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HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
Seventh session
Agenda item 3

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF ALL HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

Albania*, Austria*, Bangladesh, Belgium*, Bhutan*, Bolivia, Botswana*, Bulgaria*, Burkina Faso*, Chile*, Comoros*, Costa Rica*, Côte d'Ivoire*, Cyprus*, Djibouti, Estonia*, Fiji Islands*, Finland*, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Italy, Kenya*, Luxembourg*, Madagascar, Maldives*, Mali, Malta*, Mauritania*, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of)*, Monaco, Montenegro*, Nepal*, New Zealand*, Nicaragua, Norway*, Panama*, Peru, Philippines, Portugal*, Serbia*, Singapore*, Slovakia*, Slovenia, Spain*, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic*, Timor-Leste*, Tuvalu*, Uganda*, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zambia: draft resolution

7/… Human rights and climate change

The Human Rights Council,

Concerned that climate change poses an immediate and far-reaching threat to people and communities around the world and has implications for the full enjoyment of human rights,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Recognizing that climate change is a global problem and that it requires a global solution,

Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Noting the findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including, that the warming of the climate system is unequivocal and that most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-twentieth century is likely to have been human-induced,

Recognizing that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[1] remains the comprehensive global framework to deal with climate-change issues and welcoming the decisions of the United Nations Climate Change Conference, held in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2007, and in particular the adoption of the Bali Action Plan,

Recalling that the right to development, as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development, is a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights,

Recognizing that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development and that the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet the development and environmental needs of present and future generations,

Recognizing also that the world's poor are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change, in particular those concentrated in high-risk areas, and also tend to have more limited adaptation capacities,

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[1] A/62/276, annex 1.

Recalling the relevant provisions of declarations, resolutions and programmes of action adopted by major United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions and their follow-up meetings, in particular Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/60 of 20 April 2005 on human rights and the environment as part of sustainable development,

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolution 6/27 of 14 December 2007 on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and in particular paragraph 3 thereof, and Council decision 2/104 of 27 November 2006 on human rights and access to water,

Taking note of the contribution provided by special procedures of the Council in examining and advancing the understanding of the link between the enjoyment of human rights and the protection of environment,

Taking note also of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health to the General Assembly[2] which include a call for the Council to study the impact of climate change on human rights,

1. *Decides* to request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in consultation with and taking into account the views of States, other relevant international organizations and intergovernmental bodies, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other stakeholders, to conduct, within existing resources, a detailed analytical study of the relationship between climate change and human rights, to be submitted to the Council prior to its tenth session;

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[2] A/62/214.

2. *Encourages* States to contribute to the study conducted by the Office of the High Commissioner;

3. *Decides* to consider the issue at its tenth session under agenda item 2, and thereafter to make available the study, together with a summary of the debate held during its tenth session, to the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for its consideration.
