

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WATER RESOURCES
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2822
ANSWERED ON:18.08.2011
INDUS WATERS TREATY
Kumar Shri Kaushalendra;Ramkishun Shri

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Indus Water Treaty, 1960 with Pakistan;
- (b) the number of times the permanent Indus Waters Commission meets in a year alongwith the outcome of the recent meeting of the Commission;
- (c) whether there are differences with Pakistan on some of the Power Projects including Kishanganga and Nemoo Bazgo Projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, projectwise and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the differences;
- (e) whether these issues were also discussed with Pakistan in the recent meeting of Foreign Ministers and Foreign Secretaries in Delhi in July 2011 and SAARC Home Minister's Meeting in July 2011 in Kathmandu and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (f) whether differences on the three projects viz. 240 mega watt Uri on Jhelum, 44 mega watt Chutak on Indus and Baglihar Dam on Chenab have been resolved and if so, the details thereof, projects wise?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES & MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA)

(a) The salient feature of the Indus water Treaty 1960 are as follows: o It envisages the Most complete and satisfactory utilisation of the waters of the Indus system of rivers.

o The waters of the three Eastern Rivers (rivers Ravi, Beas, Sutlej with their tributaries) are available for the unrestricted use of India.

o Pakistan shall receive for unrestricted use all those waters of the three Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab with their tributaries), which India is under obligation to let flow and not to permit any interference with, except for Domestic Use, Non- consumptive Use, specified Agricultural Use and generation of hydro-electric power subject to specified criteria.

o India may construct reservoirs on the Western Rivers with aggregate storage capacity limited to 3.6 Million Acre Feet (MAF)

o India has to supply specified data of hydroelectric plant and storage works at specified period in advance of their construction, to Pakistan, which may raise objection, if any, within specified periods thereafter.

o India had to make fixed contribution of Pounds Sterling 62,060,000 towards the cost of replacement works for the canal systems of Pakistan to draw supplies from the Western Rivers instead of the Eastern Rivers.

o Besides Agricultural Use from Ranbir and Pratap Canals by specified withdrawal of water from Chenab Main, India may also have Agricultural Use of 7,01,000 acre on the Western Rivers over and above the area irrigated as on 1.4.1960.

o Exchange of flow data and irrigated cropped area.

o A permanent Indus Commission with one Commissioner for Indus Waters from either country to implement the Treaty.

o Settlement of differences and disputes by agreement, Neutral Expert, negotiators, Court of arbitration or any other manner as agreed.

o Modification or termination of the provisions of the Treaty by another duly ratified treaty concluded for that purpose between the two Governments.

(b)The Permanent Indus Commission has to meet at least once a year and also when requested by either Commissioner. In the last meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission held in July 2010, issues such as telemetry system for real time data, pollution of the rivers and river training works on river Ravi were discussed and views were exchanged

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Pakistan has objected to the design of Nimoo Bazgo project mainly relating to the provision of orifice spillway and the quantum of pondage provided in India's design. It has objections both on the design and the proposed inter-tributary delivery of waters after power generation, in Kishenganga project. The objections have been discussed in the meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission with a view to resolving them. However, Pakistan initiated action to set up a Court of Arbitration on the issues of Kishenganga project. The Court of Arbitration has since set up and has taken up issues. In respect of Nimoo Bazgo project, Pakistan has recently conveyed its intention to get the issues resolved by a Neutral Expert and a Court of Arbitration. India has replied that this is unnecessary as the project is in compliance of the Treaty as explained in the Commission meetings.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Yes, Sir. Pakistan's objection on the design of Uri-II(240MW) and Chutak (44MW) hydroelectric projects were amicably resolved in the meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission through technical discussions in which India side explained the compliance of their designs with various provisions of the Treaty and the necessity to adopt sound engineering and economics. Issues of Baglihar project were resolved by a Neutral Expert. Pakistan's subsequent objections on the initial filling of the project were resolved amicably in the Commission meeting.