Frequently asked questions

The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes

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FAQ 1: Can my country ratify if it cannot implement all the requirements of the Convention?

• Most of the Convention’s provisions are «due diligence» obligations (not obligations of results): Parties are requested to take “all appropriate measures”

• Measures to be taken should be *proportionate to* the economic, financial and other *capacity* of the Party concerned, as well as to the degree of risk of transboundary harm

• **Step-by-step** implementation

• Current Parties are progressively implementing the Convention, in many cases not yet fully implementing all Convention’s obligations
FAQ 2: Does the polluter-pays principle mean that I have to compensate my neighbours if I pollute?

• PPP: a regulatory tool for domestic public administrations to internalize the cost of pollution prevention, control and reduction of routinely conducted polluting activities, as well as for the control and reduction of water pollution from an accidental discharge.

• PPP: a primarily domestic nature, i.e. it regulates relationships between private operators and the authorities of the concerned State within the territory of a Party, rather than between Parties.

• PPP: does not provide legal grounds to claims for the payment of compensation for water pollution between Parties (but Parties, if they agree, can include compensation mechanisms in their basin agreements)
FAQ 3: My country is already a Party to the Watercourses Convention, should it still accede to the Water Convention? Is there any advantage?

• The two Conventions are **fully aligned and compatible**
  => Countries can accede to both without legal complications

• Acceding to the Water Convention brings **advantages** to Parties to the Watercourses Convention:
  • Some differences between the two texts represent useful **complementarities** (one Convention helps and enriches the interpretation of the other, e.g. aspects to be taken into account in establishing reasonable and equitable use, measures to put in place to avoid transboundary impacts).
  • The **Water Convention offers an intergovernmental framework, tools and activities** that support countries in implementation and foster cooperation at political and technical level.
The two global freshwater conventions: similarities and main differences

*The Watercourses Convention (1997) and Water Convention (1992) are fully consistent with and complementary, based on the same principles of international water law.*

However, there are some differences:

- Water Convention covers surface water and both confined and un-confined groundwater. The Watercourses Convention only surface water and connected groundwater.

- The Water Convention specifically obliges riparian parties to enter into joint agreements or other arrangements and joint bodies (institutions), whereas under the Watercourses Convention this is simply encouraged.

- More detailed procedural requirements under the Water Convention. The Watercourses Convention more detailed on notification, and equitable and reasonable utilization factors.

- Water Convention includes institutional framework (MoP, secretariat, etc). No institutional framework under the Watercourses Convention.

- The difference are a strength, and both instruments can be seen as a fuller package of norms. More detailed provisions in one instrument can inform the other!
FAQ 4: My country would like to accede to the Water Convention but my neighbours are not Parties. Is it useful to accede to the Water Convention?

- It’s of course better if all riparian countries are Parties to the Convention but somebody has to start
- Even if your neighbours are not Parties, becoming a Party gives you arguments to strengthen cooperation
- Becoming a Party shows your commitment to comply with international water law which is a positive signal for your neighbours, the international community, donors, etc.
- But obviously Parties cannot be liable for not implementing the Convention with riparian countries which are not Parties

YES
FAQ 5: My country has already agreements and good cooperation with its neighbours
Is there an added value to accede to the Water Convention?

• Cooperation = long-term process, continuously evolving => Water Convention offers framework and tools to support continuous progress:
  • exchange of knowledge and experience
  • development of soft (guidelines) and hard (Protocols) law tools
  • tracking progress achieved
  • support dealing with new and emerging issues

=> You are not alone with your riparians: you are part of a community

Would it need to revise its agreements?

• Convention requires Parties to “adapt existing [agreements], where necessary to eliminate the contradictions with the basic principles of this Convention”, not to revise agreements to reflect all Convention’s provisions.
Development of soft law under the Water Convention

• Water pollution by hazardous substances (1994)
• Licensing of wastewater discharges (1996)
• Sustainable flood prevention (2000)
• Safety of pipelines (2006)
• Payments for ecosystem services (2007)
• Transboundary flood management (2007)
• Safety of tailing management facilities (2009)
• Water and adaptation to climate change (2009)
• Guide to Implementing the Water Convention (2013)
• Model provisions on transboundary groundwaters (2012)
• Policy guidance note on identifying, assessing and communicating the benefits of transboundary cooperation (2015)
FAQ 6: As an upstream country, is it my country’s interest to accede to the Water Convention?

• The Convention embeds rights and obligations for both upstream and downstream countries

• Upstream countries are also vulnerable to transboundary impacts

• The predictability that the Convention and agreements provide are beneficial for upstream countries to enjoy equitable and reasonable use of their waters without controversy

• Cooperation under the Convention brings benefits beyond water (trade, investment, economic integration, education and capacity building)

• Water challenges are too big to be dealt by a country alone, there is a need to join forces (scientific and technological exchange)
FAQ 7: My country is completely downstream, does it mean that it only has rights and no obligations?

- There are **transboundary impacts** that are transferred upstream
- No: the relationship between riparian Parties should be based on **equality and reciprocity**
- No: the Convention aims to ensure sustainability, including the protection of the marine environment (even if it is outside its scope)
FAQ 8: How much do I have to pay?

• How much you want
• There is no mandatory contribution foreseen, only voluntary ones
FAQ 9: What is the role of the Implementation Committee?

- **Objective**: mechanism to facilitate, promote and safeguard the implementation and application and compliance with the Convention.
- Established in 2012 for **dispute prevention and practical case-oriented assistance**
- **9 members in personal capacity**, outstanding lawyers and water professionals. Meets twice a year in open, public and transparent manner
- **Functions**: Considers requests for advice; self-submission or Party-to-Party submission; undertaking a Committee initiative
- **Measures**: (national plan of implementation, transboundary water agreement, capacity building, facilitating technical assistance)
FAQ 10: Is there a reporting mechanism under the Water Convention?

• Supports the realization of SDG 6 and many others (SDGs 2, 7, 11, 13..)

• Dedicated SDG Indicator 6.5.2 monitoring progress on transboundary water cooperation

• Reporting mechanism for progress in transboundary water cooperation every 3 years (Water Convention/SDG ind. 6.5.2)
For more information:
https://www.unece.org/env/water/

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