

AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Faculty of law
Department of Customs, Finance and environmental law
Approved at a meeting of the Academic
Council of the Faculty
"27" minutes from 08.2025
Dean of the Faculty of Law №1
U. A. Akhatov

**EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL COMPLEX OF THE
DISCIPLINE**

103831 problems of improving water legislation

Educational program

7M04217 - "jurisprudence"

Course-1 Semester - 1 number of credits-6

The form of training is full - time.

Almaty, 2025

Developed on the basis of the curriculum for the educational program 7M04217 - "jurisprudence".

Compiled by the Department-candidate of law, senior lecturer N. S. Jetibaev It was considered and presented at a meeting of the Department of Customs, Finance and environmental law.

Protocol №1 " 27" August 2025 Head of the department, doctor of law, professor G. A. Kuanalieva _____

Approved by the Academic Committee on the quality of teaching and education. Protocol №1 " 27 " August 2025 Chairman A. A. Urisbaeva_____

Presented at the Academic Council of the faculty. Protocol №1 " 27 " August 2025 Scientific Secretary G. M. Atakhanova_____

SYLLABUS
Fall semester 2025-2026 academic year
Educational program "7M04226 Law"
1 course, English group

ID and name of the discipline	Student's independent work (SIW)	Number of credits			Total number of credits	Student's independent work under the guidance of a teacher (SIWT)
		Lectures (L)	Practical classes (PC)	Laboratory classes (LC)		
103831 Problems of development of water legislation	4	3	3	-	6	6
ACADEMIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISCIPLINE						
Learning Format	Cycle, component	Type of lectures	Type of practical classes		Form and platform of final exam	
Offline	Basic elective component	classic review, analytical lecture	Problem solving, situational tasks, TOR, OUT OF		oral exam	
Lecturer - (s)	Jetibayev Nurbol S					
e-mail:	Zhetybaev_14@mail.ru					
Telephone:	8 7074607905					
Assistant- (s)						
e-mail:	Zhetybaev_14@mail.ru					
Telephone:	87074607905					
ACADEMIC PRESENTATION OF THE DISCIPLINE						
Purpose of the discipline	Expected Learning Outcomes (LO)*				Indicators of achievement LO (IA)	
The purpose of the discipline is to form a holistic view of the water legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the practice of applying the norms of water law, the specifics of relations in the field of use and protection of water bodies.	1. To demonstrate an understanding of the content of the concept Issues in the Development of Water Legislation"				1.1. To argue the specifics of the legal regulation of marine and energy relations in the field of ensuring environmental safety at the international and national levels. 1.2 Determine the place and role of norms in the field of legal provision of environmental safety in marine and energy relations in the legal system. 1.3 To argue the specifics of the legal consolidation of all the institutions of ensuring environmental safety. .	
	2. To differentiate the methods of analysis of the legal provision of environmental safety on the basis of a critical assessment of their effectiveness for the proposal of a set of measures in the field of marine and energy relations				2.1.Apply methods of analyzing the conditions for the application of environmental safety standards in marine and energy relations. 2.2 Interpret the conditions for the application of certain norms regulating maritime and energy relations in order to ensure environmental safety. 2.3 Analyze the specifics of the legislative consolidation of norms in the field of environmental safety in various practical situations.	

	<p>3. To analyze and identify the specifics of state regulation of marine and energy relations in order to ensure environmental safety.</p>	<p>3.1. Classify the methods of state regulation of marine and energy relations in order to ensure environmental safety.</p> <p>3.2 Compare the methods of state regulation of marine and energy relations in order to ensure environmental safety.</p> <p>3.3 Identify the similarities and differences of state regulation and management of marine and energy relations in order to ensure environmental safety and the basis for the application of these methods</p>
	<p>4 Make recommendations on ensuring the effective application of legislation in the field of environmental safety in the field of marine and energy relations</p>	<p>4.1. Develop measures to ensure legislation in the field of environmental safety in marine and energy relations.</p> <p>4.2 Explain the reasons for the violation of legislation in the field of environmental safety in marine and energy relations and their elimination.</p> <p>4.3 Develop plans to improve the enforcement of legislation in the field of ensuring environmental safety in marine and energy relations.</p>
	<p>5. To evaluate the practice of legal regulation in the field of marine and energy relations in order to ensure environmental safety based on the analysis of international and national legislation and the development of specific proposals for improving the practice of its application.</p>	<p>5.1 To substantiate the need for the application of legal mechanisms for regulating marine and energy relations in the field of ensuring environmental safety.</p> <p>5.2 Evaluate the experience of foreign countries in regulating marine and energy relations in the field of ensuring environmental safety.</p> <p>5.3 Assess the possibility of applying the positive experience of foreign countries in the regulation of marine and energy relations in the field of environmental safety.</p>
Prerequisites	EPRK 2222 Environmental GPRK2204 R law of RK Civil law of RK (General part), GPRK3206 Civil law of Kazakhstan (Special part)	
Postrequisites	PEB3408 Environmental Safety Law	
Learning Resources	<p>Literature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 9, 2003, No. 481 (as amended and supplemented as of December 28, 2018). 2. On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding Subsoil Use. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017, No. 126-VI. 	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding the Reduction of Permitting Documents and Simplification of Permitting Procedures” (as amended and supplemented as of January 1, 2019). 4. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding the Delimitation of Powers between State Authorities” (as amended and supplemented as of January 1, 2019). 5. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 4, 2018, No. 151-VI “On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding the Regulation of Land Relations.” 6. On Amending the Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 8, 2015, No. 6-4/1072 “On Approving the Standard of State Service ‘Subsidization of the Cost of Water Supply Services to Agricultural Producers.’” 7. Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 2, 2015, No. 19-2/1054 “On Approving the Rules Defining Criteria for Classifying Dams as Declarable and the Rules for Developing a Dam Safety Declaration.” 8. Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 8, 2015, No. 6-4/1072 “On Approving the Standard of State Service ‘Subsidization of the Cost of Water Supply Services to Agricultural Producers.’” 9. Joint Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 25, 2015, No. 19-2/1131 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 28, 2015, No. 809 “On Approving the Criteria for Risk Assessment and the Checklist in the Field of Water Fund Use and Protection, and Dam Safety.” <p>Order of the Acting Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 18, 2016, No. 127 “On Approving the Standard of State Service ‘Sealing of Water Metering Devices Installed on Structures or Devices for Water Intake or Discharge by Physical and Legal Entities Engaged in Special Water Use.’”</p> <p>Internet resources: Internet resources (at least 3-5) 1. http://elibrary.kaznu.kz/ru</p>
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Academic discipline policy	<p>The academic policy of the discipline is determined by the Academic Policy and the Policy of Academic Integrity of KazNU Al-Farabi.</p> <p>Documents are available on the main page of IS Univer.</p> <p>Integration of science and education. The research work of students, undergraduates, doctoral students is a deepening of the educational process. It is organized directly at the departments, laboratories, scientific and design departments of the university, in student scientific and technical associations. Independent work of students at all levels of education is aimed at developing research skills and competencies based on obtaining new knowledge using modern research and information technologies. A research university teacher integrates the results of scientific activities into the topics of lectures and seminars (practical) classes, laboratory classes and into tasks of the SIWT, SIW, which are reflected in the syllabus and are responsible for the relevance of the topics of training sessions and tasks.</p> <p>Attendance. The deadline for each task is indicated in the calendar (schedule) for the implementation of the content of the discipline. Failure to meet deadlines results in loss of points.</p> <p>Academic honesty. Practical/laboratory classes, SIW develop the student's independence, critical thinking, and creativity. Plagiarism, forgery, the use of cheat sheets, cheating at all stages of completing assignments are unacceptable. Compliance with academic honesty during the period of theoretical training and at exams, in addition to the main policies, is regulated by the "Rules for the final control", "Instructions for the final control of the autumn / spring semester of the current academic year", "Regulations on checking text documents of students for the presence of borrowings."</p> <p>Documents are available on the main page of IS Univer.</p> <p>Basic principles of inclusive education.</p> <p>The educational environment of the university is conceived as a safe place where there is always support and equal attitude from the side of the teacher to all students and students to each other, regardless of gender, race / ethnicity, religious beliefs, socio-economic status, physical health of the student, etc. All people need the support and friendship of peers and fellow students. For all</p>
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	<p>students, progress is more about what they can do than what they can't. Diversity enhances all aspects of life.</p> <p>All students, especially those with disabilities, can receive advisory assistance by phone 8 777 206 0001</p> <p>toktybekov.prok@mail.ru</p> <p>https://us04web.zoom.us/j/4175819644?pwd=UWFtS0hicFVick5vaE5WSy83WUVxZz09</p> <p>https://teams.live.com/l/invite/FEAOhRY5m0bHxAnbQE</p> <p>MOOC integration (massive open online course). If MOOC is integrated into the discipline, all students must register for MOOC. The deadlines for passing MOOC modules must be strictly observed in accordance with the schedule for studying the discipline.</p> <p>ATTENTION! The deadline for each task is indicated in the calendar (schedule) for the implementation of the content of the discipline, as well as in the MOOC. Failure to meet deadlines results in loss of points.</p>
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INFORMATION ABOUT TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT

Score-rating letter system of assessment of accounting for educational achievements				Assessment Methods	
Grade	Digital equivalent points	points, % content	Assessment according to the traditional system	<p>Criteria-based assessment is the process of correlating actual learning outcomes with expected learning outcomes based on clearly defined criteria. Based on formative and summative assessment.</p> <p>Formative assessment is a type of assessment that is carried out in the course of daily learning activities. It is the current measure of progress. Provides an operational relationship between the student and the teacher. It allows you to determine the capabilities of the student, identify difficulties, help achieve the best results, timely correct the educational process for the teacher. The performance of tasks, the activity of work in the classroom during lectures, seminars, practical exercises (discussions, quizzes, debates, round tables, laboratory work, etc.) are evaluated. Acquired knowledge and competencies are assessed.</p> <p>Summative assessment is a type of assessment that is carried out upon completion of the study of the section in accordance with the program of the discipline. Conducted 3-4 times per semester when performing SIW. This is the assessment of mastering the expected learning outcomes in relation to the descriptors. Allows you to determine and fix the level of mastering the discipline for a certain period. Learning outcomes are evaluated.</p>	
A	4,0	95-100	Excellent		
A-	3,67	90-94			
B+	3,33	85-89	Good		
B	3,0	80-84			
B-	2,67	75-79			
C+	2,33	70-74			
C	2,0	65-69		Satisfactory	
C-	1,67	60-64			
D+		55-59			
D		50-54			
FX	0,5	25-49	Unsatisfactory		
F	0	0-24			
				Formative and summative assessment	Points % content
				Activity at lectures	
				Work in practical classes	30
				Independent work	30
				Design and creative activity	0
				Final exam	40
				TOTAL	100

Calendar (schedule) of the implementation of the content of the discipline. Methods of teaching and learning.

Week	Name of Topic	Num. of hours	Max. score
MODULE 1 Introduction and Legal Foundations of Water Legislation			
1	L 1. Introduction to Water Legislation: Concepts and Importance	1	
	LC 1. Overview of water legislation in Kazakhstan	2	6

2	L 2. Sources of Water Law: National and International Norms	1	
	LC 2. Discussion on international water treaties affecting Kazakhstan	2	6
3	L 3. Legal Regulation of Water Resources Management	1	
	LC 3. Analysis of water resource management policies in Kazakhstan	2	6
	SIWT 1. SIW 2 implementation advice.		
4	L 4. Rights and Obligations of Water Users	1	
	LC 4. Legal responsibilities of industrial and agricultural water users	2	6
	SIW 1. Prepare a report on water user rights and dispute resolution mechanisms		25
5	L 5. Water Quality Standards and Control	1	
	LC 5. Overview of water quality monitoring and enforcement	2	6
MODULE 2 Water Quality, Environmental Protection, and Control			
6	L 6. Environmental Protection in Water Legislation	1	
	LC 6. Discussion on legal measures for protecting water bodies	2	6
	SIWT 2. SIW 2 implementation advice.		
7	L 7. Legal Framework for Irrigation and Drainage Systems	1	
	LC 7. Review of legislation regulating irrigation practices	2	7
	SIW 2 (form of debate). Topic: Study the role of law in managing irrigation infrastructure in Kazakhstan		25
8	L 8. Transboundary Water Resources and International Cooperation	1	
	LC 8. Examination of cross-border water management issues	2	7
Midterm 1			100
9	L 9. Water Use Permits and Licensing	1	
	LC 9. Procedures and legal requirements for water use permits	2	7
	SIWT 3. Case analysis of water permit issuance and disputes		
MODULE 3 Water Use Regulation and Legal Liability			
10	L 10. Legal Liability for Water Law Violations	1	
	LC 10. Sanctions and penalties under water legislation	2	7
	SIWT 4. SIW 3 implementation advice.		
11	L 11. Financing and Economic Mechanisms in Water Management	1	
	LC 11. Economic incentives and tariffs for water use	2	7
	SIW 3. Topic: Study water pricing policies and their legal basis in Kazakhstan		25
MODULE 4 Public Participation, Integration, and Future Development			
12	L 12. Water Legislation Reform: Challenges and Prospects	1	
	LC 12. Current problems in water legislation development	2	7
	SIWT 5. SIW 4 implementation advice.		
13	L 13. Public Participation and Access to Information in Water Management	1	
	LC 13. Role of public and NGOs in water legislation implementation	2	7
	SIW 4. implementation advice.		
14	L 14. The issues of financial and economic law as an institution of financial law.	1	
	LC 14. Legal coordination between water, environmental, and land legislation		7
	LC 14. Legal coordination between water, environmental, and land legislation	2	25
15	L 15. Problems of Development of Water Legislation in Kazakhstan	1	
	LC 15. Identifying key challenges and proposing solutions for water law development	2	8
	SIWT 6. Advice for the Final Exam.		
Midterm 2			100
Final exam			100
FINAL for discipline			100

Dean

Head of department

Chairman of the Academic
Committee on the quality
of training and education

Lecturer



U.A. Akhatov

G.A. Kuanaliyeva

A.A. Urisbaeva

T.A. Toktybekov

RUBRICATOR OF SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT
CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING LEARNING OUTCOMES

Student Independent Work1. Topic: Prepare a report on water user rights and dispute resolution mechanisms

Criteria	Excellent (20-25%)	Good (15-20%)	Satisfactory (10-15%)	Unsatisfactory (0-10%)
Understanding of Water User Rights	Deep and comprehensive understanding of the types, legal basis, and responsibilities of water user rights. Uses relevant and authoritative references.	Good understanding of water user rights with relevant references.	Limited understanding of water user rights; some key aspects missing or unclear.	Superficial or incorrect understanding; lacks relevant references.
Explanation of Dispute Resolution Mechanisms	Detailed explanation of formal and alternative dispute resolution methods with examples. Clear link to water user rights.	Clear explanation of dispute resolution methods with some examples.	Basic description of dispute resolution methods; lacks examples or detailed explanation.	Poor or incomplete explanation; missing key mechanisms or examples.
Use of Empirical Evidence and Legal References	Strong use of empirical studies, case law, and primary legal sources to support arguments.	Adequate use of empirical and legal sources; some evidence-based support.	Limited use of sources; mostly general statements without solid evidence.	No or very weak use of empirical or legal sources; unsupported statements.
Practical Recommendations and Analysis	Provides well-justified and practical recommendations to improve water user rights enforcement and dispute resolution.	Offers reasonable recommendations with some analysis.	Recommendations are vague or not well supported by analysis.	Few or no recommendations; analysis missing or very weak.
Writing Quality and APA Style	Writing is clear, coherent, and error-free. Strict adherence to APA style formatting and citations.	Writing is mostly clear with minor errors. Basically follows APA style.	Some errors in clarity and APA style.	Writing is unclear or confusing; many APA formatting and citation errors.

Student Independent Work 2 Topic: Study the role of law in managing irrigation infrastructure in Kazakhstan

Criteria	Excellent (20-25%)	Good (15-20%)	Satisfactory (10-15%)	Unsatisfactory (0-10%)
Understanding of Legal Framework	Deep and comprehensive understanding of laws regulating irrigation infrastructure in Kazakhstan. Clear explanation of relevant legislation and policies.	Good understanding of legal framework with relevant legislation cited.	Basic understanding of laws; some key regulations or policies are missing or unclear.	Superficial or incorrect understanding of legal framework; lacks citations of laws or policies.
Analysis of Management Role	Thorough analysis of how law supports management, maintenance, and development of irrigation infrastructure. Uses examples and case studies from Kazakhstan.	Clear analysis of law's role with some examples.	General description of legal role; lacks depth and practical examples.	Incomplete or inaccurate analysis; missing practical context or examples.
Use of Empirical Evidence and Legal Sources	Strong use of primary legal sources, government documents, and empirical studies to support arguments.	Adequate use of legal documents and empirical evidence.	Limited use of sources; mostly general statements without solid support.	No or very weak use of empirical or legal sources; unsupported statements.
Practical Recommendations	Provides well-grounded recommendations for improving legal management of irrigation infrastructure.	Offers reasonable recommendations with some justification.	Recommendations are vague or only loosely related to legal aspects.	Few or no recommendations; lacking analysis or relevance to legal management.
Writing Quality and APA Style	Writing is clear, concise, and free of errors. Strict adherence to APA citation and formatting rules.	Writing is mostly clear with minor errors; basically follows APA style.	Some errors in clarity and APA formatting.	Writing is unclear or confusing; many APA formatting and citation errors.

Student Independent Work 3. Topic: Study water pricing policies and their legal basis in Kazakhstan

Criteria	Excellent (20-25%)	Good (15-20%)	Satisfactory (10-15%)	Unsatisfactory (0-10%)
Understanding of Water Pricing Policies	Thorough and insightful understanding of water pricing policies in Kazakhstan, including objectives, methods, and impact analysis.	Clear understanding of pricing policies with relevant examples and explanations.	Basic understanding of pricing policies; some key points or impacts are missing or unclear.	Superficial or incorrect understanding of water pricing policies; lacks important details or examples.
Legal Basis and Regulatory Framework	Comprehensive analysis of laws and regulations governing water pricing with citations of relevant legal acts and policies.	Good analysis of legal framework with references to key legislation.	Limited explanation of legal basis; key laws or regulations are only partially covered.	Weak or missing analysis of legal framework; lacks references to relevant legislation.
Use of Empirical Evidence and Case Studies	Strong use of empirical data, case studies, and official reports to support arguments and illustrate policy effects.	Adequate use of data and examples to back claims.	Limited use of empirical evidence or case studies; arguments are mostly theoretical.	No or very weak use of empirical evidence or examples; unsupported claims.
Practical Recommendations	Provides clear, well-founded recommendations for improving water pricing policies and legal frameworks.	Offers reasonable recommendations with some supporting arguments.	Recommendations are vague or insufficiently supported by analysis.	Few or no recommendations; lacking relevance or justification.
Writing Quality and APA Style	Writing is clear, concise, and free of errors. Strict adherence to APA citation and formatting rules.	Writing is mostly clear with minor errors; basically follows APA style.	Some errors in clarity and APA formatting.	Writing is unclear or confusing; many APA formatting and citation errors.

Student Independent Work 4

Topic: Prepare an analytical paper on recent legislative reforms in water law (project preparation).

Criteria	Excellent (20-25%)	Good (15-20%)	Satisfactory (10-15%)	Unsatisfactory (0-10%)
Understanding of Recent Legislative Reforms	Deep, detailed understanding of recent water law reforms with clear explanation of key changes and their implications.	Good understanding of legislative reforms with explanation of major changes.	Basic understanding of reforms; some important aspects missing or unclear.	Superficial or incorrect understanding; key reforms not mentioned or misunderstood.
Analysis of Legal Impact and Effectiveness	Thorough analysis of the impact and effectiveness of reforms on water management and stakeholders with supporting data.	Clear analysis of impact and effectiveness with some evidence or examples.	General description of impact; lacks detailed analysis or supporting evidence.	Weak or no analysis of impact; unsupported claims or missing evaluation.
Use of Empirical Evidence and Legal Sources	Strong use of up-to-date legal texts, government documents, case studies, and empirical research to support arguments.	Adequate use of legal documents and empirical evidence to back claims.	Limited use of sources; arguments mostly theoretical without solid backing.	No or very weak use of empirical or legal sources; unsupported statements.
Recommendations and Future Perspectives	Provides insightful, realistic recommendations for further reforms and improvements based on analysis.	Offers reasonable recommendations with some justification.	Recommendations are vague, general, or only partially related to reforms.	Few or no recommendations; lacking relevance or justification.
Writing Quality and APA Style	Writing is clear, well-structured, error-free; strictly follows APA citation and formatting guidelines.	Writing is mostly clear with minor errors; generally follows APA style.	Some errors in clarity, structure, or APA formatting.	Writing is unclear, poorly structured, many errors; frequent APA formatting and citation mistakes.

Educational and methodical complex of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

**LAW FACULTY OF AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF
CUSTOMS, FINANCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW METHODOLOGICAL
GUIDELINES for conducting seminars and independent work of undergraduates in the discipline**

**Educational program Master of Law "7M04226 Jurisprudence"
103831 Problems of development of water legislation**

ALMATY, 2025

УМКД составлена на основе рабочего учебного плана по образовательной программе 7М04217 - «Юриспруденция» к.ю.н. Джетибаевым Н.С.

Рассмотрено и утверждено на заседании кафедры таможенного, финансового и экологического права

протокол № 21 от 24.06. 2025 г.

Заведующая кафедрой  Куаналиева Г.А.

Одобен академическим комитетом по качеству образования и обучения.

Протокол № 11 от 25.06. 2025 г.

Председатель  Уринбаева А.А.

Представлен на Ученом совете факультета

Протокол № 10 от 26.06. 2025. г.

Ученый секретарь  Атаханова Г.М.

General provisions Seminars are recognized as one of the forms of training for undergraduates studying under the educational program "7M04217 Jurisprudence". The proposed general provisions are purely advisory in nature. Practical exercises are a necessary element of the educational process. The purpose of practical classes is to deepen the knowledge gained by the lecture, to form professionally important knowledge and skills. Practical classes help undergraduates to master legal terminology, develop a culture of speech and professional thinking, and are a means of operational two-way communication. Undergraduates acquire in practical classes the skills of applying legal norms to specific conditions, clarifying regulatory documents, selecting relevant norms from a variety of legal acts, and the ability to adhere to their individuality, independent thinking, and their opinions to the end. The structure of practical classes includes the following elements: the organizational stage (the teacher welcomes undergraduates and identifies undergraduates who do not attend classes in the journal, determines the preparation of undergraduates for classes, publishes topics and lesson plans); listens to undergraduates' answers to questions about the material; the main part (analysis of theoretical issues and problem solving); summing up the lesson (teacher evaluates the work of the entire group, announces and explains the grades, shows the results and shortcomings in the answers of a particular graduate student, gives assignments for the next lesson). The main part of practical exercises should be aimed at the operational coordination of theoretical issues with problem solving, a significant part of the time is spent on solving problems, during a 50-minute lesson it is recommended to spend 10-15 minutes analyzing theoretical issues. The analysis of theoretical issues is diverse: reports by undergraduates, problem solving, and a theoretical seminar. The teacher should explain to the undergraduates what requirements the report should meet. Noting the topic of the report, it is necessary to mention the authors used in the work, to set out in detail the outline of the report and the relevant questions on the report to the sources, indicating references to sources, opinions of the authors, if possible, expressing their opinion. The solution of the problems should be contained in the notebooks of undergraduates in writing in the form of a complete answer to the questions posed. Each event described in the task requires a legal assessment of the related issues. A clear answer must be given to each question (Yes, no). with reference to the norms of the law. The master's student must indicate how the relevant norm was applied, in appropriate cases with reference to regulatory rulings of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan (other legal acts), scientific explanations. A master's student who has mastered this methodology acquires practical skills related to the effective solution of professional tasks. A seminar is a form of educational process based on the independent study of undergraduates in the form of individual questions, reports, or joint discussion of problems on behalf of the supervisor. Compared to practical classes, the seminar is theoretical in nature and is deeply focused on a specific discipline. Seminar classes contribute to the strengthening of knowledge, directing students to independence in educational and cognitive activities. During the seminar, the knowledge gained as a result of working with sources, additional literature, and documents is systematized, deepened, and monitored. The main purpose of the seminar sessions is to provide undergraduates with the opportunity to acquire skills in using theoretical knowledge based on the specifics of the fields being studied. There are three types of seminars, depending on the main objectives: • a seminar dedicated to an in-depth study of a particular course of study, thematically related to the material of this course; • A seminar on a methodologically relevant course or a reasoned preparation of a specific topic; • A research-type seminar designed for the scientific treatment of specific topical issues, which can be transferred to a special seminar The special seminar is a school for young researchers to communicate with a specific problem under the guidance of a renowned scientist. An experienced supervisor creates an atmosphere of scientific creativity, orients undergraduates to collective intellectual activity, and uses effective research methods. At the final lesson, the teacher conducts a full review and summarizes the master's scientific papers, reveals the possibilities for further study of the problems under consideration, and explains the possibilities for interested undergraduates to participate in the study of these problems. The seminar sessions are closely related to the lecture sessions, however, the training material of the seminar does not duplicate the lecture material. The teacher's leadership role is to

carefully plan the academic work, identify important issues for the seminar analysis, select literature for independent preparation, and guide the discussion process. Depending on the method of conducting the seminar, it is divided into the following types:: An interview seminar means involving a significant part of undergraduates in an active discussion of the topic, expressing the willingness of all undergraduates to engage in all issues related to the seminar. After a brief report by the teacher, detailed statements by several undergraduates on specific issues of the plan are heard, supplemented by answers from other undergraduates, and at the end the teacher draws conclusions. A discussion seminar or a dispute seminar is an opportunity for a dialogue between the participants of the seminar to collectively discuss and solve a problem. The most relevant problems of the discipline under study are selected for discussion. Panelists learn to articulate their thoughts, support their opinions, and respect critical opinions. The most effective form of seminar sessions is the "round table" in the rules of participants' compliance. In this regard, it is necessary to train undergraduates in the culture of communication and interaction in order to discuss the topic of discussion through dialogue. The mixed form of the seminar is conducted in the form of a discussion of reports, free speeches by participants, and scheduled discussions. The pedagogical guidance for the preparation of undergraduates for the seminar consists in the teacher's assistance in drawing up a plan of reports, teaching how to take notes on literary sources, correct formatting of abstracts and reports, and advising on issues arising in the process of independent work.

- Independent work of undergraduates
- Types of work. Their general characteristics. Writing requirements
- Goals of writing independent work

Independent work is the planned work of undergraduates, aimed at developing the cognitive abilities of undergraduates and improving independent continuing education, under the guidance and assignment of a teacher. Due to the sharp growth of educational and scientific material, and the lack of classroom hours for studying the discipline, CPM plays an important role in the educational process. Any university graduate should have fundamental knowledge, skills, professional skills, experience in creative and research activities, social and communication skills, formed in the process of independent work of undergraduates. The didactic tasks of the CPM are: consolidation, deepening, expansion, systematization of knowledge acquired during classroom classes; independent development of new educational material; development of professional skills, as well as skills of independent thinking; improvement of independent thinking, interest in legal literature, practical legal activity, and the law-making process. The main forms of CPM are: homework; preparation of abstracts on specific topics; educational and research work of undergraduates, which is participation in scientific circles and scientific conferences (educational and research work of undergraduates - UIRS and research work of undergraduates - R&D); organization and conduct of business games during extracurricular hours. Homework manifests itself in independent preparation for practical and seminar classes, in the form of any independent educational activity that is part of the educational process. The main activity is the development of self-study skills, the definition of methods and means of work, and the planning of training. Homework helps to consolidate the knowledge and skills acquired in classroom classes, form skills, and master new material. Didactic conditions that ensure the successful completion of independent work: a clear understanding of the tasks and recommendations related to the completion of assignments; the validity of the study assignment (for what, why it helps); effective amount of homework; form of the report through the teacher, deadlines; definition of types of consultations; evaluation criteria, types and forms of control. The content of the independent study work of undergraduates is: studying and taking notes on literature, presented by the teacher; solving problems in specific sections, sections of the course in combination with discussion in practical classes; review of court cases with discussion at a seminar or a meeting of a scientific circle; participation in court sessions on behalf of the teacher, familiarization with the work of legal departments of various organizations, notary offices; preparation of feedback on draft laws in the form of homework. ; preparation of draft legal documents within the framework of the topic under study in combination with practical exercises. Preparation of abstracts is one of the forms of organization and control of CPM. An abstract (Latin *referre*-statement, message) is a summary of the content of a source through a rational assessment or disclosure of the state of a problem based

on a comparison and analysis of several sources. Depending on the content and activities in the educational process, the essays are divided into scientific-problematic and review-informational. The purpose of writing the abstract is to improve undergraduates' skills in independent work with literary and normative sources published by forensic investigative practice. Undergraduates can draw theoretical and practical conclusions by self-substantiating them based on their analysis and generalization. The topic of the essays and the list of recommended literature are determined by the teacher. Abstracts related to a summary of the contents of a book or article can be considered the first stage of preparing a master's thesis on the relevant topic. The volume of the abstract can be as much as 15-20 pages of machine text. The typical structure of the abstract is: a plan; an introduction indicating the basics of the topic and tasks; the main part, consisting of several paragraphs; a conclusion containing conclusions on the topic; a bibliographic list.

General job requirements When choosing the topic of independent work for undergraduates, the following rules should be taken into account: - the work should meet the interests and specific will of undergraduates, - the work should be useful for the specialty of jurisprudence (in particular, the topic should be suitable for publication as an article, taking into account the current state of science). What has been said should not be repeated in such a way that they meet the requirements of undergraduates who, in connection with the advancement of science, Another possibility in the future does not provide clear topics for independent work.

works to prevent copying.

- The main directions of independent work
- Abstracts (reports)

The main academic course provides a thematic overview (comparative analysis) and provides topics related to the problems of the subject not covered by the main program, depending on the time. In particular, depending on the main course, they can be divided into three groups: a) for the purpose of deeper disclosure of the topic briefly covered by the main course; b) topics not covered by the compulsory course at all; c) topics covered in the compulsory course that are not related to the independent work of undergraduates.

- Requirements for completing independent work

The work must be typed on a computer. The text should indicate the course, subject, author's full name, and the title of the work. If the work has a translation, then accurate bibliographic information of the same material should be provided. In addition, a dictionary of professional terms should be attached to the translation. If the work is not translated, then its content is given. A numbered list of references must be indicated on the last page of the work. In the text, the numbers of the works in this list must be indicated in direct brackets indicating the appropriate locations.

- Preparing for independent work and writing it

Choosing a theme. The preliminary selection of the topic in the above areas is carried out independently by the graduate student. The topic is being clarified, consultations with the teacher, drawing up a plan, and a list of references. The master's student can receive answers from the teacher for any questions that arise. Consultations are scheduled if necessary. The work is assigned to the teacher no later than two weeks before the session. Independent work protection is allowed during the session.

- Criteria for evaluating independent work

The teacher poses oral questions when accepting a job from each graduate student. The undergraduate student must answer the teacher's question, depending on the text of the paper. When responding, it is necessary to indicate the assimilation of the material in the text (writing, translation, copying). When evaluating the work, the written version of the text and the originality of writing the independent work of undergraduates should be taken into account, as well as the validity of these conclusions and instructions.

KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

named after AL-FARABI

FACULTY OF LAW

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS, FINANCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

FINAL EXAM PROGRAM

103831 Problems of development of water legislation

Educational program Master of Law "7M04226 Jurisprudence"

Course – 1

Semester – 1

Number of credits – 4 Form of
study: full-time, offline

ALMATY 2025

The final exam program was compiled on the basis of educational program «Issues in the Development of Water legislation" in the specialty 7M04226 JURISPRUDENCE by Ph.D., lecturer Jetibayev N.S.

Considered and approved at a meeting of the Department of custom, financial and environmental law

"29" 08 2024, Protocol No. 1

Head of the Department,
Doctor of Law, Professor



G.A. Kuanalieva

"02" 09 2024, Protocol No. 1

Chairman of the Academic Committee
on the Quality of education and Training



A.A. Urisbayeva

"02" 09 2024, Protocol No. 1

Presented at the Academic Council of the Faculty
Academic Secretary



G.M. Atakhanova

Introduction

Studying in the master's program is carried out in accordance with the State Standard of Compulsory Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan and academic policy, the study of the discipline ends with a final exam, which consists of passing the exam. Only undergraduates who have scored the appropriate points upon completion of the educational process in the discipline in accordance with the curricula and working curricula of the master program are allowed to the examination and final control. The exam is held on the dates specified in the Academic calendar and the working curriculum.

Undergraduates who have received an unsatisfactory grade, passing the final control for this period is allowed only with the payment of the loan and re-training. An appeal is possible. A graduate student who received an unsatisfactory grade on the exam results is registered for re-training by order of the university, if he received 25 points for the exam, then FX exam will be retaken. Documents for health reasons issued after receiving an unsatisfactory grade are not considered. Retaking an exam to increase grades is not permitted.

Final exam on “Issues in the Development of Water legislation” will be held in verbal form in auditorium of Kazakh National University named after al-Farabi, in according to exam schedule.

Exam questions are reviewed and approved.

Exam rules

The exam form is standard verbal offline. Verbal exam: traditional - answering questions. Verbal examination - according to the examination schedule, the student is accepted by the teacher or representatives of the examination committee. The teacher or committee ensures compliance with the examination requirements from the beginning to the end of the examination.

The exam format is verbal offline.

Examinations are taken in accordance with the schedule approved by the faculty.

The process of passing a verbal examination by a student is carried out in the form of selecting an examination ticket, to which the student must answer verbally to the examination committee. When conducting a verbal examination, it is mandatory to carry out a commission.

A verbal examination is conducted:

- in an approved lecture hall;
- in the presence of the commission.

Supervision of the exam

Teacher or examination committee:

- explains the exam requirement,
- checks whether questions about tickets are repeated.

Duration

Preparation time is decided by the examiner or examination committee. The response time is decided by the examiner or examination committee. We recommend 15-20 minutes to answer all questions about the ticket.

The exam schedule must be known in advance to students and teachers taking the exam, that is, according to the approved schedule, it is carried out in an approved auditorium. This is the responsibility of departments and faculties.

The exam format is verbal offline. The student takes the exam in real time, offline.

Duration of the exam - the date and time are indicated in the approved schedule.

Before the exam, students communicate through preliminary consultation.

Teacher

1. The Univer system contains the “final exam program” which should include:

- rules for conducting the exam;
- evaluation policy;
- schedule;
- exam platform

Important. Disclosure of exam questions is prohibited. In the final exam program the questions within the discipline should be written.

2. The teacher must, after setting the exam date in the schedule, inform students about where the rules for the final exam are located.

The exam rules are published:

- procedure for passing exams,
- preparation time,
- response time;
- allows, if necessary, to compose abstracts of answers on paper;
- with handle;
- warns that the examiner must show the sheet.

Teacher:

1. announces the surname, name and patronymic of the examinee;
2. the examinee is asked to present an identification document (identity card or passport. Taking the exam with an ID card is prohibited);
3. warns about the prohibition of using additional sources of information;
4. The chairman of the examination committee calls the full name of the master's student, reads the exam ticket and questions about the ticket;
6. The commission records the questions voiced by the student for subsequent questioning;
7. gives time to prepare an answer:
 - preparation time is determined by the teacher and / or members of the commission;
 - members of the commission and the teacher control the process of preparing students;
 - if necessary, make comments or stop students' responses (if there is a rude violation of the rules of conduct during the exam, a violation report must be drawn up);
8. asks students about tickets;
9. After completing the students' answer, the examinee is allowed to leave;
10. Then the procedure is repeated with each student in the group.

NOTE. STUDENTS DO NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO OPEN TICKETS UNTIL THE COMMISSION INVITES THEM IN PERSON TO TAKE THE EXAM.

ONLY AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMISSION WILL THE STUDENT OPEN HIS TICKET.

When the exam begins, the student invited by the committee presents his identification card.

Important. It is prohibited to publish or send any exam papers to students before the start of the exam.

The time for issuing grades for the verbal exam in assessment sheet is 48 hours.

Evaluation Policy.

Criteria-based assessment: assessment of learning outcomes in accordance with descriptors (checking the development of competencies at intermediate controls and exams).

Final assessment: assessment of activity in the classroom (webinar); assessment of the completed task.

The rating scale is given in the syllabus.

Examination answers are evaluated on a 100-point scale, taking into account the degree of completeness of the undergraduate's answer:

Grade	Criteria
Excellent	1. Correct and complete answers to all theoretical questions are given; 2. Completely solved practical task; 3. The material is presented correctly in a logical sequence; 4. Demonstrated creativity.
good	1. Correct but incomplete answers to all theoretical questions are given, minor errors or inaccuracies are made; 2. The practical task was completed, but a minor mistake was made; 3. The material is presented correctly in a logical sequence.
Satisfactory	1. Answers to theoretical questions are in principle correct, but incomplete, there are inaccuracies in the wording and logical errors; 2. The practical task has not been fully completed; 3. The material is presented correctly, no logical sequence
Unsatisfactory	1. Answers to theoretical questions contain gross errors; 2. The practical task has not been completed; 3. In the presentation of the answer, grammatical and terminological errors were made, no logical sequence

Letter grade	Digital equivalent	Scores in percentage (%)	Grade under traditional system
A	4	95-100	Excellent
A-	3,67	94-90	
B+	3,33	85-89	good
B	3,0	80-84	
B-	2,67	75-79	
C+	2,33	70-74	satisfactory
C	2,0	65-69	
C-	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D-	1,0	50-54	unsatisfactory
FX	0,5	25-49	
F	0	0-24	

Main topics to prepare for the exam:

Topic 1. Fundamentals of Water Law: Concept and brief history of water law development. Water legislation and water relations. Constitutional norms on water relations. International sources of water law. Principles of water legislation. Structure of the water code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Other laws and sub-legal acts in the field of water relations.

Discuss the concept of legal support Water legislation and water relations. Constitutional norms on water relations. International sources of water law. Principles of water legislation. Structure of the water code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Other laws and sub-legal acts in the field of water relations.

Topic 2. Sources of water law: Concept and characteristics of sources of water law. Constitutional foundations of water law. Laws as sources of water law. Sub-legal normative acts as sources of water law. The role of judicial practice in regulating water relations. To discuss the sources of international legal and foreign regulation of ensuring environmental safety in the field of marine and energy relations Constitutional foundations of water law. Laws as sources of water law. Sub-legal normative acts as sources of water law. The role of judicial practice in regulating water relations.

Analysis of the Concept and brief history of water law development. Water legislation and water relations. Constitutional norms on water relations. International sources of water law. Principles of water legislation.

Topic 3. Water relations and ownership of water objects: Water relations. Concept of ownership rights to water. Procedures for water use. Water use agreements. Decisions on the provision of water objects for use

Concept of ownership rights to water. Procedures for water use. Water use agreements. Decisions on the provision of water objects for use Topic, Concept of ownership rights to water. Procedures for water use. Water use agreements. Decisions on the provision of water objects for use

Topic 4. Functions and powers of water management authorities: General characteristics of water management authorities. State accounting of water resources. Control in the field of water use and protection. Basin agreements and councils, other basin management methods.

To discuss the problems general characteristics of water management authorities. State accounting of water resources. Control in the field of water use and protection. Basin agreements and councils, other basin management methods.

Topic 5. The diversity of water bodies and their primary uses: The legal regime governing various types of water bodies. The legal regime of maritime waters.

Discussion of the problems of water bodies and their primary uses: The legal regime governing various types of water bodies. The legal regime of maritime waters.

Analysis of the Concept and brief history of water law development. Water legislation and water relations. Constitutional norms on water

relations. International sources of water law. Principles of water legislation.

Topic 6. Primary uses of water bodies: Purposeful utilization and methods of safeguarding water bodies. Potable and domestic water supply. Hydrotechnical construction and land reclamation. Transportation and timber rafting. The significance of concessions in water management. Discuss the legal regulation purposeful utilization and methods of safeguarding water bodies. Potable and domestic water supply. Hydrotechnical construction and land reclamation. Transportation and timber rafting. The significance of concessions in water management

Topic 7.
Legal protection of urban and suburban water bodies a system of legally enshrined measures aimed at preventing their pollution, contamination and depletion. Water legislation recognises the deterioration of water quality as a result of the discharge into water bodies or otherwise of harmful substances (pollution) or objects or suspended particles (clogging) as pollution or clogging.

Topic 8. Legal Framework for the Economic Mechanism of Payment for the Use, Restoration, and Protection of Water Bodies: The concept and principles of the economic mechanism for payment related to the use, restoration, and protection of water bodies. Sources of legal regulation for the economic mechanism of water use payments. The concept of payment for water use. Components of the economic mechanism of payment
The concept and principles of the economic mechanism for payment related to the use, restoration, and protection of water bodies. Sources of legal regulation for the economic mechanism of water use payments. The concept of payment for water use. Components of the economic mechanism of payment

Topic 9. Legal Protection of Water Bodies: The concept of legal protection of water bodies. Legal protection of water bodies against pollution, contamination, and depletion. Legal measures for the protection of water bodies during the siting, design, construction, and operation of industrial and other facilities. Legal protection of groundwater resources.
The content of legal protection of water bodies against pollution, contamination, and depletion. Legal measures for the protection of water bodies during the siting, design, construction, and operation of industrial and other facilities. Legal protection of groundwater resources.

Topic 10. To study the features of the legal water Use Rights Related to Water Consumption: The concept and types of water use related to water consumption. The right to use water bodies for potable, domestic, and other public needs. The right to use water bodies for medical, spa, and wellness purposes. The right to use water bodies for agricultural and forestry activities.
To disclose the legal regulation of the concept and types of water use related to water consumption. The right to use water bodies for potable, domestic, and other public needs. The right to use water bodies for medical, spa, and wellness purposes. The right to use water bodies for agricultural and forestry activities.

Topic 11. Water Use Rights Not Related to Water Consumption: The concept and types of water use rights not associated with water consumption. The right to use water bodies for hydroenergy purposes. The right to use water bodies for hunting management. The right to use water bodies for transportation and timber rafting. The right to use water bodies for the discharge of wastewater and drainage.

To discuss the specifics of environmental and the right to use water bodies for hydroenergy purposes. The right to use water bodies for hunting management. The right to use water bodies for transportation and timber rafting. The right to use water bodies for the discharge of wastewater and drainage.

Topic 12. Legal Regime of Particularly Protected Water Bodies of International Significance: The concept and types of particularly protected water bodies of international significance. Normative-legal acts regulating the regime of particularly protected water bodies of international significance. International treaties concerning particularly protected water bodies of international significance.

To discuss the concept and types of particularly protected water bodies of international significance. Normative -legal acts regulating the regime of particularly protected water bodies of international significance. International treaties concerning particularly protected water bodies of international significance.

Topic 13. Legal Liability for Violations of Water Legislation: The concept of legal liability and the grounds for its application. Criminal and administrative liability Civil (property) liability. Disciplinary liability.

To discuss the specifics of the concept of legal liability and the grounds for its application. Criminal and administrative liability Civil (property) liability. Disciplinary liability.

Topic 14. Foreign Water Law: The CIS and Baltic States. The relationship between water legislation in CIS countries and other branches of law. International river law in CIS countries. The legal institution of water fund land under the legislation of CIS countries.

The relationship between water legislation in CIS countries and other branches of law. International river law in CIS countries. The legal institution of water fund land under the legislation of CIS countries.

Topic 15. Water Legislation of Neighboring and Distant Foreign Countries: Water legislation in the Baltic States. European countries. Water legislation in the United States. Canada. The United Kingdom. Australia. China.

Water legislation in the Baltic States. European countries. Water legislation in the United States. Canada. The United Kingdom. Australia. China.

When preparing for the exam, the student is recommended to study the following regulations and literature:

List of Core Literature

Normative Legal Acts

1. Water Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 9, 2003, No. 481 (as amended and supplemented as of December 28, 2018).
2. On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding Subsoil Use. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2017, No. 126-VI.
3. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding the Reduction of Permitting Documents and Simplification of Permitting Procedures” (as amended and supplemented as of January 1, 2019).
4. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding the Delimitation of Powers between State Authorities” (as amended and supplemented as of January 1, 2019).
5. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 4, 2018, No. 151-VI “On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding the Regulation of Land Relations.”
6. On Amending the Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 8, 2015, No. 6-4/1072 “On Approving the Standard of State Service ‘Subsidization of the Cost of Water Supply Services to Agricultural Producers.’”
7. Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 2, 2015, No. 19-2/1054 “On Approving the Rules Defining Criteria for Classifying Dams as Declarable and the Rules for Developing a Dam Safety Declaration.”
8. Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 8, 2015, No. 6-4/1072 “On Approving the Standard of State Service ‘Subsidization of the Cost of Water Supply Services to Agricultural Producers.’”
9. Joint Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 25, 2015, No. 19-2/1131 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 28, 2015, No. 809 “On Approving the Criteria for Risk Assessment and the Checklist in the Field of Water Fund Use and Protection, and Dam Safety.”
10. Order of the Acting Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 18, 2016, No. 127 “On Approving the Standard of State Service ‘Sealing of Water Metering Devices Installed on Structures or Devices for Water Intake or Discharge by Physical and Legal Entities Engaged in Special Water Use.’”
11. Order of the Acting Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 23, 2016, No. 272 “On Approving the Regulation of State Service ‘Sealing of Water Metering Devices Installed on Structures or Devices for Water Intake or Discharge by Physical and Legal Entities Engaged in Special Water Use.’”

12. Order of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 30, 2016, No. 545 “On Approving the Methodology for Developing Specific Water Consumption and Discharge Norms.”
13. Order of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 27, 2016, No. 454 “On Approving the Regulation of State Service ‘Registration of the Dam Safety Declaration.’”
14. Order of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 14, 2016, No. 476 “On Approving the Natural Norms of Material Costs for Operational Expenses in Performing Work on Assessing the Meliorative State of Irrigated Lands.”
15. Order of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 25, 2017, No. 513 “On Approving the Natural Norms for Chemical Reagents, Laboratory Glassware, and Field Equipment Used in Monitoring and Assessing the Meliorative State of Irrigated Lands.”
16. Reminder on Bringing Normative Legal Acts in Line with the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Certain Issues of Administrative-Territorial Structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan.”
17. Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 30, 2015, No. 6-3/597 “On Approving the Rules for Subsidizing the Cost of Water Supply Services to Agricultural Producers.”
18. Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 31, 2015, No. 19-5/293 “On Approving the Rules for Leasing and Trust Management of Water Management Facilities.”
19. Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 2, 2015, No. 19-2/1053 “On Approving the Requirements for Organizations Accredited for Performing Works in the Field of Dam Safety.”
20. Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 30, 2015, No. 19-1/1051 “On Approving the Form of Application for Special Water Use Permission and the Form of Special Water Use Permission.”

List of Additional Literature

21. Petrakov, I.A., Kenshimova, A.K. Practical Guide to the Application of the Articles of the Water Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Vol. 1. General Part. – Almaty, 2012. – 336 p.
22. Zhumagulov, T.B. Water Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Central Asia: International Legal Issues. Bulletin of KazNU, 2015. Available at: <https://articlekz.com/article/14878>
23. Bekisheva, S.D. Improving Water Legislation in the Context of Kazakhstan's Trans Suleimenova, S.Zh. Water Law of Kazakhstan: A Textbook. Almaty: 2012. – 286 p.
24. ition to a "Green Economy". Bulletin of KazNU, 2015. Available at: <https://articlekz.com/article/14831>

25. Absametov, M.K., Mukhamedzhanov, M.A., Sydykov, Zh.S., Murtazin, E.Zh. Monograph: Groundwater of Kazakhstan as a Strategic Resource for the Country's Water Security. – Almaty, 2017. – 86 p.
26. Glushko, O.A. Methodological Guidelines for Independent Work of Students in the Field of 20.03.02 "Environmental Engineering and Water Management", Specialization in Reclamation, Re-cultivation, and Land Protection (Qualification: Bachelor) on the Subject "Water, Land, and Environmental Law". – Krasnodar: Electronic Resource, 2016. – 13 p.
27. Methodological Guidelines: Organization and Procedure for Conducting Analytical Control of Water Pollution. Basic Requirements. Approved by the Order of the Minister of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 12, 2011, No. 183-P.

2. Online resources: educational material-abstracts of lectures on theoretical regulation of agrarian entrepreneurship , as well as educational and methodological material necessary for completing homework, projects, SRS, is available on your page on the website <http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs> and www.univer.kaznu.kz, in the UMCD section.

Discipline: Issues in the Development of Water legislation". Form: verbal (offline)

1 question. Maximum score – 33						
No	Score Criterion	DESCRIPTORS				
		"Great"	"Fine"	"Satisfactorily"	"Unsatisfactory"	
		27-33 points	20-26 points	14-19 points	7-13 points	0-6 points
1	Understanding the general concept and brief history of water law development. Water legislation and water relations. Constitutional norms on water relations. International sources of water law. Principles of water legislation. Structure of the water code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Other laws and sub-legal acts in the field of water relations.	Deep understanding of the nature of legal regulation of the theoretical problem of Concept and brief history of water law development. Water legislation and water relations.	Understanding of legal regulation of Constitutional norms on water relations. International sources of water law. Principles of water legislation. Structure of the water code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Other laws and sub-legal acts in the field of water relations.	Average understanding of legal regulation of the theoretical problem of International sources of water law. Relevant and appropriate references (citations) to primary sources.	Limited understanding of legal regulation of International sources of water law. Relevant and appropriate references (citations) to primary sources.	Superficial understanding/misunderstanding of the legal regulation of International sources of water law. Relevant and relevant references (citations) to primary sources are not provided.

2 question. Maximum score – 33

№	<div>Score</div> <div>Criterion</div>	DESCRIPTORS				
		"Great"	"Fine"	"Satisfactorily"	"Unsatisfactory"	
		27-33 points	20-26 points	14-19 points	7-13 points	0-6 points
2	<p>Understanding of the main</p> <p>Concept and characteristics of sources of water law. Constitutional foundations of water law. Laws as sources of water law. Sub-legal normative acts as sources of water law. The role of judicial practice in regulating water relations.</p>	<p>It very well connects the comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of The theoretical problem of Agrarian Entrepreneurship Sources of water law: Concept and characteristics of sources of water law. Constitutional foundations of water law. Ideally ground arguments in evidence from empirical research (e.g., comparative legal or statistical analysis).</p>	<p>It very well connects the comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of the theoretical problem of</p> <p>Laws as sources of water law. Sub-legal normative acts as sources of water law. The role of judicial practice in regulating water relations.</p> <p>with international standards.</p> <p>Supports arguments with evidence from</p>	<p>Connects the comparison of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of general characteristics of water management authorities</p> <p>Entrepreneurship with international standards. Limited connection between the concepts.</p>	<p>Limited use of empirical research evidence.</p>	<p>In comparison with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating legal regulation of General characteristics of water management authorities Connection is insignificant or absent. Little or no empirical research is used.</p>

			empirical research		
3 question. Maximum score – 34					
№	<div>Score</div> <div>Criterion</div>	DESCRIPTORS			
		"Great"	"Fine"	"Satisfactorily"	"Unsatisfactorily"
		27-33 points	20-26 points	14-19 points	7-13 points
3	Political proposal or practical recommendations /suggestions	Preparation of competent scientific and/or practical recommendations related to subsoil use.	Offers some considerations and/or practical recommendation and suggestions related to agrarian entrepreneurship	Limited practical recommendations. The recommendations are superficial, not based on a thorough analysis, and not critical.	There are no practical recommendations or recommendations of very low quality