

Quiz

Training workshop

“From practitioner to practitioner: how to use the two global Water Conventions to promote cooperation on the ground” (3–4 July 2023)

Name:

Question 1. How many countries are Parties to the 1992 Water Convention as of 30 June 2023?

40 49 50

ANSWER:

Question 2. How many countries are Parties to the 1997 Watercourses Convention as of 30 June 2023?

37 45 180

ANSWER:

Question 3. How many countries are Parties to both Conventions?

15 17 21

ANSWER:

Question 4. What happened on 1 March 2016?

- a) The 1997 Watercourses Convention was opened to all UN Member States
- b) The “Declaration of principles” for the Grand Renaissance Dam on the Nile was concluded
- c) The 1997 Watercourses Convention entered into force
- d) All UN states were able to accede to the 1992 Water Convention

ANSWER:

Question 5. Can countries outside the UNECE region accede to the Water Convention?

- a) No
- b) Yes, but only with an approval by the Meeting of the Parties
- c) Yes, by referring to the 2012 blanket approval by the Meeting of the Parties

ANSWER:

Question 6. Both conventions oblige states `to take all appropriate measures` to prevent significant harm/ transboundary impact. What does this due diligence obligation entail?

- a) All states must adopt the same measures as soon as they join the convention(s)
- b) States have discretion to choose which measures they wish to adopt
- c) Appropriate measures may vary depending on the magnitude / risk of harm and the capacity, e.g. technical and financial capabilities, of the State concerned.

ANSWER:

Question 7. Does the scope of the 1997 Watercourses Convention also apply to all sources of groundwater shared between States?

Yes No

ANSWER:

Question 8. Does the scope of the 1992 Water Convention also apply to all sources of groundwater shared between States?

Yes No

ANSWER:

Question 9. Do both Conventions oblige States to submit their disputes to arbitration or the International Court of Justice?

- a) Both
- b) Only the 1997 Watercourses Convention
- c) Only the 1992 Water Convention
- d) None

ANSWER:

Question 10. What is the relation between the 1997 Watercourses Convention and the 1992 Water Convention?

- a) There is no relationship or interaction in their content and implementation
- b) They contradict each other
- c) They are similar, have some differences, but are fully compatible and complementary
- d) They will soon be merged together to become one worldwide framework Convention

ANSWER:

Question 11. What is the last step in the accession process?

- a) Deposition of instrument of ratification/accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York
- b) Deposition of instrument of ratification/accession in Geneva

c) Passing of law by the national parliament

ANSWER:

Question 12. Under the 1997 Watercourses Convention, must all watercourse States establish joint management mechanisms?

Yes No

ANSWER:

Question 13. Under the 1992 Water Convention, must all Riparian Parties establish joint bodies?

Yes No

ANSWER:

Question 14. Both Conventions have institutional structures with a Meeting of the Parties and bodies under each Convention that assist with their practical implementation. Is this correct?

Yes No

ANSWER:

Supplementary questions

Name:

Question 15. The 1992 Water Convention is primarily related to water quality and sets high standards that all parties must meet for water quality and monitoring. Is this correct?

Yes No

ANSWER:

Question 16. States who are not Parties to the 1992 Water Convention or the 1997 Watercourses Convention have no obligations under international water law. Is this correct?

Yes No

ANSWER:

Question 17. A State who has signed the 1992 Water Convention or the 1997 Watercourses Convention but has not ratified it

- a) Is fully bound by the Convention and must implement it
- b) Is not bound by the Convention
- c) Is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Convention
- d) Has to ratify the Convention within 3 years after signature

ANSWER:

Question 18. Can a State upon accession to the 1992 Water Convention make a reservation to not apply the provisions of Part II of the Convention vis-s-vis one of its riparian countries?

Yes No

ANSWER:

Question 19. Under both 1997 Watercourses Convention and 1992 Water Convention a watercourse State (Riparian Party) can restrict exchange of information on the grounds of:

- a) National security
- b) Industrial and commercial secrecy, including intellectual property rights
- c) Both a) and b)

ANSWER:

Question 20. Parties to the 1992 Water Convention

- a) Must provide mandatory financial contributions to the Convention trust fund for activities in the Programme of work
- b) Have to make voluntary financial contributions to the Convention trust fund for activities in their transboundary basins
- c) Endeavour to make voluntary financial contributions to the Convention trust fund for activities in the Programme of work

ANSWER:

Question 21. Can a country without transboundary waters become a Party to the 1992 Water Convention?

Yes No

ANSWER:

Question 22. When Parties to the 1992 Water Convention exhaust all efforts to resolve a dispute over their shared waters through negotiations, they must submit such a dispute to the Implementation Committee under the Water Convention. Is this correct?

Yes No

ANSWER:

Question 23. Do both Conventions oblige States to provide access to information on the conditions of shared waters to the public?

- a) Both
- b) Only the 1997 Watercourses Convention
- c) Only the 1992 Water Convention
- d) None

ANSWER:

Question 24. Do the terms 'emergency situations' as defined under the 1997 Watercourses Convention, or 'critical situation' as defined under the 1992 Water Convention, only incorporate natural causes?

Yes No

ANSWER: