



**TIME PROJECT'S Model UN  
Resolution II (2015)**



**Committee:** United Nations Human Rights Council

**Question of:** Sustainable Access to Clean Water

**Submitted by:** The Netherlands

**Seconded by:** Bangladesh and Angola

- (Ln 1) **Reaffirming** all previous resolutions of the Council on human rights and access to safe  
(Ln 2) drinking water inter alia, resolution 7/22 of 28 March 2008, in which  
(Ln 3) the Council created the mandate of independent expert on human rights obligations  
(Ln 4) related to access to safe drinking water.
- (Ln 5) **Realizing** through Resolution 64/292, the United Nations General Assembly in July  
(Ln 6) 2010 explicitly recognized the human right to water and acknowledged that clean drinking  
(Ln 7) water is essential to the realisation of all human rights
- (Ln 8) **Recalling** relevant provisions of declarations and programmes with regard to  
(Ln 9) access to safe drinking water adopted by major United Nations  
(Ln 10) conferences and summits, and by the General Assembly at its special sessions and  
(Ln 11) during follow-up meetings, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,  
(Ln 12) held in Rio de Janeiro June 2012, and the UN Conference on Water and Sustainable  
(Ln 13) development held in Zaragoza January 2015.
- (Ln 14) **Bearing in mind** the commitments made by the international community to achieve fully  
(Ln 15) the Millennium Development Goals, and stressing, in that context, the resolve of Heads  
(Ln 16) of State and Government, as expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to  
(Ln 17) halve, by 2015, the proportion of people unable to reach or afford safe drinking water,  
(Ln 18) and to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation,  
(Ln 19) as agreed in the Johannesburg Plan of Action,
- (Ln 20) **Deeply concerned** that approximately 663 million people lack access to safe drinking  
(Ln 21) water
- (Ln 22) **Recognizes** that States have an obligation to address and ensure for future generations  
(Ln 23) access to and protections with regard to clean water, and urges them to address effectively  
(Ln 24) negotiations and treaties that remove protections in this area
- (Ln 26) **Concerned that** number of free trade and investment agreements, such as the Trans-  
(Ln 27) Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership  
(Ln 28) (TTIP), are currently being negotiated and that these treaties and agreements are likely to  
(Ln 29) have a number of retrogressive effects on the protection and promotion of human rights,  
(Ln 30) including by lowering the threshold of health protection, food safety, and labour  
(Ln 31) standards, by catering to the business interests of pharmaceutical monopolies and  
(Ln 32) extending intellectual property protection



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- (Ln 33)      **Aggravated** that the “chilling effect” that intrusive ISDS awards have had, when States  
(Ln 34)      have been penalized for adopting regulations, for example to protect the environment,  
(Ln 35)      food security, access to generic and essential medicines, and reduction of smoking, as  
(Ln 36)      required under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, or raising the  
(Ln 37)      minimum wage.
- (Ln 38)      **Deeply troubled** that ISDS chapters are anomalous in that they provide protection for  
(Ln 39)      investors but not for States or for the population. They allow investors to sue States but  
(Ln 40)      not vice-versa
- (Ln 41)      **Welcoming** the consultation with the independent expert on the issue of human rights  
(Ln 42)      obligations related to access to safe drinking water on 29 April 2009,
- (Ln 43)      1. **Recommends** the reaffirmation of The **Global Water Partnership (GWP)** created to  
(Ln 44)      foster an integrated approach to water resources management (**IWRM**) by member states;
- (Ln 45)      2. **Suggests** this or a similar independent body be struck to oversee and safeguard human  
(Ln 46)      rights as it pertain to the loss of rights to access clean water;
- (Ln 47)      2. **Recommends** all current negotiations of bilateral and multilateral trade and  
(Ln 48)      investment agreements should be conducted transparently with consultation and  
(Ln 49)      participation of all relevant stakeholders including labour unions, consumer unions,  
(Ln 50)      environmental protection groups and health professionals;
- (Ln 51)      3. **Suggests** all draft treaty texts should be published so that Parliamentarians , civil  
(Ln 52)      society and the GWP have sufficient time to review them and to weigh the pros and cons  
(Ln 52)      in a democratic manner;
- (Ln 53)      4. **Calls for** *Ex ante* and *ex post* human rights impact assessments should be conducted  
(Ln 54)      with regard to existing and proposed BITs and FTAs;
- (Ln 55)      5. **Stresses the need** that The Parties should detail to bodies like GWP how they will  
(Ln 56)      uphold their human rights obligations if they ratify the various BITs and FTA’s under  
(Ln 57)      negotiation;
- (Ln 58)      6. **Urges that** given the breadth and scope of the agreements currently under negotiation,  
(Ln 59)      robust safeguards must be embedded to ensure full protection and enjoyment of human  
(Ln 60)      rights;
- (Ln 61)      7. **Requests** the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to



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- (Ln 61) ensure that the GWP or similar body receives the necessary resources to enable them to  
(Ln 62) discharge their mandate fully;
- (Ln 63) **Further Requests** the GWP or similar body to continue to report, on an annual basis, to  
(Ln 64) the Council and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly;