

No. 33207. Multilateral

CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANS-
BOUNDARY WATERCOURSES
AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES.
HELSINKI, 17 MARCH 1992 [*United
Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1936,
I-33207.*]

No. 33207. Multilatéral

CONVENTION SUR LA PROTEC-
TION ET L'UTILISATION DES
COURS D'EAU TRANSFRONTIÈ-
RES ET DES LACS INTERNATIO-
NAUX. HELSINKI, 17 MARS 1992
[*Nations Unies, Recueil des Traités, vol.
1936, I-33207.*]

PROTOCOL ON WATER AND HEALTH TO THE 1992 CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERCOURSES AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES. LONDON, 17 JUNE 1999

PROTOCOLE SUR L'EAU ET LA SANTÉ À LA CONVENTION DE 1992 SUR LA PROTECTION ET L'UTILISATION DES COURS D'EAU TRANSFRONTIÈRES ET DES LACS INTERNATIONAUX. LONDRES, 17 JUIN 1999

Entry into force: 4 August 2005, in accordance with article 23 which reads as follows: "1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the sixteenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States members of such an organization. 3. For each State or organization referred to in article 21 which ratifies, accepts or approves this Protocol or accedes thereto after the deposit of the sixteenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession."

Authentic texts: English, French, German and Russian

Registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations: ex officio, 4 August 2005

Entrée en vigueur : 4 août 2005, conformément à l'article 23 qui se lit comme suit : "1. Le présent Protocole entre en vigueur le quatre-vingt-dixième jour qui suit la date de dépôt du seizième instrument de ratification, d'acceptation, d'approbation ou d'adhésion. 2. Aux fins du paragraphe 1 du présent article, l'instrument déposé par une organisation d'intégration économique régionale ne s'ajoute pas à ceux qui sont déposés par les États membres de cette organisation. 3. À l'égard de chaque État ou organisation visé à l'article 21 qui ratifie, accepte ou approuve le présent Protocole ou y adhère après le dépôt du seizième instrument de ratification, d'acceptation, d'approbation ou d'adhésion, le Protocole entre en vigueur le quatre-vingt-dixième jour qui suit la date du dépôt par cet État ou organisation de son instrument de ratification, d'acceptation, d'approbation ou d'adhésion."

Textes authentiques : anglais, français, allemand et russe

Enregistrement auprès du Secrétariat des Nations Unies : d'office, 4 août 2005

Participant	Ratification, Accession (a), Acceptance (A) and Approval (AA)		
Albania	8 Mar	2002	
Azerbaijan	9 Jan	2003	a
Belgium	29 Jun	2004	
Czech Republic	15 Nov	2001	
Estonia	9 Sep	2003	
Finland	3 Mar	2005	A
France	6 May	2005	AA
Hungary	7 Dec	2001	AA
Latvia	24 Nov	2004	
Lithuania	17 Mar	2004	
Luxembourg	4 Oct	2001	
Norway	6 Jan	2004	
Romania	5 Jan	2001	
Russian Federation	31 Dec	1999	A
Slovakia	2 Oct	2001	
Ukraine	26 Sep	2003	

Note: The texts of the declarations and reservations are published after the list of Parties
 -- Les textes des déclarations et réserves sont reproduits après la liste des Parties.

Participant	Ratification, Adhésion (a), Acceptation (A) et Approbation (AA)		
Albanie	8 mars	2002	
Azerbaïdjan	9 janv	2003	a
Belgique	29 juin	2004	
Estonie	9 sept	2003	
Fédération de Russie	31 déc	1999	A
Finlande	3 mars	2005	A
France	6 mai	2005	AA
Hongrie	7 déc	2001	AA
Lettonie	24 nov	2004	
Lituanie	17 mars	2004	
Luxembourg	4 oct	2001	
Norvège	6 janv	2004	
République tchèque	15 nov	2001	
Roumanie	5 janv	2001	
Slovaquie	2 oct	2001	
Ukraine	26 sept	2003	

[ENGLISH TEXT – TEXTE ANGLAIS]

PROTOCOL ON WATER AND HEALTH TO THE 1992 CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATER-COURSES AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES

The Parties to this Protocol,

Mindful that water is essential to sustain life and that the availability of water in quantities, and of a quality, sufficient to meet basic human needs is a prerequisite both for improved health and for sustainable development,

Acknowledging the benefits to human health and well-being that accrue from wholesome and clean water and a harmonious and properly functioning water environment,

Aware that surface waters and groundwater are renewable resources with a limited capacity to recover from adverse impacts from human activities on their quantity and quality, that any failure to respect those limits may result in adverse effects, in both the short and long terms, on the health and well-being of those who rely on those resources and their quality, and that in consequence sustainable management of the hydrological cycle is essential for both meeting human needs and protecting the environment,

Aware also of the consequences for public health of shortfalls of water in the quantities, and of the quality, sufficient to meet basic human needs, and of the serious effects of such shortfalls, in particular on the vulnerable, the disadvantaged and the socially excluded,

Conscious that the prevention, control and reduction of water-related disease are important and urgent tasks which can only be satisfactorily discharged by enhanced cooperation at all levels and among all sectors, both within countries and between States,

Conscious also that surveillance of water-related disease and the establishment of early-warning systems and response systems are important aspects of the prevention, control and reduction of water-related disease,

Basing themselves upon the conclusions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), in particular the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, as well as upon the programme for the further implementation of Agenda 21 (New York, 1997) and the consequent decision of the Commission on Sustainable Development on the sustainable management of freshwater (New York, 1998),

Deriving inspiration from the relevant provisions of the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and emphasizing the need both to encourage more widespread application of those provisions and to complement that Convention with further measures to strengthen the protection of public health,

Taking note of the 1991 Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, the 1992 Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, the 1997 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational