biota which should not be exceeded in order to protect human health and the environment.

36. "Combined approach" means the control of discharges and emissions into surface waters according to the approach set out in Article 10.

37. "Water intended for human consumption" has the same meaning as under Directive 80/778/EEC, as amended by Directive 98/83/EC.

38. "Water services" means all services which provide, for households, public institutions or any economic activity:

(a) abstraction, impoundment, storage, treatment and distribution of surface water or groundwater,

(b) waste-water collection and treatment facilities which subsequently discharge into surface water.

39. "Water use" means water services together with any other activity identified under Article 5 and Annex II having a significant impact on the status of water.

This concept applies for the purposes of Article 1 and of the economic analysis carried

out according to Article 5 and Annex III, point (b).

40. "Emission limit values" means the mass, expressed in terms of certain specific parameters, concentration and/or level of an emission, which may not be exceeded during any one or more periods of time. Emission limit values may also be laid down for certain groups, families or categories of substances, in particular for those identified under Article 16.

The emission limit values for substances shall normally apply at the point where the emissions leave the installation, dilution being disregarded when determining them. With regard to indirect releases into water, the effect of a waste-water treatment plant may be taken into account when determining the emission limit values of the installations involved, provided that an equivalent level is guaranteed for protection of the environment as a whole and provided that this does not lead to higher levels of pollution in the environment.

41. "Emission controls" are controls requiring a specific emission limitation, for instance an emission limit value, or otherwise specifying limits or conditions on the effects, nature or other characteristics of an emission or operating conditions which affect emissions. Use of the term "emission control" in this Directive in respect of the provisions of any other Directive shall not be held as reinterpreting those provisions in any respect.

Source: Extract from Article 2 of the Directive 2000/60/EC of the 23 October 2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

GANIKH RIVER BASIN COUNCIL

Nº	Organization	Name, Position
1	BHPB	Araz Nuriyev
2	Katekh Village resident	Ziya Mustafayev
3	Okhud Municipality, Sheki	Rafiq Ismayilov
4	Kishchay WUU, Sheki	Sahib Mammadov
5	RHMM, Sheki	Rahman Jalilov
6	Zayzidchay WUU, Sheki	Zahid Ibrahimov
7	Shinchay WUU, Sheki	Suleyman Jalilov
8		Shakir Ramazanov
9	Gum Village resident, student	Elbrus Ramazanov
10	Gum Village Municipality member	Shirin Muslumov
11	Gum Village Municipality member	Rashad Isayev
12	Lagodekhi Nature Protectors Association	Valeri Oghiashvili
13	Greens movement of Georgia	Giorgi Magradze
14	GEM, Zagatala	Salam Mazanov, Deputy-Director
15	Zagatala State Preserve	Malahat Zangiyeva
16	Zagatala State Preserve	Solmaz Shafiyeva
17	Zagatala State Preserve	Gulmira Rzayeva
18	Ganikh River Basin Council member	Zakir Aliyev
19	"Yeni Fikir" Public Union	Elmira Mehdiyeva, Chairman
20	"Temiz Dunya" NGO	Izaddin Guliyev
21	Balakan Municipality	Isa Abdullayev
22	Balakan Sukanal	Kanan Seyidov
23	Balakan Public Utilities	Vagif Musayev
24	Balakan Irrigation Systems	Azad Guliyev
25	OSCE Office in Baku	Khoshbaxt Ismayilov
26	Baku State University, Hydrologist	Rajabov Rustam
27	BHPB	Farda Imanov
28	BHPB	Rafiq Verdiyev
29	Gum Village Secondary School	Rajab Ahmadov, Teacher
30	Sheki RHMM	Rasim Gazakhov, Hydrologist, Alazan

31	Kishchay WUU	Yasin Ayyubov
32	STV TV Channel, Gafgaz Ecological NGO Network	Vusala Caarchiyeva, Regional Director Regional Coordinator

Information on the participants of the Meeting held on July 19, 2013 in Zagatala, Azerbaijan, within the Project for Support to Public Participation in the Management of the Ganikh River Basin

