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(CDDH-ENV)

[DRAFT] REVISED CDDH report
on the need for and feasibility of a further instrument
or instruments on human rights and the environment

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to the Committee of Ministers' invitation to the CDDH, "in the context of its ongoing work on human rights and the environment, to consider the need for and feasibility of a further instrument or instruments, bearing in mind [Recommendation 2211 \(2021\)](#)" of the Parliamentary Assembly on "Anchoring the right to a healthy environment: need for enhanced action by the Council of Europe".¹

2. The CDDH recalls that the Council of Europe has a long history of activity relating to the environment, including the connections between the environment and human rights.

3. As regards protection of the environment, the Council of Europe has adopted a number of specific conventions and agreements. These include the following:

- 1968 European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of certain Detergents in Washing and Cleaning Products (ETS No. 064), which aims to ensure the control of fresh water not only from the standpoint of human needs but also to ensure the protection of nature in general. 10 member States have ratified this agreement, most recently Luxembourg in 1980.
- 1979 Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention, ETS No. 104), which aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna and their habitats, with special attention to endangered and vulnerable species. 45 member States have ratified this convention, along with 4 non-member States and the EU.²
- 1983 Protocol amending the European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of certain Detergents in Washing and Cleaning Products (ETS No. 115), which aims to accommodate scientific and international developments since 1968, notably to take account of two European Community Directives. 5 member States have ratified this protocol, most recently Luxembourg in 1988.
- 1986 European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and other Scientific Purposes (ETS No. 123), which aims primarily to reduce both the number of experiments and the number of animals used for such purposes. It has been ratified by 22 member States, most recently Hungary in 2021, along with the EU.
- 1987 European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (ETS No. 125). This convention aims essentially at assuring the welfare of animals, and in particular, of pet animals kept for private enjoyment and companionship. 26 member States have ratified this convention, most recently the Netherlands in 2022.
- The EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, which was established in 1987 by a resolution of the Committee of Ministers.³
- 1993 Convention on Civil Liability for Damage resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment (ETS No. 150), which aims at ensuring adequate compensation for damage resulting from activities dangerous to the environment and also provides for means of prevention and reinstatement. It considers that the problems of adequate compensation for emissions released in one country causing damage in another country are also of an

¹ See doc. CM/Del/Dec(2021)1416/3.1, 3 November 2021.

² In 2001, the Council of Europe and the European Environmental Agency concluded a memorandum of co-operation on areas of activity falling within the scope of the Bern Convention. A revised version of this memorandum was adopted by the Committee of Ministers in 2018.

³ Committee of Ministers Resolution 87(2) setting up a co-operation group for the prevention of, protection against, and organisation of relief in major natural and technological disasters.

international nature. This convention has not entered into force: no member State has ratified it, although 9 have signed it.

- 1998 Convention on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law (ETS No. 172). This convention is aimed at improving the protection of the environment at European level using the solution of last-resort – criminal law – in order to deter and prevent conduct which is most harmful to the environment. This convention has not entered into force: only one member State has ratified it, although 13 have signed it without ratifying.⁴
- 1998 Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and other Scientific Purposes (ETS No. 170), which establishes a simplified procedure for updating the terms of the convention to take account of the development of scientific understanding and practice. It has been ratified by 17 member States, most recently Lithuania in 2008, along with the EU.
- 2000 Council of Europe Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176), which aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. It covers all landscapes that determine the quality of people’s living environment. 40 member States have ratified this convention.
- 2016 Protocol amending the Landscape Convention (CETS No. 219), which aims to promote European co-operation with non-European States who wish to implement the provisions of the Convention by opening it to their accession. 39 member States have ratified the protocol.

4. As regards human rights and the environment, the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR or the Convention) and the European Social Charter (ESC or the Charter), while not directly including environmental protection, have been applied with a view to guarantee the protection, the respect and the fulfilment of various rights in the context of environmental damage, as demonstrated respectively by the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR or the Court) and the conclusions and decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR).⁵ These instruments have been applied in such a way as to ensure protection, respect and fulfilment of numerous rights against harm that emerges in the environmental context (often referred to as the “greening of human rights”). In the case of the Convention, applicants have relied on the right to life, the prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment, the right to respect for private and family life and the home, right to property, and so-called participatory and procedural rights such as freedom of expression (including access to information), freedom of assembly, right to a fair trial (including access to a court) and the right to an effective remedy. In the case of the Charter, relevant provisions include the rights to just conditions of work, to safe and healthy working conditions, to protection of health, and to housing.

5. The way in which the Convention and the Charter have been applied in the environmental context is explored in detail in the [CDDH Manual on Human Rights and the Environment](#) (3rd edition, adopted in 2021).

6. The Council of Europe Convention on Access to Official Documents (Tromsø Convention), which guarantees a general right to access to official documents held by public authorities, including on environmental matters, is another noteworthy binding instrument. The Tromsø Convention is the only international legal instrument which guarantees a general right to access

⁴ The European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) is currently working on the preparation of a new Council of Europe convention on the protection of the environment through criminal law.

⁵ For the procedural requirements and application of substantive standards of the Convention and the Charter see §§50-70 of the present report.

to official documents held by public authorities. Its preamble refers in particular to the 1998 Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention). The Tromsø Convention currently has 15 Parties: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine.

7. The Committee of Ministers has also recently adopted [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2022\)20](#) to member States on human rights and the protection of the environment. Environment-related standard-setting work has been supplemented with information and awareness-raising materials, including the HELP (Human rights Education for Legal Professionals) course on the environment and human rights, launched in 2021, and the Court's Case-law Guide on the environment, which is updated annually.

8. The Council of Europe's recent engagement with the issue of human rights and the environment has also been demonstrated through a series of high-level events, including two high-level conferences on environmental protection and human rights, one organised by the Georgian Presidency of the Committee of Ministers in February 2020 and the other by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia and the European Court of Human Rights in October 2020. In April 2021, a high-level workshop was organised by the German Presidency of the Committee of Ministers in cooperation with the CDDH, on the topic "Environment, Human Rights and Business: a framework for addressing environmental protection challenges". This workshop stimulated dialogue on possible actions by the Council of Europe, including standard-setting work and greater engagement with private business actors, to support an enhanced understanding and full protection of human rights and the environment by businesses. On 3 May 2023, the Icelandic Presidency of the Committee of Ministers held a high-level conference on "The Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment in Practice". The conference provided important input for the work of the CDDH-ENV by presenting examples of the practical application of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in the domestic legal context both in Europe and globally.

9. In October 2022, during its 43rd Session, the Monitoring and Current Affairs Committees of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities adopted a report⁶ encouraging local authorities to abide by their existing human rights and environmental obligations by developing specific local strategies. The report calls on national governments to strengthen awareness among local authorities of their role in environmental protection. In a recommendation based on this report, it is pointed out that "adopting a human rights-based approach to the protection of the environment and sustainable development and delivering a resilient and sustainable ecosystem is [...] a shared responsibility of local, regional and national authorities"⁷. In the recommendation, the Congress also proposed that the Committee of Ministers draw up a draft additional protocol to the European Charter on Local Self-Government that would "seek to enhance the right and capacities of subnational authorities to respond effectively to the environmental challenges and to this end, in particular, legally acknowledge their right to be duly consulted and participate in environmental decision making"⁸.

10. The 9th edition of the Council of Europe's World Forum for Democracy in November 2020 explored the question, "Can Democracy Save the Environment?" by discussing differing answers

⁶ Report CG(2022)43-15final on "A fundamental right to the environment: a matter for local and regional authorities" adopted by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities during its 43rd Session on 26 October 2022.

⁷ Recommendation 484(2022), § 2 b.

⁸ Ibid., §4.

to the question of how to stop and reverse the damage done to the environment. Recommendations were made to introduce the right to a “clean, healthy and safe environment” among the list of human rights protected by the Council of Europe, along with the inclusion of crimes against this right in the criminal codes of the member States.⁹

11. In February 2022, the Committee of Ministers held a thematic discussion on the issue of human rights and the environment, with the participation of Mr David R. Boyd, UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment. The same issue was the focus of an informal meeting of the Committee of Ministers organised by the Irish Presidency in October 2022.

12. In 1970, with subsequent efforts in 1990, 1999, 2003, 2009 and more recently the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe attempted to address the relationship between human rights and the environment by proposing an additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights. The Parliamentary Assembly has adopted a number of relevant resolutions and recommendations, in particular: Resolution 2286 (2019) on “Air pollution: a challenge for public health in Europe”, Resolution 2415 (2022) and Recommendation 2219 (2022) on “Inaction on climate change – A violation of children's rights”, Resolution 2398 (2021) and Recommendation 2213 (2021) on “Addressing issues of criminal and civil liability in the context of climate change”, Resolution 2477 (2023) and Recommendation 2246 (2023) on the “Environmental impact of armed conflicts”, in addition to Resolution 2396 (2021) and Recommendation 2211 (2021) on “Anchoring the right to a healthy environment: need for enhanced action by the Council of Europe”. Recommendation 2211 (2021), contains four proposals for strengthening the Council of Europe legal instruments, namely: to simultaneously draw up (1) additional protocols to the Convention and (2) to the Charter, (3) to prepare a feasibility study for a convention on environmental threats and technological hazards threatening human health, dignity and life and¹⁰(4) to revise Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)3 on human rights and business with a view to strengthening corporate environmental responsibility for the adequate protection of the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.¹¹ It is important to note that PACE Recommendation 2211 (2021) includes a proposed text for an additional protocol to the Convention, concerning the right to a “safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment”.¹² The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has also established a Network of Contact Parliamentarians for a healthy environment, which aims to anchor the right to a “safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment” in law, policy, practice and public awareness in Europe and beyond.¹³ The Assembly advocates the right to a “safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment”. Adherence to the four adjectives was renewed on the occasion of the adoption of Resolution 2493 (2023) and Recommendation 2251 (2023) on “Policy strategies for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural disasters”. Through the latter Recommendation, the Assembly firmly reiterates its previous call from Recommendation 2211 (2021) and asks the Committee of Ministers to draw up additional protocols to the Convention and to the Charter on the right to a “safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment”.

⁹ See <https://www.coe.int/en/web/world-forum-democracy/expert-round-table>.

¹⁰ Resolution 2396 (2021) §13 “By preventing and prosecuting violations of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and protecting the victims, the contracting States would adopt and implement state-wide integrated policies that are effective and offer a comprehensive response to environmental threats and technological hazards, involving parliaments in holding governments to account for the effective implementation of environment-friendly pro-human rights policies.”

¹¹ See doc. CM/Del/Dec(2021)1416/3.1, 3 November 2021.

¹² See the appendix of PACE Recommendation 2211(2021) on “Anchoring the right to a healthy environment: need for enhanced action by the Council of Europe”.

¹³ The Network's webpage includes links to all of the Assembly's work on the environment, including the reference texts to all of the Assembly's recommendations and resolutions on the environment and climate change.

13. At the Fourth Summit (“Reykjavík Summit”) held between 16–17 May 2023, the Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe, in the [Reykjavík Declaration](#), underlined “the urgency of additional efforts to protect the environment, as well as to counter the impact of the triple planetary crisis of pollution, climate change and loss of biodiversity”¹⁴ and to “strengthen [their] work at the Council of Europe on the human rights aspects of the environment based on the political recognition of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right, in line with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 76/300 “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”.¹⁵ To this end, they initiated the “Reykjavík Process”, encouraging the establishment of a new intergovernmental committee on environment and human rights (“Reykjavík Committee”) and calling for the conclusion of the CDDH’s feasibility study as soon as possible.¹⁶

14. Against this institutional background, and the wider background of European and international law generally, the present report will address the need for and feasibility of a further binding and/or non-binding Council of Europe instrument or instruments on human rights and the environment. The Report aims to provide relevant factual and legal information so as to allow policy makers to take an informed decision on the need for and feasibility of a further instrument or instruments.

15. Work on the present report began at the 5th meeting of the CDDH drafting Group on human rights and the environment (CDDH-ENV) in September 2022. At this meeting, the CDDH-ENV held a two-day exchange of views with external independent experts and representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly and the ECSR, with the participation of Prof. Helen Keller, Mr Sébastien Duyck, Prof. John H. Knox, Dr Lea Raible, Prof. Elisabeth Lambert, Mr Simon Moutquin (Parliamentary Assembly), and Prof. Giuseppe Palmisano (ECSR).

16. At the same meeting, the CDDH-ENV adopted a questionnaire to member States on recognition and protection of the right to a healthy environment in national law.¹⁷

17. On 3 May 2023, members of the CDDH-ENV participated in the [High-level Conference on the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in practice](#), organised by the Icelandic Presidency of the Committee of Ministers, with the support of the Council of Europe Secretariat.

18. This report will analyse the possible need for and feasibility of one or more additional instruments on the protection of human rights and the environment as follows. Firstly, it will describe the current environmental challenges that raise the question of the possible need for one or more new instruments (see §§19-25). Second, it will explore the relationship between human rights and these environmental challenges (see §§26-74). Third, the report will examine the way in which existing instruments address the human rights aspects of these environmental challenges (see §§75-99). Fourth, it will identify various rationales for a new instrument or instruments on human rights and the environment that have been brought forward in discussions on the need for a new instrument (see §§101-112). Finally, the report, based on the mandate of the CDDH, will analyse the feasibility of various instruments proposed (see §§114-184).

¹⁴ Reykjavík Declaration, p. 6.

¹⁵ Reykjavík Declaration, Appendix V, point (i).

¹⁶ Ibid. point (iv).

¹⁷ See Appendix I.

II. Whether there is a need for a further instrument or instruments

Current environmental challenges and their impact on human rights

19. Humanity is facing an unprecedented challenge in the form of environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis¹⁸ of climate change,¹⁹ biodiversity loss,²⁰ and pollution.²¹ Individuals and communities around the world are affected and where there are human rights consequences²² they are most severe for those who are already in vulnerable and in exposed situations.²³ Regard should be had to the effects on the younger and future generations.²⁴

20. The climate crisis has been identified as the greatest threat to human rights by the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.²⁵ According to the Sixth Assessment Report published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which was approved by all States Parties to the Council of Europe, adaptation and mitigation actions that prioritise equity, social justice, climate justice, rights-based approaches, and inclusivity, lead to more sustainable outcomes, reduce trade-offs, support transformative change and advance climate resilient development.²⁶ The decline in biodiversity,²⁷ coupled with air, soil, and water

¹⁸ There is no universally agreed definition on “triple planetary crisis”; however, see <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/speech/triple-planetary-crisis-forging-new-relationship-between-people-and-earth>.

¹⁹ IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Lösschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (eds.)]. In: *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Lösschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press [IPCC 2022 Report]; for a definition of climate change see United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992), UNTS vol. 1771, Art. 1(2)

²⁰ Report of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, 2017, A/HRC/34/49, <https://undocs.org/A/HRC/34/49>; and IPBES (2019): *Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany, 11.

²¹ United Nations Environment Program, Implementation plan “Towards a Pollution-Free Planet”, UNEP/EA.4/3; Landrigan, Philip J., and others (2017), *The Lancet Commission on Pollution and Health*. Available at [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)32345-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32345-0).

²² It is important to note that human rights consequences do not necessarily entail violations of human rights.

²³ See HRC, Report of the Secretary-General, *The impacts of climate change on the human rights of people in vulnerable situations*, A/HRC/50/57 (2022).

²⁴ See also the Maastricht Principles on the Human Rights of Future Generations, developed by a group of legal and human rights experts on the basis of consultations with civil society organisations, experts, and scholars in various fields.

²⁵ Michelle Bachelet, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (September 2019), available at <https://www.theguardian.com/law/2019/sep/09/climate-crisis-human-rights-un-michelle-bachelet-united-nations>; see also Ian Fry, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, *Climate change the greatest threat the world has ever faced*, press release (October 2022), available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2022/10/climate-change-greatest-threat-world-has-ever-faced-un-expert-warns>.

²⁶ IPCC, *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. A Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.)], IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland [IPCC AR6 SYR], Section 4.4, p. 101.

²⁷ UNEP, *Human Rights and Biodiversity: Key Messages*, 2021; see also IPBES, *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, 2019, IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany at key messages A and B; Ch. 4, section 4.4.1.1.; see also Ch. 5, section 5.4.1.5

pollution's detrimental impact on human well-being,²⁸ further underscores the potential need for enhanced protection of human rights and the environment.

21. The consequences of these environmental issues for human rights are common and urgent concerns that need to be further addressed. Regard should be had to the effects on the younger and future generations.²⁹

22. A pertinent issue with regard to human rights and the environment is the issue of business and human rights, and thus the responsibilities of businesses. To effectively prevent further environmental degradation and to respond to the triple planetary crisis, the involvement of businesses is key.³⁰

23. The acknowledgment of the relationship between human rights and the environment has grown significantly in recent years, including by the Parliamentary Assembly³¹ and the Committee of Ministers³² of the Council of Europe. There is also an increasing recognition – at the national³³,

²⁸ World Health Organization, Household air pollution, 28 November 2022, available at <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/household-air-pollution-and-health>; European Environment Agency (EEA), Air quality in Europe 2021, available at <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-quality-in-europe-2021/health-impacts-of-air-pollution>; EEA, Air quality in Europe 2022, available at <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/air-quality-in-europe-2022>; EEA, Air pollution levels across Europe still not safe, especially for children, April 2023 <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/newsroom/news/air-pollution-levels-across-europe>; and Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, Human rights and the global water crisis: water pollution, water scarcity and water-related disasters, 19 January 2021, UN Doc. No. A/HRC/46/28. See also Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, The water crisis has a “major impact on human rights” expert say, 2021, available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/stories/2021/03/water-crisis-has-major-impact-human-rights-expert-says>.

²⁹ Committee of Ministers Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)20, *Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and the protection of the environment* (September 2022, p.2.; and Appendix to Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)20 point 1.

³⁰ See for instance UN Doc. A/HRC/RES 52/23 requesting the Special Rapporteur to “convene, before the end of 2023, a one-day expert seminar on the responsibility of business enterprises to respect the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment” (OP9); See also: Report of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, 2 January 2024, UN Doc. A/HRC/55/41 on an “Expert seminar on the responsibility of business enterprises to respect the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”.

³¹ PACE Recommendation 2211(2021), *Anchoring the right to a healthy environment: need for enhanced action by the Council of Europe* (September 2021).

³² Committee of Ministers Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)20, *Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and the protection of the environment* (September 2022).

³³ According to the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a “safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment”, some formulation of the right to a healthy environment is recognized in domestic law by more than 80% (156 out of 193) of States Members of the United Nations, See, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, HRC, 30 December 2019, A/HRC/43/53. According to information received by the CDDH-ENV from the aforementioned Special Rapporteur on 10 November 2023, the following States have legally recognised the right to a healthy environment: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Canada, Grenada, and Saint Lucia. This raises the number to 83% (161 out of 193) of States Members of the United Nations.

regional³⁴ and international³⁵ levels – of some formulation of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.³⁶ However, this right is not yet protected as such in a treaty either at global or European level.³⁷ There is not yet a universal understanding amongst Council of Europe member States of the “nature, content and implications”³⁸ of the right.

24. The urgency of addressing the impact of environmental degradation, including the triple planetary crisis on human rights is also voiced by civil society organisations. The Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) of the Council of Europe, on the issue of climate change, demanded that international negotiations go beyond the strict context of greenhouse gas reductions and include the protection of the fundamental rights of all human beings, taking into account the impact of all phenomena related to climate change on the enjoyment of these rights.³⁹ At the high-level Conference on environmental protection and human rights, organised by the Georgian Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in February 2020, the President of the Conference of INGOs called upon the Committee of Ministers to define environmental issues as a priority.⁴⁰ More recently, in March 2023, as an outcome of the Civil Society “Shadow” Summit, the Conference of INGOs together with the CURE Campaign⁴¹ issued the Hague Civil Society Declaration on Council of Europe Reform, calling on the Council of Europe to “address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution as a supreme human rights crisis” and more specifically to “recognise and protect a legally binding, autonomous right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment through an additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights.”⁴² In addition, civil society organisations have formed the Coalition for the Right to a Healthy Environment at the Council of Europe, calling for the adoption of an Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Human

³⁴ See for instance African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, adopted June 27, 1981 – entered into force on October 21, 1986, 1520 UNTS 217 at Art. 24; Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (San Salvador Protocol), adopted November 17, 1988 – entered into force on November 16, 1999, at Article 11; Arab Charter on Human Rights, adopted May 22, 2004 – entered into force on March 15, 2008, at Article 38; ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, adopted on 18 November 2012, at Article 28 (f); Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), adopted on March 4, 2018 – entered into force on April 22, 2021, at Article 1.

³⁵ See UN General Assembly, *The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment*, July 2022, UN Doc. No. A/RES/76/300; Human Rights Council, *The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment*, October 2021, UN Doc. no. A/HRC/RES/48/13; Human Rights Council, *The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment*, April 2023, UN Doc. No. A/HRC/RES/52/23.

³⁶ The phrase “some formulation” is used throughout the report to address the different articulations of the human right to a healthy environment.

³⁷ Divergent views exist on whether the Aarhus Convention protects a right to a healthy environment. It is important to note, however, that UN treaty bodies have already engaged with allegations of human rights violations in the context of environmental degradation as laid out in paragraphs 42-46 of this report.

³⁸ CM/Rec(2022)20, point 1.

³⁹ Recommendation on ‘climate change and human rights’ for the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP24) to be held in Katowice, Poland, from 3 to 14 December 2018 Adopted by the Standing Committee on behalf of the Conference of INGOs, CONF/PLE(2018)REC3.

⁴⁰ Intervention by Anna Rurka, President of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe, high-level Conference on Environmental Protection and Human Rights, CONF/PRES/SPEECH(2020)1.

⁴¹ Campaign to Uphold Rights in Europe is an initiative of civil society organisations from across the European continent that was launched on 26 January 2022 in Strasbourg.

⁴² See <https://cure-campaign.org/wp-content/uploads/CSSDeclarationFinal.pdf> (at point 6).

Rights to provide explicit protection for the autonomous human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.⁴³

25. There is an extensive international regulatory framework concerning the protection of the environment that is already in place which produces legal effects both under national and international law. The question nevertheless remains, whether in light of the critical human rights challenges posed by environmental degradation, there is a need for a new instrument or instruments on human rights and the environment within the system of the Council of Europe.

A. Human rights and environmental protection at the international level

26. International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Environmental Law (IEL) have developed as separate regimes. IEL primarily aims to address negative impacts on the environment, with the objective of protecting and conserving the environment whilst IHRL is principally concerned with the protection of human rights. Although they are two different branches of international law, it is recognised that they complement one another on some issues. To that end, GA Res 76/300 affirmed “the importance of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment for the enjoyment of all human rights,” and recognised “that the exercise of human rights, including the rights to seek, receive and impart information, to participate effectively in the conduct of government and public affairs and to an effective remedy, is vital to the protection of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”.⁴⁴

27. As per the current state of law, while certain IEL instruments grant limited directly actionable rights to individuals or groups that can be invoked before national courts or international monitoring mechanisms,⁴⁵ IEL does not grant any general, directly actionable right to individuals or groups to an environment of a certain standard.⁴⁶ IHRL usually grants directly actionable rights to individuals and groups, including oversight at the international level by courts and treaty bodies.⁴⁷ However, where IEL sets rules to which States must adhere in relation to the natural environment,⁴⁸ IHRL does not grant direct protection to the environment.⁴⁹

28. Exploration of the relationship between human rights and the environment has not only taken place at the Council of Europe level, but also at the international level, notably at multilateral institutions. The table under appendix II represents an overview of existing Council of Europe and, non-exhaustively, some of the other international instruments that address human rights and/or the environment. The following section reviews the evolution of developments in the recognition

⁴³ “Call for the adoption of an additional Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights on the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment: To the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and to the Permanent Representatives of the Member States of the Council of Europe,” available here via <https://healthyenvironmenteurope.com/>

⁴⁴ GA Resolution 76/300.

⁴⁵ Report of the Secretary-General, Gaps in international environmental law and environment-related instruments: towards a global pact for the environment, 30 November 2018, UN doc. A/73/419.

⁴⁶ Notable exception exists under the Escazú Agreement. There are divergent views on whether the Aarhus Convention codifies procedural components of the human right to a healthy environment.

⁴⁷ See, for example, the Right of individual application to the European Court of Human Rights (art. 34 ECHR).

⁴⁸ See, for example, Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972 A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1, Principle 2; The World Charter for Nature, 28 October 1982, A/RES/37/3, general principles.

⁴⁹ It only does so indirectly, through the application of certain human rights in an environmental context. See ECtHR, *López Ostra v. Spain*, app no. 16798/90, Judgment, 9 December 1994, §51.

and articulation of the relationship between human rights and the environment at the international level.

i. Human rights and environmental protection in relevant UN treaties

29. The relationship between human rights and the environment has been addressed, directly or indirectly, in a number of UN treaties.

30. The 1992 UN Convention on Biological Diversity⁵⁰ was opened for signature at the UN Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the “Earth Summit” in Rio de Janeiro.⁵¹ It entered into force on 29 December 1993 and has been ratified by 196 States. The Convention on Biological Diversity recalls the importance of biological diversity for maintaining life sustaining systems of the biosphere and affirms that its conservation is a common concern of mankind.⁵² It contains a provision that calls on States Parties to “introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of [relevant] projects, allowing for public participation where appropriate”.⁵³

31. The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was opened for signature at the “Earth Summit” and establishes a legal framework for climate action. The Paris Agreement, adopted by consensus on 12 December 2015 at COP 21 of the UNFCCC⁵⁴, was the first global environmental treaty that makes direct reference to States’ human rights obligations, stating in its preamble that “[p]arties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights”.⁵⁵

32. The 1994 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)⁵⁶ establishes a legal framework to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification.⁵⁷ It entered into force on 26 December 1996 and has 197 parties. The UNCCD affirms that “human beings in affected or threatened areas are at the centre of concerns to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought”.⁵⁸ It encourages states to ensure the participation of the populations and local communities in the decision-making on the design and implementation of programmes to combat desertification and/or mitigate the effects of drought⁵⁹ and requires states’ national action programmes to “provide for effective participation at the local, national and regional levels of non-governmental organizations and local populations, both women and men, particularly resource users, including farmers and pastoralists and their representative organizations, in policy planning, decision-making, and implementation and review of national action programmes”.⁶⁰

⁵⁰ Convention on Biological Diversity, June 5, 1992, 31 I.L.M. 818 (entered into force Dec. 29, 1993).

⁵¹ The Earth Summit resulted in the adoption of a number of instruments: Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests.

⁵² Convention on Biological Diversity, Preamble.

⁵³ *Ibid.* Article 14.

⁵⁴ Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Dec. 12, 2015, T.I.A.S. No. 16-1104.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* Preamble.

⁵⁶ Convention to Combat Desertification, October 14, 1994, 33 ILM 1328 (entered into force Dec. 26, 1996).

⁵⁷ Convention to Combat Desertification, Article 2.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* preamble.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* Article 3(a).

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* Article 10(2)(f)

33. Whilst these instruments recognise in different ways the inter-connection between environmental issues and various aspects of human rights, some would prefer they established additional specific standards and protection mechanisms in this respect.

ii. Human rights and environmental protection in the work of relevant UN bodies and special procedures

34. Due to the constraints of the present report, it is not possible to present a comprehensive overview of all relevant UN instruments and mechanisms. For the purpose of the present report, the following in particular can be noted.

35. A milestone is resolution 48/13 on “[t]he human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”, adopted by the Human Rights Council (HRC) on 8 October 2021.⁶¹ The resolution politically recognised the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right that is important for the enjoyment of human rights, while simultaneously encouraging States to cooperate in the implementation of this right. The text of HRC resolution 48/13 was proposed by, among others, two Council of Europe member States, Slovenia and Switzerland. It was passed with 43 votes in favour and 4 abstentions. All Council of Europe member States which voted were in favour. Some States also gave Explanations of Votes, including certain Council of Europe members. The HRC also established on the same day, via resolution 48/14, a Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change. This Special Rapporteur, among other things, studies the impact of climate change on human rights, provides recommendations to address it, promotes human rights integration in climate policies, and raises awareness.

36. In its preamble, resolution 48/13 stressed the negative implications, both direct and indirect, of environmental damage for the effective enjoyment of human rights and highlights that “environmental degradation, climate change and unsustainable development constitute some of the most pressing and serious threats to the ability of present and future generations to enjoy human rights, including the right to life.”

37. In follow-up to the text adopted by the HRC, the UN General Assembly, on 28 July 2022, with a record of 161 States (including all Council of Europe member States) voting in favour, zero against and eight abstentions, adopted resolution 76/300 recognising the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right (UNGA resolution).⁶² Among the co-sponsors of the UNGA Resolution were 38 Council of Europe member States.⁶³ The UNGA resolution was also accompanied by a number of Explanations of Votes, including from Council of Europe member States, some noting the lack of international consensus on the legal basis of the right

⁶¹ According to the core group president (Costa Rica), the word “safe” had been removed from the draft text of resolution 48/13 so that it refers to a right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment more faithfully capturing the results of the consultations and dialogues, as the adjective “safe” was not clear enough for the parties involved, see the presentation of the draft resolution: <https://media.un.org/en/asset/k1g/k1g6cdjnxl>

⁶² UN General Assembly resolution, The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, 26 July 2022, A/RES/76/300.

⁶³ See Addendum to the draft resolution of the General Assembly on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (28 July 2022), UN Doc. A/76/L.51/Add.1 (2022) Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine.

and that political recognition did not have legal effect.⁶⁴ At the same time, the European Union “welcomed the adoption of this important resolution on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, which is important for the enjoyment of all human rights”.⁶⁵

38. The UNGA resolution uses similar wording to the HRC resolution 48/13 and recognises the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right and that the right is related to other rights and existing international law. Likewise, its preambular paragraphs also recognise that the exercise of human rights, including the rights to seek, receive and impart information, to participate effectively in the conduct of government and public affairs and to an effective remedy, is vital to the protection of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The entire text of UNGA Resolution 76/300 can be found in Appendix IV of this report.

39. On 4 April 2023, the HRC adopted by consensus resolution 52/23 on the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.⁶⁶ The resolution, amongst other things, calls upon States to adopt and implement strong laws ensuring rights to participation, access to information, and justice in environmental matters; to facilitate public awareness and participation in environmental decision-making and to provide for effective remedies for human rights violations and abuses relating to the enjoyment of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. Moreover, it encourages States to adopt integrated, intersecting and holistic national and local policies and an effective legal framework for the enjoyment of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.⁶⁷

40. Judicial and non-judicial bodies within the UN system are also interpreting or being requested to interpret and apply existing international human rights obligations with respect to environmental harm, including in the context of climate change.

41. On 29 March 2023, the UNGA adopted by consensus a resolution formally requesting an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the obligations of States in respect to climate change.⁶⁸ In particular, this request asked the following questions: (a) what are the obligations of States under international law to ensure the protection of the climate system and

⁶⁴ One Council of Europe member State noted that “there is no international consensus on the legal basis of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”, that the right was recognized “without due consideration and a common understanding at an international level” of what the right comprises and expressed its understanding “that the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment derives from existing international economic and social rights law - as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, or the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health”, see <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/explanation-of-vote-on-resolution-on-the-right-to-a-clean-healthy-and-sustainable-environment>; Another Council of Europe member State noted that “[p]olitical recognition does not have any legal effect” and that it would have liked to see “a reference to future discussions on a human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”, and another that “the potential legal implications of the new right envisioned in the resolution remain to be determined”., see the explanation of Norway and Poland on the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment Resolution, <https://press.un.org/en/2022/ga12437.doc.htm>.

⁶⁵ See statement of the European Union, A/76/PV.97, p. 18.

⁶⁶ At the time of the adoption by consensus of this resolution, the following members of the Council of Europe were members to the Human Rights Council and participated in the adoption of this resolution: Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. The resolution was also sponsored by other Council of Europe members including Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, North Macedonia, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland.

⁶⁷ UN HRC resolution, The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, 4 April 2023, A/HRC/52/7.

⁶⁸ UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/77/276, Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the obligations of States in respect of climate change, 29 March 2023; see also <http://www.qil-qdi.org/an-advisory-opinion-on-climate-emergency-and-human-rights-before-the-inter-american-court-of-human-rights/>

other parts of the environment from anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases for States and for present and future generations; and (b) what are the legal consequences under these obligations for States where they, by their acts and omissions, have caused significant harm to the climate system and other parts of the environment, with respect to States, including, in particular, small island developing States [...] and Peoples and individuals of the present and future generations affected by the adverse effects of climate change? The request referred to international human rights instruments including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

42. In their oversight of States' compliance with the core human rights treaties, such as the ICESCR,⁶⁹ the ICCPR,⁷⁰ the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), United Nations human rights treaty bodies have addressed issues related to human rights and the environment.

43. The UN Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR) has interpreted the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest possible standard of health (Article 12)⁷¹ and the right to an adequate standard of living (Article 11)⁷² under the ICESCR to include "the requirement to ensure an adequate supply of safe and potable water and basic sanitation; [and] the prevention and reduction of the population's exposure to harmful substances such as radiation and harmful chemicals or other detrimental environmental conditions that directly or indirectly impact upon human health."⁷³ The CESCR General Comment on land, economic, social and cultural rights states "The sustainable use of land is essential to ensure the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment." In its General Recommendation 39 on the rights of Indigenous women and girls the Committee for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women interprets the obligations of States with respect to the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.⁷⁴

44. The UN Human Rights Committee, which supervises the ICCPR, released a General Comment on the right to life in 2018, emphasising that States' obligation to protect life also entails that they should take adequate measures to alleviate societal conditions that may threaten life, such as environmental degradation.⁷⁵ Moreover, it stated that "environmental degradation, climate change, and unsustainable development constitute some of the most pressing and serious threats to the ability of present and future generations to enjoy the right to life".⁷⁶ In 2019, five treaty bodies issued a joint statement on climate change calling for States to implement policies aimed at reducing emissions so as to realise the objectives of the Paris Agreement.⁷⁷

⁶⁹ United Nations (General Assembly). "International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights." Treaty Series, vol. 999, Dec. 1966.

⁷⁰ United Nations (General Assembly). (1966). International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Treaty Series, 999, 171.

⁷¹ CESCR General Comment No. 14: The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health (Art. 12).

⁷² CESCR General Comment No. 15: The Right to Water.

⁷³ CESCR General Comment No. 14: The right to the highest attainable standard of health, §15.

⁷⁴ General recommendation No.39 (2022) on the rights of Indigenous women and Girls.

⁷⁵ General comment no. 36 §26.

⁷⁶ Ibid. §62.

⁷⁷ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2019/09/five-un-human-rights-treaty-bodies-issue-joint-statement-human-rights-and>; see also *Portillo Cáceres and others v. Paraguay*, No. 2751/2016 (2019), §7.5. in which the UN Human Rights Committee held that Paraguay had violated its obligations under Article 6 (on the right to life) and Article 17 (on the right to private and family life) of the ICCPR when it failed to adequately regulate large-scale spraying with toxic agrochemicals and investigate the death of an agricultural worker exposed to such chemicals.

45. UN treaty bodies are increasingly being asked to decide on issues concerning environmental degradation.⁷⁸ In *Portillo Cáceres and others v. Paraguay*, the UN Human Rights Committee in 2019 held that Paraguay had violated its obligations under the right to life and the right to private and family life, when it failed to adequately regulate large-scale spraying with toxic agrochemicals and investigate the death of an agricultural worker exposed to such chemicals.⁷⁹ In the 2020 case of *Teitiota v. New Zealand*, the author alleged that the rejection of his application for refugee status in New Zealand violated his right to life under the Covenant by removing him in September 2015 to Kiribati, which climate change would ultimately render uninhabitable. The UN Human Rights Committee found the complaint admissible on the basis that "for the purpose of admissibility, that due to the impact of climate change and associated sea level rise on the habitability of Kiribati and on the security situation on the islands, he faced a real risk of impairment to his right to life under article 6 of the Covenant".⁸⁰ After considering the merits of the complaint, however, the Committee concluded that "without prejudice to the continuing responsibility of the State party to take into account in future deportation cases the situation at the time in Kiribati and new and updated data on the effects of climate change and rising sea levels thereupon, the Committee is not in a position to hold that the author's rights under article 6 of the Covenant were violated upon his deportation to Kiribati in 2015".⁸¹ In *Sacchi et al. v Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany and Turkey*, in a petition before the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the applicants alleged that the respondents had violated children's rights under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child by making insufficient cuts to greenhouse gas emissions and failing to use available tools to protect children from the adverse effects of climate change. The complaint was found inadmissible for failure to exhaust local remedies, though the Committee made extensive obiter remarks, including on extraterritorial jurisdiction and reasonably foreseeable harm.⁸² In September 2022, the UN Human Rights Committee found that Australia's failure to adequately protect Indigenous Peoples in the Torres Islands against adverse impacts of climate change amounted to a breach of Article 17 (right to respect for private, family and home life) and 27 (rights of ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities) of the ICCPR but found no violation of the right to life.⁸³

46. In August 2023, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child adopted General Comment No. 26 on children's rights and the environment, with a special focus on climate change.⁸⁴ The Committee stresses the principle of intergenerational equity and the interests of future generations, stating that "States bear the responsibility for foreseeable environment-related threats arising as a result of their acts or omissions now, the full implications of which may not manifest for years or even decades".⁸⁵ Section II of the General Comment describes the connections between the environment and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Section III concerns the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and will be discussed in more detail in Section C below. Section IV is devoted to general measures of implementation, and Section V deals with climate change.

⁷⁸ Human Rights Committee, *Teitiota v. New Zealand*, UN Doc. CCPR/C/127/D/2728/2016 (2020); UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Sacchi et al v Argentina et al.*, UN Doc. CRC/C/88/D/107/2019 (2021).

⁷⁹ *Portillo Cáceres and others v. Paraguay*, No. 2751/2016 (2019), §7.5.

⁸⁰ *Teitiota v New Zealand*, Human Rights Committee, 24 October 2019, §8.6.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* §§9.14-10.

⁸² UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, CRC/88/D/104/2018, §§8 and 7.

⁸³ Human Rights Committee, views adopted by the Committee under article 5(4) of the Optional Protocol, concerning communication No. 3624/2019, CCPR/C/135/D/3624/2019.

⁸⁴ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, CRC/C/GC/26.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* §11.

47. UN special procedures have addressed human rights and environmental concerns⁸⁶. The HRC established the mandate for the Independent Expert on human rights and the environment in 2012⁸⁷ which was subsequently extended and converted to a Special Rapporteur in 2015.⁸⁸ The mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment is to “examine the human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; promote best practices of the use of human rights in environmental policymaking; identify challenges and obstacles to the global recognition and implementation of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; and conduct country visits and respond to human rights violations”.⁸⁹ In 2018, the Special Rapporteur presented the Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment, which set out the Special Rapporteur’s understanding of “basic obligations of States under human rights law as they relate to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment”⁹⁰ and considers “the next steps in the evolving relationship between human rights and the environment”.⁹¹ A series of reports have also been published by the current and former Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment.⁹²

48. The United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs) can be considered the milestone document on the responsibility of businesses to respect human rights. The UNGPs rest on three pillars: (1) States’ existing obligation to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and fundamental freedoms (“the State duty to protect human rights”); (2) corporate responsibility to respect human rights, including the exercise of due diligence (“the corporate responsibility to respect human rights”); and (3) the responsibility of States and business enterprises to ensure those affected by human rights abuses have access to effective remedy (“access to remedy”). The UNGPs and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct⁹³ are the main international standards for responsible business conduct. The OECD Guidelines, updated in 2023, recommend that enterprises conduct due diligence to assess and address adverse human rights and environmental impacts associated with their operations, products and services. Chapter VI on the environment is aligned with the business responsibility to respect human rights established in the UNGPs, and sets out the expectation that enterprises conduct due diligence on environmental impacts, including in relation to climate change and biodiversity. Moreover, adherent States to the OECD Guidelines are obliged to establish a National Contact Point to serve as a non-judicial grievance mechanism in cases of alleged violations.⁹⁴

49. As can be seen from the list above, UN treaty bodies and special procedures are engaged on a wide scale with the examination of the relationship between human rights and the

⁸⁶ See also the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes which was established in 1995. The UN Commission on Human Rights created the mandate to investigate the human rights consequences of hazardous substances and toxic waste. In 2011, the UN Human Rights Council recognized the danger of hazardous substances and waste to human rights. It expanded the mandate to cover the entire life-cycle of such products. The mandate was last renewed in 2020 through resolution A/HRC/RES/45/17

⁸⁷ HRC resolution 19/10.

⁸⁸ A/HRC/RES/46/7.

⁸⁹ Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, OHCHR.

⁹⁰ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, UN Doc. A/HRC/37/59 (2018), §1.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² See e.g. clean air (A/HRC/40/55), safe and sufficient water (A/HRC/46/28), non-toxic environments (A/HRC/52/33), a safe climate (A/74/161), healthy ecosystems and biodiversity (A/75/161), and healthy and sustainably produced food (A/76/179); and, on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment (A/HRC/40/55)].

⁹³ <https://mneguidelines.oecd.org/mneguidelines/>

⁹⁴ <https://mneguidelines.oecd.org/ncps>

environment with a special focus on environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis. It should be noted, however, that, these mechanisms do not adopt legally binding decisions.

iii. Human rights and environmental protection in Council of Europe instruments

The European Convention on Human Rights

50. While the Convention does not mention the environment, the Court has so far ruled in over 300 environment-related cases invoking issues under Articles 2, 3, 6(1), 8, 10, 11, 13 and Article 1 of Protocol No.1 to the Convention.⁹⁵

51. Under Article 2 (the right to life) and Article 3 (prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment), the Court has examined situations concerning dangerous industrial activities; exposure to nuclear radiation; industrial emissions, natural disasters and passive smoking in prison. Under Article 6(1) (right to a fair trial), the Court has addressed the issue of access to court concerning environmental matters and the failure to enforce final judicial decision on those matters. The Court's caselaw under Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life and home) concerns issues such as environmental risk and access to information; industrial pollution; noise pollution; mobile phone antennas; emission from diesel vehicles; soil and water contamination; urban development; or waste collection, management, treatment and disposal. Under Article 10 (freedom of expression), the Court has examined issues concerning the freedom to receive and impart information on environmental matters and under Article 11, (freedom of assembly and association) it has dealt with the freedom of assembly and association to pursue collective action in environmental matters. The Court's caselaw on Article 1 of Protocol No.1 to the Convention (protection of property) covers issues from the obligation to tolerate hunting on the land owned by those who object to hunting on ideological grounds to States' positive obligations concerning the protection of property in case of natural disasters. Under Article 13 (the right to an effective remedy), the Court has examined the issue of the right to an effective remedy for alleged violations of the substantive rights listed above.⁹⁶

52. It should be noted that the Court develops its interpretation of the text of the Convention and its Protocols in response to legal, social, ethical or scientific developments, by application of the "living instrument doctrine" according to which "the Convention [...] must be interpreted in the light of present-day conditions".⁹⁷ This allows the Court to respond to new challenges if their subject-matter falls within the scope of the Convention.

53. As demonstrated above, the Convention protects the environment only insofar as it has an impact on Convention rights.⁹⁸ In environment-related cases the operation of the Convention's procedural requirements and the application of its substantive standards (see below in §§54-60) for arguing a case before the Court may influence the extent of indirect protection. The following section will examine the operation of these requirements in environmental cases. The scope and

⁹⁵See https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/fs_environment_eng.pdf and the CDDH Manual on Human Rights and the Environment (3rd Edition, adopted in 2021).

⁹⁶ Ibid, p. 19-100.

⁹⁷ *Tyrer v. the United Kingdom*, application no. 5856/72, judgment of 25 April 1978, §31.

⁹⁸ CDDH-ENV(2023)10 - Summary of the exchange of views with external independent experts and representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly and the European Committee on Social Rights (13–15 September 2022) (Summary), Keller, p. 2.

application of some of these procedural requirements and substantive standards is currently at issue in climate litigation before the Court.⁹⁹

a) *Operation of the Convention's procedural requirements in environment-related cases*¹⁰⁰

54. Beginning with the operation of procedural requirements, these mainly relate to the establishment of the Court's jurisdiction and the admissibility criteria.

55. The first requirement for introducing an application before the Court, and for invoking the Convention as such, concerns jurisdiction. Article 1 of the Convention states that a Contracting Party must 'secure' the protected rights and freedoms to persons within its "jurisdiction". National jurisdiction under Article 1 is primarily territorial, i.e. the victim is within the national territory of the State. If the victim is outside a State's territory, extraterritorial jurisdiction may exceptionally be established if (i) the State exercises power (or control) over the victim (personal concept of jurisdiction), or (ii) the State exercises effective control over the territory in which the alleged violation occurs (spatial concept of jurisdiction).¹⁰¹ The Convention's jurisdictional requirements may limit its competence to address environmental cases, in particular in cases of transboundary environmental harm, where pollution originating in one state has an impact on individuals in another.¹⁰²

56. The second procedural requirement, linked to the admissibility of an application before the Court, concerns victim status under Article 34. Under this article, the Court may receive applications from any person, non-governmental organisation or group of individuals claiming to be the victim of a violation. This excludes the possibility of *actio popularis*, i.e. public-interest applications that do not directly concern the applicant's individual rights. For this and other reasons, applications cannot be made by or on behalf of future generations.

57. A third procedural requirement concerns the exhaustion of local remedies. The Court may only deal with the matter after all domestic remedies have been exhausted.¹⁰³ The application of this requirement is currently at issue in climate litigation before the Court.¹⁰⁴

b) *Application of substantive Convention standards to environment-related cases*

58. The first substantive standard concerns the applicability of Convention rights. In the case of *Kyrtatos v. Greece*, the Court rejected claims arising from the destruction of a wetland adjacent to the property of the applicants, on the ground that "neither Article 8 nor any of the other Articles of the Convention are specifically designed to provide general protection of the environment as

⁹⁹ For example, the scope and application of jurisdiction, victim status and/or exhaustion of domestic remedies are in question in three climate change cases pending before the Grand Chamber of the Court; see *Duarte Agostinho and Others v. Portugal and 32 Others*, application no. 39371/20, *Carême v. France*, application no 7189/21 and *Verein KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz and others v. Switzerland*, application no. 53600/20.

¹⁰⁰ While the issue of jurisdiction may be considered as a matter of substance, for the purpose of the present report, it is considered as a matter of "procedure". The terminology "operation of procedural requirements" is used as a shorthand to encompass matters arising under both the ECHR and the ESC.

¹⁰¹ Specific circumstances of a procedural nature have also been used to justify the application of the Convention in relation to events which occurred outside the respondent State's territory, however, this is not relevant in the present context, see *M.N. and Others v. Belgium* (dec.) [GC], no. 3599/18, 5 May 2020 §107.

¹⁰² Summary, Raible, p. 5-6.

¹⁰³ Article 35(1) of the Convention.

¹⁰⁴ See *Duarte Agostinho and Others v. Portugal and 32 Others*, application no. 39371/20.

such”.¹⁰⁵ The Court recalled “its established case-law, that severe environmental pollution may affect individuals’ well-being and prevent them from enjoying their homes in such a way as to affect their private and family life adversely, without, however, seriously endangering their health.”¹⁰⁶ It stated that, “even assuming that the environment has been severely damaged by the urban development of the area, the applicants have not brought forward any convincing arguments showing that the alleged damage to the birds and other protected species living in the swamp was of such a nature as to directly affect their own rights”.¹⁰⁷ Article 8 of the Convention is thus not applicable every time environmental harm or the risk thereof occurs.¹⁰⁸ This jurisprudence is an expression of the general principle that Convention rights are only applicable if individuals are directly affected. The applicant must demonstrate a risk of an actual or imminent violation of their rights under the Convention that would cause them actual or potential harm. In the environmental context, individuals are considered to be “personally affected” by the measure in question if they find themselves in a situation “of high environmental risk”, in which the environmental threat “becomes potentially dangerous for the health and well-being of those who are exposed to it”.¹⁰⁹

59. The second category of substantive standard concerns the establishment of a Convention violation. It is argued that in environmental cases in general, and pollution cases in particular, evidentiary difficulties arise due to the complex interlinkages between environmental harm and the health risks or effects that an applicant must demonstrate. These challenges have been recognised by the Court in, for example, cases of pollution when it stated that “severe pollution adversely affect public health in general, [...] it is often impossible to quantify its effects in each individual case, and distinguish them from the influence of other relevant factors, such as age, profession, etc.”¹¹⁰ For the Court, in assessing evidence, the general principle has been to apply the standard of proof “beyond reasonable doubt”; such proof may follow from “the coexistence of sufficiently strong, clear and concordant inferences or of similar unrebutted presumptions of fact.”¹¹¹ The Court may not always apply the principle that the party making an allegation must prove that allegation, however, notably in circumstances where only the respondent Government has access to information capable of corroborating or refuting the applicant's allegations.¹¹² While the Court has emphasised the importance of the precautionary principle in *Tatar*,¹¹³ in newer cases the Court has not developed further its use of this principle.

60. A third substantive standard is the weight given to environmental matters in the “fair balance” review of the Court. The Court affords a wide margin of appreciation to States in environmental matters. It considers that the protection of the environment, nature, forests, the coastline, threatened species, biological resources, the heritage and public health are matters of

¹⁰⁵ *Kyrtatos v Greece*, application no. 41666/98, judgment of 22 May 2003, §52.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.* §52.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.* §53.

¹⁰⁸ *Jugheli and Others v. Georgia*, no. 38342/05, §62, 13 July 2017; and *Çiçek and Others v. Turkey*, (dec.), no. 44837/07, §22, 4 February 2020

¹⁰⁹ *Cordella v Italy*, no. 54414/13, 54264/15, 24 January 2019, §104.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹¹ *Fadeyeva v Russia* §79.

¹¹² *Ibid.*

¹¹³ *Tătar v. Romania*, no. 67021/01, judgment of 27 January 2009, §120; further references to the precautionary principle in the Court’s case law may be found in the framework of Article 6 in *Folkman and Others v. Czech Republic* (dec.), 2006; in the framework of Article 8, *Asselbourg and Others v. Luxembourg* (dec.), 1999; *Aly Bernard et 47 autres personnes physiques ainsi que l’association Greenpeace-Luxembourg, v. Luxembourg* (dec.), 1999; *Sdružení Jihočeské Matky v. Czech Republic* (dec.), 2006.

public interest. Therefore, an environmental argument can be used to justify interference with certain rights¹¹⁴ for example the right to respect for property.¹¹⁵

The European Social Charter

61. As to the Charter, while it does not explicitly contain a right to a healthy environment as such, the European Committee on Social Rights (ECSR) through its activity of monitoring and interpreting the Charter, has been able to clarify and put into practice the relationship between environmental protection and social rights, in particular, with regard to the application and interpretation of the right to protection of health, which is enshrined in Article 11 of the Charter. That article obliges States to take appropriate measures to remove as far as possible the causes of ill health, and to prevent epidemic, endemic and other diseases. According to the ECSR, this means that public health systems must respond appropriately to avoidable health risks, i.e. risks that can be controlled by human action which include environmental threats. Consequently, the ECSR has interpreted the right to protection of health to include the right to a healthy environment.¹¹⁶

62. Like the Convention, the Charter is also considered as a living instrument, in that the Charter and the rights and freedoms set out in it, are to be interpreted “in the light of current conditions.”¹¹⁷ The ECSR, similarly to the Court, is able therefore to respond to new challenges by the application of this interpretative doctrine.

63. The Charter does not have an individual complaints procedure, rather the ECSR monitors compliance with the ESC under two separate procedures: (i) through collective complaints lodged by the social partners and non-governmental organisations (collective complaints procedure) and (ii) through reports drawn up by States parties (reporting procedure). The collective complaints procedure was established by the Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter Providing for a System of Collective Complaints. It entitles social partners and non-governmental organisations to lodge collective complaints concerning alleged violations of the Charter in States which have ratified the additional protocol.¹¹⁸ The complaint is examined by the ECSR, which declares it admissible if the formal requirements have been met.¹¹⁹ The ECSR then takes a decision on the merits of the complaint, which it transmits to the parties concerned and to the Committee of Ministers in a report. Based on the report, the Committee of Ministers adopts a resolution. In case violations have been found by the ECSR, the Committee of Ministers may

¹¹⁴ Guide on case-law of the Convention – Environment, §163.

¹¹⁵ Guide on case-law of the Convention – Environment, §165 and *Hamer v. Belgium*, no. 1861/03, 27 November 2007, §79.

¹¹⁶ *Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (MFHR) v. Greece*, complaint no.30/2005, decision on the merits of 6 December 2006, §§194-195, §202.

¹¹⁷ *International Commission of Jurists v. Portugal*, Complaint No. 1/1998, E.C.S.R. § 32 (1999). This decision echoes the approach and the language used by the European Court of Human Rights in the context of the European Convention.

¹¹⁸ Organisations entitled to lodge complaints: trade unions and employers’ organisations (national and international), international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in certain circumstances according to Article 1 and 2 of the Additional Protocol to the ESC Providing for a System of Collective Complaints.

¹¹⁹ Under Article 4 of the Additional Protocol, “complaints shall be lodged in writing, relate to a provision of the Charter accepted by the Contracting Party concerned and indicate in what respect the latter has not ensured the satisfactory application of this provision.”

recommend that the State concerned take specific measures to bring the situation into line with the Charter.¹²⁰

64. As to the reporting procedure, States Parties regularly submit reports on the implementation of the Charter in their law and practice. National reports are examined by the ECSR, which determines whether the national situations they describe comply with the Charter. In this framework, the ECSR adopts conclusions which are published every year. Insofar as they refer to binding legal provisions and are adopted by a monitoring body established by the Charter, the conclusions and decisions of the ECSR represent an authoritative interpretation of the Charter's provisions. States Parties have an obligation to cooperate with the Committee and its decisions and conclusions that arises from the application of the principle of good faith to the observance of all treaty obligations. The follow-up of the conclusions of the ECSR is ensured by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

65. On 27 September 2022, the Committee of Ministers adopted a reform package aimed at modernising the European Social Charter system with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the system.¹²¹ This reform concerns also the reporting procedure (one of the two existing monitoring mechanisms) under the Charter which is evolving from a general and formal reporting by States on each Charter provision, to a targeted and strategic choice of issues that States are called upon to report on.

66. The Charter protects the environment only insofar as it has an impact on Charter rights. The operation of the Charter's procedural requirements and the application of its substantive standards for arguing a case before the Committee may influence the extent of indirect protection. The following section will examine the operation of these requirements in environmental cases as far as it is possible considering the limited number of cases on the issue.

a) Operation of the Charter's procedural requirements in environment-related cases

67. The first procedural requirement is the need for the respondent State to ratify the Additional Protocol of 1995 providing for a system of collective complaints. It is to be noted that there is a limited number of ratifications of the 1995 Additional Protocol to the Charter.¹²²

68. The second procedural requirement concerns personal scope. According to the Appendix to the Charter,¹²³ the persons covered by the Charter include foreigners only in so far as they are nationals of other Parties lawfully resident or working regularly within the territory of the Party concerned. However, the ECSR has considered, for example, that the restriction on the personal scope should not be read in such a way as to deprive foreigners coming within the category of irregularly present migrants of the protection of the most basic rights enshrined in the Charter or

¹²⁰ The CM adopts such Recommendations to the State concerned by a two-third majority vote. Examples of Recommendations adopted by the CM to States following decisions in collective complaints may be consulted at: [Adopted texts - Committee of Ministers \(coe.int\)](https://www.coe.int/en/web/committee-of-ministers/adopted-texts)

¹²¹ CM(2022)114-final, 1444th meeting, 27 September 2022.

¹²² To date 16 States have accepted the collective complaints procedure: 14 States by ratification of the Additional Protocol and two States by notification to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe when they ratified the Revised Charter (under Article D §2 of the Revised Charter).

¹²³ Appendix to the European Social Charter (Revised), CETS 163, §1.

to impair their fundamental rights such as the right to life or to physical integrity or the right to human dignity.¹²⁴

b) *Application of the Charter's substantive standards in environment-related cases*

69. Under Article 11 of the Charter, the ECSR has clarified that measures must be designed by States to remove the causes of ill-health resulting from environmental threats such as pollution,¹²⁵ and to protect the population against, for example, nuclear hazards¹²⁶ as well as against health risks related to asbestos.¹²⁷ Likewise, situations where availability of drinking water represents a problem for a significant proportion of the population have been considered by the ECSR to be in breach of Article 11 of the Charter.¹²⁸ The ECSR has also emphasised that States have positive obligations in order to combat air pollution.¹²⁹ States are required to take measures to remove the causes of ill-health from environmental threats such as pollution, within a reasonable time, by showing measurable progress and making best possible use of the resources at their disposal.¹³⁰ In addition, the ECSR has considered that States are under an obligation to apply the precautionary principle when there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is a risk of serious damage to human health.¹³¹

Business and human rights

70. Building on the UNGPs, within the Council of Europe, the CM/Rec(2016)3 on human rights and business expresses commitment to the national implementation of the UNGPs, by aiming to provide specific guidance so as to assist member States in preventing and remedying human rights abuses by business enterprises and also insists on measures to induce business to respect human rights. The Recommendation elaborates on access to judicial remedy and puts special emphasis on the additional protection needs of workers, children, Indigenous Peoples and human rights defenders.¹³²

iv. Human rights and environmental protection in the European Union

71. Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and Articles 6, 11, and 191 – 193 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) set out a series of principles and criteria, which must be respected by the institutions in defining and implementing the environmental policy. Moreover, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union states that “[a] high level of environmental protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment must be

¹²⁴ *International Federation of Human Rights Leagues v. France*, Complaint No. 14/2003, decision on the merits of 8 September 2004, §§30 and 31; *Defence for Children International v. the Netherlands*, Complaint No. 47/2008, decision on the merits of 20 October 2009, §19

¹²⁵ *Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (MFHR) v. Greece*, Complaint No.30/2005, decision on the merits of 6 December 2006, §§203, 209, 210 and 215.

¹²⁶ Conclusions XV-2 (2001), France; Conclusions XV-2 (2001), Denmark.

¹²⁷ Conclusions XVII-2 (2005).

¹²⁸ Conclusions 2013, Georgia.

¹²⁹ *Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (MFHR) v. Greece*, Complaint No.30/2005, decision on the merits of 6 December 2006, §203; and the CDDH Manual on Human Rights and the Environment (3rd Edition, adopted in 2021), p. 118.

¹³⁰ *Ibid*, §204.

¹³¹ *International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH) v. Greece*, Complaint No. 72/2011, decision on the merits of 23 January 2013, §§150-152.

¹³² See CM/Rec(2016)3 on human rights and businesses and its Appendix.

integrated into the policies of the Union and ensured in accordance with the principle of sustainable development".¹³³

72. The EU and its member States are also parties to the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention). The EU is implementing the provisions of the Aarhus Convention through various directives.¹³⁴ The EU's institutions ensure the implementation of the Aarhus Convention in their decision-making processes through Regulation No 1367/2006 (Aarhus Regulation).¹³⁵ The Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) has also addressed access to justice in environmental matters even before the EU's ratification of the Aarhus Convention.¹³⁶ Since 2005, the CJEU has ruled on approximately 50 cases related to access to justice in environmental matters, covering various aspects such as standing for individuals and environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs).¹³⁷ The CJEU has clarified, among others, that national procedures should enable NGO standing in environmental cases and that NGOs can represent the environmental interest based on both national legislation and EU environmental law with direct effect. These judgments align with the European Green Deal's goal of strengthening access to justice for the public.¹³⁸

73. The EU's European Ombudsman also plays an important role in the protection of the environment by focusing on ensuring transparency, accountability, and good governance within the institutions and bodies of the EU.¹³⁹ Article 43 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU guarantees the right to complain to the European Ombudsman. It is important to note that public interest complaints are also admissible before the European Ombudsman.

74. Significant (upcoming) EU instruments also include the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD). The aim of the latter Directive is to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behavior and to anchor human rights and environmental

¹³³ Article 37 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

¹³⁴ Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC, available at : <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32003L0004&qid=1615481237607>; and Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC (OJ L 156, 25.6.2003, p. 17), available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32003L0035>.

¹³⁵ Regulation (EC) No. 1367/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies (OJ L 264, 25.9.2006, p. 13), available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32006R1367>.

¹³⁶ C-431/92 Grosskrotzenburg (1995), C-72/95 Kraaijeveld (1996), C-435/97 WWF (1999) and C-201/02 Delena Wells (2004).

¹³⁷ C-237/07 Janecek (2008), C-75/08 Mellor (2009), C-263/09 Djurgården (2010), C-240/09 LZ or Slovak Brown Bear (2011), C-115/09 Trianel (2011), C-128/09 Boxus, C-182/10 Solvay (2012), C-72/12 Altrip (2014), C-404/13 ClientEarth (2014), and C-243/15 Slovak Brown Bear II (2016).

¹³⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: The European Green Deal. Brussels 11.12.2019. COM/2019/640 final, available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b828d165-1c22-11ea-8c1f-01aa75ed71a1.0002.02/DOC_1&format=PDF

¹³⁹ See https://european-union.europa.eu/institutions-law-budget/institutions-and-bodies/search-all-eu-institutions-and-bodies/europeanombudsman_en#:~:text=The%20European%20Ombudsman%20investigates%20complaints,EU%20Dbased%20associations%20or%20businesses

*All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

considerations in companies' operations and corporate governance and will aim to ensure that businesses address adverse impacts of their actions, including in their value chains inside and outside Europe.

B. The human right to a healthy environment

75. The present section first gives a brief overview of existing guarantees, political endorsements and jurisprudential recognition of a right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in different jurisdictions. It uses the term “the human right to a healthy environment” as a generic, “shorthand” term that incorporates the qualifying adjectives used in the different instruments.¹⁴⁰ Then the section aims to clarify the constituent elements of this right as it is currently set out in various instruments so as to provide a basis for the considerations in Section III of this report.

i. Brief overview of the human right to a healthy environment at international level

76. The human right to a healthy environment appears in certain (i) regional human rights instruments, (ii) environmental agreements; (iii) resolutions of international and regional organisations; (iv) judicial pronouncements (advisory opinions and judgments); and (v) soft law documents.

77. At the regional level, the 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (the African Charter) provides that “all peoples shall have the right to a general satisfactory environment favorable to their development” (art. 24). The 2003 Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa, states that women “shall have the right to live in a healthy and sustainable environment” (art. 18) and “the right to fully enjoy their right to sustainable development” (art. 19). The 1988 Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights (Protocol of San Salvador), states that “everyone shall have the right to live in a healthy environment” (art. 11, para. 1). The 2004 Arab Charter on Human Rights includes a right to a “safe environment” as part of the right to an adequate standard of living that ensures well-being and a decent life (art. 38). The Human Rights Declaration adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) incorporates a “right to a safe, clean and sustainable environment” also an element of the right to an adequate standard of living (para. 28 (f)), this, however, is a soft law document.

78. The human right to a healthy environment also appears in certain environmental agreements guaranteeing rights of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters: the Aarhus Convention¹⁴¹ at the European level¹⁴², and, more recently, the Escazú Agreement¹⁴³ at the Latin American and Caribbean level.

79. The aim of the Aarhus Convention is to contribute to the protection of “the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being” by each Party guaranteeing “the rights of access to information, public

¹⁴⁰ See Centre for International Environmental Law, ‘Interpreting the Meaning of “Safe”, “Clean”, “Healthy”, and “Sustainable”, in the Right to Environment, 21 May 2020.

¹⁴¹ 1998 Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, 2161 UNTS 447, 38 ILM 517 (1999).

¹⁴² The Aarhus Convention has been opened for ratification by any state and has been ratified already outside of Council of Europe member States by Guinea-Bissau in 2023.

¹⁴³ 2018 Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean.

participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention (art. 1). There are divergent views on whether the Aarhus Convention codifies procedural components of the human right to a healthy environment. The preamble of the Escazú Agreement sets out among its objectives “the creation and strengthening of capacities and cooperation, contributing to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in a healthy environment and to sustainable development” (art 1). Article 4(1) states that “[e]ach Party shall guarantee the right of every person to live in a healthy environment”.

80. Resolutions of international and regional organisations have also recognised some formulation of the right. The beginning of the debate on the human right to a healthy environment in the UN political process is generally traced back to the Stockholm Declaration on Environment of 1972.¹⁴⁴ In 2021 “the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment” was politically recognised by the Human Rights Council Resolution 48/13 of October 2021 (HRC Res 48/13),¹⁴⁵ which was followed by General Assembly Resolution 76/300 in July 2022 (GA Res 76/300).¹⁴⁶ HRC Res 48/13 recognises “the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment” as a human right that is “important for the enjoyment of human rights”; notes that it is “related to other rights and existing international law”;¹⁴⁷ and affirms that the promotion of the right requires the full implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements under the principles of international environmental law. In its essential elements¹⁴⁸, GA Res 76/300 – co-sponsored by more than 100 States and adopted with 161 votes in favour to none against with eight abstentions – differs only marginally from the wording of the HRC Res 48/13.

81. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)20 calls on member States to “reflect on the nature, content and implications of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and, on that basis, actively consider recognising at the national level this right as a human right that is important for the enjoyment of human rights and is related to other rights and existing international law”. The Recommendation implies a need for further clarification of the right, by inviting States to reflect on its nature, content and implications. In other respects, Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)20 uses the same language as HRC Resolution 48/13 (rather than GA Resolution 76/300), since it was drafted after the former had been adopted but before the latter had.

82. Decisions adopted in the context of certain environmental agreements also refer to the human right to a healthy environment. In the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan adopted by consensus at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-27), and the UAE Consensus, which has, at its heart, the first Global Stocktake (GST), adopted by consensus at the 28th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-28)¹⁴⁹, the States reiterated their acknowledgement that “[p]arties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on [...] the right to a clean, healthy and

¹⁴⁴ The Declaration states “Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality, and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, ...”

¹⁴⁵ UN Doc. A/HRC/RES/48/13 of 18 October 2021 (HRC Resolution).

¹⁴⁶ UN Doc. A/RES/76/300 of 1 August 2022 (GA Resolution).

¹⁴⁷ HRC Resolution, 2.

¹⁴⁸ GA Resolution, 1–3.

¹⁴⁹ Decision 1/CP.27: Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-seventh session, FCCC/CP/2022/10/Add.1, pp 8 and UAE Consensus Decision -/CM

sustainable environment [...]”.¹⁵⁰ Similarly, the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the CBD, explicitly acknowledged the right as set out in UNGA Res 76/300 and stressed that the Framework should “follow a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights”.¹⁵¹ The Global Framework on Chemicals as well as five resolutions adopted during the Sixth United Nations Environment Assembly reference the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

83. As to soft law instruments, in its General Comment No. 26 on children’s rights and the environment, with a special focus on climate change, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child affirms that “[c]hildren have the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”, which is “implicit” in the CRC and “directly linked” to other rights. The UN Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, in 2022, adopted General Comment No. 26 on Land and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, holding that “[t]he sustainable use of land is essential to ensure the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and to promote the right to development, among other rights”. The UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2022, in General Recommendation No. 39 on the rights of Indigenous women and girls, recommending that States “[a]dopt legislation to fully ensure the rights of Indigenous women and girls to land, water and other natural resources, including their right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”.¹⁵²

ii. Constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment

84. In 2018, the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, John H. Knox, presented the Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment (Framework Principles) to the Human Rights Council, reflecting “the application of existing human rights obligations in environmental context”.¹⁵³ The Framework Principles summarise how international human rights norms have been applied to environmental issues and “reflect States’ existing human rights obligations”.¹⁵⁴ The first two principles underline the relationship between human rights and environmental protection by inviting States to protect the environment to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and, as a corollary, to respect human rights in order to guarantee a healthy environment.¹⁵⁵

85. The Framework Principles “set out the basic obligations of States under human rights law as they relate to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment¹⁵⁶”, including (i) to respect and protect the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly in relation to environmental matters; (ii) to provide for environmental education and public awareness; (iii) to provide public access to environmental information; (iv) to require the prior assessment of the possible environmental and human rights impacts of proposed projects and policies; (v) to provide for and facilitate public participation in decision-making related to the environment; (vi) to provide for access to effective remedies for violations of human rights and

¹⁵⁰ Decision 1/CP.27: Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-seventh session, FCCC/CP/2022/10/Add.1, pp 8.

¹⁵¹ Decision 1/COP.15: Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework, CBD/COP/15/L.25, Annex, §14.

¹⁵² General recommendation No. 39 (2022) on the rights of Indigenous women and girls, CEDAW/C/GC/39, p. 9, point e); see also in the same, p. 24 et seq.

¹⁵³ UN General Assembly, ‘Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment’ (24 January 2018) UN Doc. A/HRC/37/59.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid. §§4-6 (Framework Principles 1-2).

¹⁵⁶ Ibid. §8.

domestic laws relating to the environment;¹⁵⁷ (vii) non-discrimination in relation to enjoyment of a healthy environment;¹⁵⁸ (viii) the maintenance of non-retrogressive substantive environmental measures in relation to the progressive realization of economic, social, and cultural rights;¹⁵⁹ (ix) the monitoring and effective enforcement of compliance with the standards by private actors as well as governmental authorities;¹⁶⁰ (x) internal cooperation with respect to global or transboundary environmental harm that adversely affects human rights;¹⁶¹ (xi) the protection of the rights of those who are particularly vulnerable to environmental harm, including environmental human rights defenders and indigenous peoples;¹⁶²(xii) to provide a safe and enabling environment in which individuals, groups and organs of society that work on environmental issues can operate free from threats, harassment, intimidation and violence.¹⁶³In addition, the Framework Principles suggest that States should fulfill their human rights obligations when pursuing sustainable development.¹⁶⁴

86. In 2019, the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, David Boyd, presented a report on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.¹⁶⁵ This report describes good practices followed by States in recognising the right to live in a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and in implementing the procedural and substantive elements of the right. These good practices address both the procedural and substantive elements of the right. The procedural elements identified in the report are (i) access to information, (ii) public participation, and (iii) access to justice and effective remedies. The substantive elements include (i) clean air, (ii) a safe climate, access to safe water and adequate sanitation, (iii) healthy and sustainably produced food, (iv) non-toxic environments in which to live, work, study, and play, and (v) healthy biodiversity and ecosystems.¹⁶⁶

87. As to relevant international jurisprudence, in the case of *Lhaka Honhat*¹⁶⁷, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) held that the human right to a healthy environment includes an obligation to prevent environmental harm.¹⁶⁸ Relying on the customary international law principle of the duty of prevention, the Court pointed out that “States are bound to use all the means at their disposal to avoid activities under its jurisdiction causing significant harm to the environment.”¹⁶⁹ The IACtHR listed the following as some of the measures that must be taken in relation to activities that could potentially cause harm: (i) regulation; (ii) supervision and monitoring; (iii) requirement and approval of environmental impact assessments; (iv)

¹⁵⁷ Ibid. §§10-30 (Framework Principles 5-10).

¹⁵⁸ Ibid. §§7-9 (Framework Principle 3)

¹⁵⁹ Ibid. §§31-33 (Framework Principle 11)

¹⁶⁰ Ibid. §§ 34-35 (Framework Principle 12).

¹⁶¹ Ibid. §§36-39 (Framework Principle 13).

¹⁶² Ibid. §§10-11, 40-53 (Framework Principles 4, 14, 15).

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid. §§54-55 (Framework Principle 6).

¹⁶⁵ Human Rights Council ‘Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment’ (30 December 2019) UN Doc. A/HRC/43/53.

¹⁶⁶ See also the Information Note (January 2023) entitled “What is the Right to a Healthy Environment?” of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, which references these procedural and substantive elements in chapter 3.2 (“The elements of the right to a healthy environment”).

¹⁶⁷ IACtHR, Case of the *Indigenous Communities of the Lhaka Honhat Association v. Argentina*, judgment of 6 February 2020.

¹⁶⁸ In its advisory opinion OC 23/17, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights describes the human right to a healthy environment as “an autonomous right”.

¹⁶⁹ See above, §§207 et seq.

establishment of contingency plans, and (v) mitigation when environmental damage has occurred.¹⁷⁰

88. The Working Group on the Protocol of San Salvador, which examines State reports, has identified five State obligations inherent in the right to live in a healthy environment contained in the Protocol of San Salvador: (1) the duty to guarantee to everyone, without any discrimination, a healthy environment in which to live; (2) the duty to guarantee to everyone, without any discrimination, basic public services; (3) the duty to promote environmental protection; (4) the duty to promote environmental conservation; and (5) the duty to promote improvement of the environment. It also established that the exercise of the right to live in a healthy environment must be governed by the criteria of availability, accessibility, sustainability, acceptability and adaptability, as it is the case of other economic, social and cultural rights.¹⁷¹¹⁷²

89. As to soft law instruments, General Comment No. 26 of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child states that the human right to a healthy environment “[...] is implicit in the Convention and directly linked to, in particular, the rights to life, survival and development, under article 6, to the highest attainable standard of health, including taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution, under article 24, to an adequate standard of living, under article 27, and to education, under article 28, including the development of respect for the natural environment, under article 29.” The General Comment sets out the following substantive elements of the right to a “clean, healthy and sustainable environment”, including “clean air, a safe and stable climate, healthy ecosystems and biodiversity, safe and sufficient water, healthy and sustainable food and non-toxic environments”.¹⁷³ The General Comment also underlines the importance of procedural elements of the right, including access to information, participation in decision making and child-friendly access to justice with effective remedies.

Conclusions

90. The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment has been recognised politically at global level in UN General Assembly resolution 76/300. However, this right is not yet protected as such in a treaty either at global or European level.¹⁷⁴ This means that there is not yet a universal understanding amongst Council of Europe member States of the “nature, content and implications”¹⁷⁵ of the right.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷¹ “Progress Indicators: Second Group of Rights,” November 5, 2013, OEA/Ser.L/XXV.2.1, GT/PSS/doc.9/13, §26.

¹⁷² It is notable that in some Latin-American jurisdictions the right is considered not just a subjective right (as a right attaching to human beings) but also as ecocentric/objective right (as a right attaching to nature/ the ecosystem); see for example, Carpintero Lagoon Case, Lilibian Cristina Cruz Piña y otra c. actos del presidente municipal de Tampico, estado de Tamaulipas, y otras autoridades, Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación [National Supreme Court of Justice, Mexico] no. 307/2016, 14 November 2018, §76; *Atrato River Case*, *Centro de Estudios para la Justicia Social ‘Tierra Digna’ and Others v President of the Republic and Others*, no. T-622, Corte Constitucional [Constitutional Court, Colombia] 10 November 2016; Amazon Rainforest Case, Andrea Lozano Barragán, Victoria Alexandra Arenas Sánchez, Jose Daniel y Felix Jeffry Rodríguez Peña y otros v Presidente de la República y otros, STC4360-2018, Corte Suprema de Justicia [Supreme Court, Colombia] 5 April 2018. In contrast, this report is based on the subjective understanding (as a right attaching to human beings) of the human right to a healthy environment.

¹⁷³ Ibid. §64.

¹⁷⁴ Divergent views exist on whether the Aarhus Convention protects a human right to a healthy environment. It is important to note, however, that UN treaty bodies have already engaged with allegations of human rights violations in the context of environmental degradation as laid out in §§42-46 of this report.

¹⁷⁵ CM/Rec(2022)20, point 1.

91. There are some commonalities in substance between instruments. These comparisons can be found in the table under appendix III, with reference to the suggested elements listed in the UN SR's Framework Principles. However, the constituent elements of the right have not yet been the subject of international negotiations.

iii. The human right to a healthy environment in national law of Council of Europe member States

92. The following section describes the state of national laws with respect to the human right to a healthy environment on the basis of the answers to a questionnaire addressed by the expert group to member States. The 27 member States that replied to this questionnaire are: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom.

93. The following analysis of responses to the questionnaire does not draw an exhaustive picture. Rather, it provides a broad overview and identifies general trends.¹⁷⁶

94. The CDDH-ENV asked Council of Europe member States the following questions: (i) is some explicit form of the right to a healthy environment protected under the constitution, legislation or jurisprudence, and if so in what terms; (ii) is the right justiciable, and, if so, on what conditions; and (iii) what, if anything, have the domestic courts said about this right in their caselaw?¹⁷⁷

95. Some formulation of the human right to a healthy environment is either explicitly or implicitly recognised at national level as a human right¹⁷⁸ in multiple Council of Europe member States.¹⁷⁹ Most of them qualify the right by including a reference to human well-being and/or human quality of life in the relative provisions, using formulae such as a “healthy environment”¹⁸⁰ or an environment “favorable/conducive to health”.¹⁸¹ Other member States use adjectives such as “benevolent”¹⁸² or “habitable”¹⁸³ in relation to the environment and “decent”¹⁸⁴ or “enjoyable”¹⁸⁵ in relation to the quality of life. Rights holders are always human beings; no member State defines the environment or nature itself as a legal subject entitled to protection. In almost all of

¹⁷⁶ According to the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a “safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment”, the human right to a healthy environment is recognized in domestic law by more than 80% (156 out of 193) of States Members of the United Nations. See, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, HRC, 30 December 2019, A/HRC/43/53 According to information received by the CDDH-ENV from the aforementioned Special Rapporteur on 10 November 2023, the following States have legally recognised the human right to a healthy environment: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Canada, Grenada, and Saint Lucia. This raises the Special Rapporteur’s number to 83% (161 out of 193) of States Members of the United Nations. Noting that this percentage includes States who have ratified the Aarhus Convention, about which divergent views exist on whether this Convention protects a human right to a healthy environment.

¹⁷⁷ See Reference Document CDDH-ENV2022(09), Questionnaire to member States with a view of the preparation of a study on the need for and feasibility of a new instrument on human rights and the environment.

¹⁷⁸ Some Council of Europe member States use different terminology such as fundamental rights.

¹⁷⁹ Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovak republic, Slovenia, Türkiye.

¹⁸⁰ Belgium, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Portugal, Slovenia, Türkiye.

¹⁸¹ Azerbaijan, Czechia, Norway, Slovak republic.

¹⁸² Latvia

¹⁸³ Netherlands.

¹⁸⁴ Croatia.

¹⁸⁵ Finland, Georgia.

these member States, the Supreme and/or Constitutional Courts play an important role in applying and developing the human right to a healthy environment.

96. All member States that recognise the right in their national law conceive the obligations on States inherent in the human right to a healthy environment as not being limited to the negative obligation to refrain from harmful action. The positive obligation to protect the right against interference by other actors is recognised in all of these States. In addition, some member States have recognised a positive obligation to protect the environment, in the sense of positively ensuring and creating conditions for a healthy environment.¹⁸⁶ All member States that recognise the right in their national law leave a margin of appreciation to the legislator in deciding on the means used to fulfill their obligations.¹⁸⁷

97. 41 member States provide for rights of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters as a result of their ratification of the Aarhus Convention.¹⁸⁸

98. A number of member States that do not recognise a human right to a healthy environment have codified environmental protection as a constitutional principle or objective.¹⁸⁹ These States describe environmental protection as an objective for the national well-being, which, by virtue of the relevant constitutional provisions, must be promoted and taken into consideration in the relevant legislative, administrative and judicial decision-making processes.¹⁹⁰ Some constitutions even accord primacy of environmental protection over other (constitutional) principles¹⁹¹ or otherwise visibly prioritise environmental protection as a leading principle within their national constitutional framework.¹⁹² This objective guarantee of environmental protection is open to judicial interpretation and is, as demonstrated by the answers to the questionnaire, shaped in the jurisprudence of the domestic courts. Member States that follow this objective model of environmental protection have reported substantial jurisprudential evolutions.¹⁹³ The combination of traditional fundamental/ human rights with a constitutional principle of environmental protection has been seen to generate results that are comparable to the effects of the protection of the human right to a healthy environment.¹⁹⁴

99. As to justiciability, States that provide for the human right to a healthy environment in their national law, the right is justiciable in the same way as other human rights. This means that notably the admission of annulment actions against administrative decisions¹⁹⁵ and – if generally permitted in the domestic judicial system – the constitutional review of legislative acts is possible.¹⁹⁶ Some member States give a right of action to non-governmental organisations and/or

¹⁸⁶ Czechia, Georgia, Greece, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia, Türkiye.

¹⁸⁷ Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Finland, Italy, Norway, France, Georgia, Greece, Latvia, Norway, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Türkiye.

¹⁸⁸ Aarhus Convention ratification database:

https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=XXVII-13&chapter=27&clang=en.

¹⁸⁹ Armenia, Austria, Germany, Switzerland.

¹⁹⁰ Also Sweden.

¹⁹¹ The Croatian Constitution for example in its Article 3 ranks the protection of the environment among „the highest values of the constitutional order of the Republic“ and declares it a „basis for interpreting the Constitution.“

¹⁹² Austria, Armenia, Switzerland.

¹⁹³ Austria, Germany, Switzerland.

¹⁹⁴ The German Federal Constitutional Court for example has derived a doctrine of so-called intergenerational equality from the objective to environmental protection in Art. 20a of the German Basic Law that is justiciable under the traditional fundamental rights guarantees.

¹⁹⁵ Azerbaijan, France, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Slovak republic.

¹⁹⁶ Czechia, Georgia, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Slovak republic, Slovenia.

local and regional public territorial bodies¹⁹⁷, others provide for the possibility of *actio popularis*.¹⁹⁸ Other member States which recognise the human right to a healthy environment in their national law, however, do not conceive of the right as being justiciable.¹⁹⁹

Conclusions

100. Multiple Council of Europe member States have legally recognised the human right to a healthy environment in some formulation and their domestic courts have produced extensive jurisprudence on it. At the same time there is not yet a universal understanding amongst Council of Europe member States of the “nature, content and implications”²⁰⁰ of the right.

C. Possible rationales for a further instrument or instruments

101. In discussions on the need for a new instrument in academic literature, among the experts heard by the working group and in statements by civil society organisations, several recurring lines of arguments for a new instrument can be identified. The following section sets out some of these rationales and analyses their underlying assumptions without endorsing them.

i. Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework

102. The human right to a healthy environment is not yet protected as such in a treaty either at global level or within the Council of Europe’s framework. As explained above, unlike Europe, other regional human rights systems have already recognised the human right to a healthy environment (see paragraph 77 above). Establishing legally binding recognition of the right would clarify the relationship between environmental protection and human rights and would reinforce the understanding that human rights norms require protection of the environment, and that environmental protection depends on the exercise of human rights.

ii. Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment

103. There is no universal understanding of the constituent elements (see paragraphs 84-91 above) of the human right to a healthy environment amongst Council of Europe member States. It has been argued that a new instrument or instruments legally recognising the human right to a healthy environment could allow Council of Europe member States to express their understanding of the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment and inspire corresponding national legislation. This would also allow member States to influence further developments related to the human right to a healthy environment at the international level. Member states could take the increasing number of binding and non-binding instruments that refer to the relationship between human rights and the environment into account when considering the constituent elements of a right and its function in a European context. This would contribute greatly to legal certainty, an important consideration.

¹⁹⁷ Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia.

¹⁹⁸ Latvia and Portugal.

¹⁹⁹ Belgium, Malta, Netherlands.

²⁰⁰ CM/Rec(2022)20, §1.

iii. Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards in European Human Rights Law²⁰¹

104. The current jurisprudence of the Court and the practice of the ECSR on the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards that need to be met when arguing human rights cases relating to the environment before the Court and the ECSR may influence the reach of the Convention and the Charter in environmental matters. It has been argued that a new instrument guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment, containing explicit provisions on these requirements and standards that could deviate from those that are currently applied in relation to already guaranteed rights in the ECHR and the ESC, could reinforce the protection of human rights and the environment.²⁰² For example, cases involving the human right to a healthy environment could be subject to different rules concerning jurisdiction, NGO standing to bring public interest cases, and/ or the assessment of evidence, which, it is argued, would allow the Court to provide more effective overall protection to rights-holders.

iv. Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities²⁰³

105. There are different instruments on business and human rights such as the UNGPs, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct or CM/Rec(2016)3 on human rights and business. Further environment-related human rights due diligence standards for business enterprises are still under development on international, regional and national levels.²⁰⁴ It has been argued that a new instrument containing direct comprehensive environment-related human rights due diligence standards for companies and in particular provisions on access to remedies could enhance the responsibility or accountability of businesses. An international [legally binding] mechanism that could provide victims of corporate environment-related human rights violations with access to a remedy, such as some form of alternative dispute resolution, does not yet exist. It has been argued that these elements could potentially be addressed by the Council of Europe, while emphasizing and strengthening synergies with existing systems and instruments such as the UNGPs, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, applicable regional agreements, existing legislation at national and EU level and sectoral approaches, taking into account developments at international level such as the work of the UN Open-Ended Working Group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights.

v. Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and the effect of the triple planetary crisis

106. Another rationale that has been put forward is to ensure that rights holders can seek accountability for violations of the human right to a healthy environment. A new instrument or instruments on human rights and the environment could create a legal framework that provides

²⁰¹ The phrases "operation of procedural requirements" and "the application of substantive standards" are used as explained in §§ 54-60 of the present report.

²⁰² Summary, Keller p. 2, Knox p. 5, Lambert pp. 6-7.

²⁰³ The CDDH has explicitly requested the present drafting group to address the issue of the responsibility of businesses.

²⁰⁴ See for example, the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/wg-trans-corp/igwg-on-tnc>)

rights holders with procedural tools to enforce the human right to a healthy environment, thereby providing accountability for States' actions or inactions that violate the right which in turn could contribute to preventing violations of this right. Accountability may be achieved through an individual and/ or collective complaints mechanism²⁰⁵ that issues non-binding or binding decisions, bearing in mind that binding decisions provide for greater accountability and enforceability. These preventative and protective aspects of the right are particularly important for those who are most at risk from environmental harm, including women, children, young people, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, persons living in poverty, persons with disabilities, older persons, migrants, displaced people, and other groups in vulnerable situations.

vi. Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/ practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis

107. It has been argued that a new instrument or instruments on human rights and the environment could contribute to a clear normative framework for the Court and/or the ECSR to tackle environmental issues by allowing their environment-related jurisprudence to develop and to address more efficiently the issue of environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis in relation to human rights.²⁰⁶ This rationale for a new instrument centres on providing clarity and coherence for the further development of the Court's jurisprudence and the decisions and conclusions of the ECSR on environmental protection and consequently contributes to legal certainty.

vii. Enhancing protection for human rights defenders in environmental matters ("environmental human rights defenders")

108. In addition, it has been argued that a new instrument or instruments on human rights and the environment could enhance protection for environmental human rights defenders.

109. Despite the legal protection offered by different human rights systems, environmental human rights defenders are a group at particularly high-risk of killings, threats, and intimidation.²⁰⁷ Many human rights bodies and organisations, including the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights,²⁰⁸ have issued recommendations as to how stakeholders might better protect and support their work.²⁰⁹ The Meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention decided in 2021 to establish a rapid response mechanism to protect environmental defenders, and decided in June 2022 to elect Michel Forst, the former UN Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders, to be

²⁰⁵ For the purposes of the present report, the term "complaints mechanism" is used to denote a broad spectrum of accountability mechanisms capable of issuing non-binding or binding decisions.

²⁰⁶ Summary, Knox, p. 5.

²⁰⁷ Global Witness publishes an annual report on the number of killings of environmental defenders. The most recent report, entitled *Standing Firm*, was published in September 2023 and is available at <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/standing-firm/>.

²⁰⁸ See the Commissioner's Human Rights comment "Let us make Europe a safe place for environmental human rights defenders" at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/let-us-make-europe-a-safe-place-for-environmental-human-rights-defenders>.

²⁰⁹ See, e.g., 2016 Report of the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders, UN Doc. A/HRC/31/55; Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Margaret Sekaggya, UN Doc. A/HRC/25/55 (23 December 2013); Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, UN Doc. A/68/262, (5 August 2013). Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, James Anaya: Extractive industries and indigenous peoples, UN Doc. A/HRC/24/41 (1 July 2013); Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Maina Kiai, UN Doc. A/HRC/29/25 (28 April 2015).

the first special rapporteur in this new system. Recognising the human right to a healthy environment in a legally binding way could serve as a catalyst for establishing a safe and enabling environment for environmental defenders as human rights defenders. This could have many tangible impacts in policymaking, for example, by bringing environmental defenders into the scope of policies and programmes designed for human rights defenders.²¹⁰

viii. Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment

110. Some Council of Europe member States do not recognise a constitutional or legislative human right to a healthy environment. It is argued that the effects of the recognition of the human right to a healthy environment at the Council of Europe level could produce the following legal and environmental benefits at national level: (i) stronger environmental laws and policies; (ii) improved implementation and enforcement; (iii) greater citizen participation in environmental decision making; (iv) increased accountability; (v) reduction in environmental injustices; (vi) a level playing field with social and economic rights; and (vii) better environmental performance.²¹¹ It has been argued that a new instrument or instruments on human rights and the environment could encourage States that have not yet adopted the right to do so and encourage those States that have already adopted the right to take further active measures to implement it.²¹²

ix. Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs

111. Europe has a history of environmental activism and climate action in a variety of forms including youth climate movements.²¹³ In particular, as noted above, civil society organisations have called on the Council of Europe to "address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution as a supreme human rights crisis" and more specifically to "recognise and protect a legally binding, autonomous right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment through an additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights."²¹⁴ Likewise, civil society organisations have formed a Coalition for the Right to a Clean, Healthy, and Sustainable Environment at the Council of Europe, issuing a joint "Call for the adoption of an additional Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights on the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment".²¹⁵ Such an instrument would respond to the expectation of these organisations.²¹⁶ The European Network of National Human Rights Institutions (ENNHRI) has also expressed its support for a binding instrument on the human right to a healthy environment.²¹⁷ According to ENNHRI, an Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights would establish the strongest and the most effective legal protection.²¹⁸ This form of protection could be complemented by an Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter, which would

²¹⁰ Summary, Knox, p 5.

²¹¹ Boyd, D. (2018). Catalyst for Change: Evaluating Forty Years of Experience in Implementing the Right to a Healthy Environment. In J. Knox & R. Pejan (Eds.), *The Human Right to a Healthy Environment* (pp. 17-41). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

²¹² Summary, Knox, p 5.

²¹³ See the CoE Commissioner's Report "Environmental Rights Activism and Advocacy in Europe: Issues, Threats, Opportunities" <https://rm.coe.int/environmental-rights-activism-and-advocacy-in-europe-issues-threats-op/1680a1e360>.

²¹⁴ See <https://cure-campaign.org/wp-content/uploads/CSSDeclarationFinal.pdf> (at point 6).

²¹⁵ "Call for the adoption of an additional Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights on the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment: To the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and to the Permanent Representatives of the Member States of the Council of Europe," available here via <https://healthyenvironmenteurope.com/>

²¹⁶ See CDDH-ENV2024(3) for a summary of the expectations of the Conference of INGOs.

²¹⁷ See https://ennhri.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/ENNHRI-Statement_CDDH-ENV-March-2024.pdf

²¹⁸ Ibid. p. 10.

secure access to justice for civil society organisations.²¹⁹ Should there be no political support for adopting a binding protocol to the ECHR, ENNHRI also submits that a standalone Convention on Human Rights and the Environment might be an alternative avenue, if vested with an effective compliance mechanism. ENNHRI underlines that any binding instrument adopted by the Council of Europe should be coupled with an effective oversight mechanism to ensure adequate access to justice for affected individuals and communities. Overall, ENNHRI only considers the standalone convention as an option should the additional protocol not be politically feasible for States.²²⁰

x. Exercising the Council of Europe’s mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

112. It has been argued that a new instrument on human rights and the environment would directly respond to the mandate that was given to the Council of Europe in its Statute.²²¹ Article 1 of the Statute states that “[t]he aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress” and that “[t]his aim shall be pursued through the organs of the Council by discussion of questions of common concern and by agreements and common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and further realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms”. Moreover, it would be a way to follow-up on the Reykjavík Declaration.²²² As explained in §§ 19–24 of the present report, environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis can directly impact the enjoyment of human rights. A new instrument on human rights and the environment under the aegis of the Council of Europe would be in line with the aims of the organisation as it would contribute to greater unity between its member States in their responses to this common threat and to the fulfillment of the Council of Europe’s mandate to ensure that rights are protected in a coherent, consistent manner across member States, and to thereby facilitate their economic and social progress.

Conclusions

113. The rationales used in academic literature, among the experts heard by the working group and in statements by civil society organisations to demonstrate the need for a further instrument are diverse. Policy makers will need to decide whether they consider these rationales to be relevant and whether they want to agree with some or all of them. If they do agree with some or all of them and conclude that there is the need for a new instrument, the respective weight they attach to the rationales they agree with will have implications for deciding on the specific instrument to be adopted.

III. The feasibility of a further instrument or instruments

²¹⁹ Ibid.

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ Statute of the Council of Europe (ETS No. 001)

²²² In Appendix V of the Reykjavík Declaration a commitment was by the Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe to “strengthen [their] work at the Council of Europe on the human rights aspects of the environment based on the political recognition of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right, in line with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 76/300 “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”.

114. The following section sets out possible further Council of Europe instruments and how they may address the relationship between human rights and the environment. The proposals reflected here emanate from Council of Europe bodies, experts heard by the working group, and discussions within the working group. For each instrument, the report briefly examines its possible material content. It also assesses which of the rationales identified in Chapter II could be covered by the respective instrument.²²³ This could allow member States to focus on those options that respond to rationales they consider to be particularly relevant. Finally, it sets out further considerations for each of the instruments. The compilation does not imply an endorsement of any particular option or options by the CDDH. The proposals examined are as follows:

1. An additional Protocol to the ECHR
2. An additional Protocol to the ESC
3. Standalone Convention on human rights and the environment
4. Self-standing monitoring mechanism
5. Including environmental protection in the preamble of the ECHR
6. Including environmental protection in the preamble of the ESC
7. Non-binding instrument recognising the human right to a healthy environment at the level of the Council of Europe
8. Combination of different instruments.

1. Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights

115. An additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment has been proposed, in various forms, since 1970. Over the past 25 years, the Parliamentary Assembly has adopted several recommendations to the Committee of Ministers²²⁴ including the proposal examined below, following earlier suggestions in academic work and expert meetings.²²⁵

116. The Convention is broad in its scope and is informed by well-settled principles and jurisprudence. It is supervised by an authoritative Court which issues binding judgments, which are widely respected and implemented across the region. It has been argued that, in light of the Court's extensive case-law on human rights issues related to the environment, guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment within the Convention system would ensure improved, integrated, consolidated, and coherent protection of the right. An additional protocol to the Convention could allow applicants access to the Court to enforce their claims in relation to environmental issues, including its robust enforcement mechanism in cases where the environment does not necessarily have an impact on other Convention rights. It is also the option that best responds to civil society organisations and NHRIs expectations; they argue, *inter alia*, that it would send a powerful message that the Council of Europe will rise to the challenge of environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis, level the playing field across Council of Europe Member States and encourage rapid and systemic responses within domestic systems.²²⁶

²²³ For the examination, the report applies the combination of a three-tier system to indicate full (✓), potential/partial (–) and non-fulfillment (✗), accompanied by narrative text.

²²⁴ PACE. 1999. Recommendation 1431: Future action to be taken by the Council of Europe in the field of environmental protection; PACE. 2003. Recommendation 1614: Environment and human rights; PACE 2009. Recommendation 1885: Drafting an additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights concerning the right to a healthy environment.

²²⁵ See the list presented in PACE, Environment and human rights, report from Cristina Agudo, doc. 9791, 16 April 2003. More recently, see Harry Balfour-Lynn and Sue Willman, Environmental Rights Recognition Project, "The right to a healthy environment: The case for a new Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights" (King's College London, 2022), p. 21.

²²⁶ Reference to rationale, Conference of INGO's paper and ENNHRI's statement.

117. The core element of any additional protocol to the Convention would be legal protection of the human right to a healthy environment. Beyond that, it could be possible to include also constituent elements of the right and/or additional elements relating to the operation of the Convention's procedural requirements and the application of its substantive standards in environment-related cases (as referred to in §§49-69 above). Consequently, three conceptual models for an additional protocol may be considered: (i) guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment in general terms ('model I'); (ii) guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment including its possible constituent elements ('model II'); and (iii) guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment including both constituent elements of the right and additional elements relating to the operation of the Convention's procedural requirements and the application of its substantive standards in cases brought under the protocol (referred to as "additional elements") ('model III').

118. The additional elements could, for example, include provisions on jurisdiction, victim status/ NGO standing before the Court, the assessment of evidence, and/or environmental human rights defenders.²²⁷ Each element individually, or a combination of elements, may be considered for an additional protocol; they could also all be included.

A. Considerations related to the identified rationales

i. Model I (basic model): additional protocol to the Convention guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment in general terms

a. Possible content

119. This model would simply guarantee the human right to a healthy environment in general terms. It would not specify its constituent elements or involve additional elements relating to the operation of the Convention's procedural requirements and the application of its substantive standards in cases brought under the protocol.

b. Potential to cover rationales

- ✓ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✗ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards in European human rights law
- ✗ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ✓ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis

²²⁷ See Summary, Keller, p.3. and Moutquin, p. 7.

- ✓ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders working on environmental matters
- ✓ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✓ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs
- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe’s mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

120. This model ensures a high level of accountability for States, as rights’ holders may seek binding decisions by the Court. Guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment, even in general terms, confirms the fact that human rights defenders working on environmental matters (described elsewhere in the present report as “environmental human rights defenders”) are indeed human rights defenders and entitled to the protection that human rights defenders enjoy. However, without specifying the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment, member States could not actively shape the constituent elements of the right. Instead, this would be shaped through the development of the Court’s jurisprudence. This model would also not address the operation of the Convention’s procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards (see paragraphs 54-60), which could only be affected to a certain extent through the Court developing its jurisprudence. Finally, while it could, through positive obligations of States, indirectly enhance the international responsibility of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities, it would establish neither comprehensive environmental due diligence standards for businesses nor a right that is directly actionable against businesses.

ii. Model II (basic model +): additional protocol to the Convention guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment and specifying its constituent elements

a. Possible content

111. This model would guarantee the human right to a healthy environment including its possible constituent elements (see by way of illustration §§84-89).

b. Potential to cover rationales

- ✓ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✓ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards in European human rights law
- ✗ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities

- ✓ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders in environmental matters
- ✓ Improving national protection of the right to human right to a healthy environment
- ✓ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs
- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe's mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

121. Compared to Model I, this model, would also allow member States actively and directly to shape the content of the right. The further development by the Court of its jurisprudence on the application of existing Convention rights in environmental contexts would presumably be influenced by the way in which an additional protocol would specify the constituent elements of a new Convention on the human right to a healthy environment.

iii. Model III (basic model ++): additional protocol to the Convention guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment and specifying its constituent elements, with additional elements

a. Possible content

122. This model would guarantee the human right to a healthy environment, specify its constituent elements and include additional elements. These could, for example, include provisions on jurisdiction, victim status/ NGO standing before the Court, the assessment of evidence, and/ or environmental human rights defenders.

b. Potential to covered rationales

- ✓ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✓ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✓ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards in European human rights law
- ✗ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ✓ Ensuring that rights' holders receive greater protection of their rights against environmental degradation and the effects of the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Encouraging the development of further jurisprudence/practice on environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis

- ✓ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders working on environmental matters
- ✓ Improving national protection of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment
- ✓ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs
- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe’s mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

123. Compared to Models I and II, the addition of addressing the operation of the Convention’s procedural requirements and the application its of substantive standards could allow this model also to provide for enhanced protection of the human right to a healthy environment, beyond what would be possible under existing rules and procedures. Under the current understanding of jurisdiction within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention, the potential transboundary causes of some environmental harm might leave victims unable to invoke the Convention, or to bring these applications before the Court.²²⁸ Amendments to the rules on jurisdiction addressing such issues could be envisaged, so as to make the protection of individuals’ human right to a healthy environment more comprehensive. Furthermore, granting NGOs standing to bring public interest cases could improve access to justice for collective environmental interests. Easing the burden of proof on the applicants may also be considered as well as specific provisions on environmental human rights defenders to foster a safer and more enabling environment for them.

A. Further considerations relevant to this option

i. General considerations

124. An additional Protocol to the Convention would allow applicants access to the Court to enforce the human right to a healthy environment. Guaranteeing the right by a Protocol is also the only option that responds to the expectations of civil society organisations and is best responsive to the expectations of NHRIs.

125. It has been argued that some environmental issues, such as the allocation of economic cost for adverse environmental impact prevention and reduction measures or the level of environmental protection to be achieved also involve policy choices, with potentially society-wide implications. Some argue that there is a risk that the Court may not be considered a suitable body to decide on such issues and should defer to political processes at the national level. Conversely, the Court also has an established practice of deferring to State policy choices and applying a margin of appreciation to them, particularly in issues that are complex and technical, which might allay some of the concerns about the Court’s adjudication of the right.²²⁹ In any event, the Court will only adjudicate on alleged violations of Convention rights.

126. Additionally, the Convention is not open for signature and ratification to non-Council of Europe member States. However, in the Inter-American, African and Arab regional systems some formulation of the human right to a healthy environment is already protected in a legally binding instrument (see §77 above).

²²⁸ R Spano – Keynote Speech, Proceedings of the Council of Europe High-level Conference on the Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment in Practice, 3 May 2023, p. 27.

²²⁹ See for example *Hatton and Others v. the United Kingdom*, no. 36022/97, Judgment (Grand Chamber) of 8 July 2003, §§97-101, *Fadeyeva v. Russia*, no. 55723/00, Judgment of 9 July 2005, §§102-105.

127. An additional Protocol guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment may result in an increased caseload for the Court, which may need additional financial resources. On the other hand, it is argued that, irrespective of a Protocol, the impact of environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis on human rights is already leading to a rise in cases.²³⁰ It has also been argued that a new Protocol could actually streamline and improve the Court's decision-making in environmental cases replacing the current piecemeal approach to such cases and increasing legal certainty. The Court is experienced in dealing with systemic problems. Furthermore, experiences in national courts have shown that the recognition of the human right to a healthy environment does not necessarily increase a court's case-load.²³¹

ii. Model specific considerations

128. The three alternative models of the Protocol offer various degrees of specificity. Each could help to guarantee the right in different ways. The role of the Court – or conversely the role of the States – in defining the constituent elements of the right will vary between each model.

129. It has been argued that simply guaranteeing the right (Models I and II) without additional elements could ensure effective protection of the right. However, some have argued that the protection of the right could be more effective with additional elements (Model III).²³² It is important to note, that – depending on what is negotiated – a Model III Protocol could require the Court to apply different standards (see § 124) to claims based on the human right to a healthy environment compared to claims based on other Convention rights. This could potentially lead to fragmentation of the Court's treatment of claims, depending on the right involved, even within a single application concerning the human right to a healthy environment and other rights. Furthermore, a Model III Protocol could include extensive changes to the jurisdiction and admissibility requirements under the Convention. This could have profound and unprecedented implications to the way ECtHR cases are adjudicated. That may, in turn, impact the willingness of States to ratify the Protocol, affecting the extent to which the Protocol can guarantee the right.

130. In addition, the process of adopting a new protocol, and its entry into force, can be protracted depending on which model is adopted as the more complex versions (Models II and III) would require more consideration.²³³

2. Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter

131. An additional Protocol to the ESC guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment is another option. The Parliamentary Assembly has previously called for an additional Protocol to the ESC.²³⁴

132. It is important to note that the ESCR has already interpreted Article 11 (the right to protection of health) of the ESC to include the human right to a healthy environment. All of the

²³⁰ This will depend on how the Court decides the cases currently before it.

²³¹ Summary, Knox, p. 5

²³² Summary, Raible, p. 3-4. This issue is debated in climate change cases pending before the Grand Chamber of the ECHR.

²³³ For example, from drafting to its entry into force, it took years for Protocol no. 12 to the Convention (ETS no. 177) and two years for Protocol no. 13 (ETS no.187)

²³⁴ See PACE Recommendation 2211 (2021) analysed below; see also PACE Recommendation 1976 (2011) "The role of parliaments in the consolidation and development of social rights in Europe", para. 2, and PACE Recommendation 2251 (2023) on "Policy strategies for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural disasters" para. 4.2.

proposals involving an additional protocol to the ESC therefore involve the recognition of the human right to a healthy environment as a standalone right. They vary, however, in the extent to which they include additional elements relating to the effectiveness of the Charter system in protecting this right. Consequently, three options may be considered: (i) guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment in general terms ('model I'); (ii) guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment including its possible constituent elements ('model II'); and (iii) guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment (including its constituent elements) and adjusting or removing the restriction on the personal scope of the Charter and extending the reach of rights either for the Charter as a whole or solely for an additional protocol on the human right to a healthy environment,²³⁵ coupled with an option to accept the collective complaints procedure only in relation to the additional protocol ('model III') (together referred to as "additional elements").

A. Considerations related to the identified rationales

i. Model I (basic model): an additional protocol to the ESC guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment in general terms

a) Possible content

133. This model would guarantee the human right to a healthy environment in general terms, without specifying its constituent elements.

b) Potential to cover rationales

- ✓ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✗ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and substantive standards in European human rights law
- ✗ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ✓ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders in environmental matters
- ✓ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs

²³⁵ See the Appendix to the European Social Charter, §1 second sentence: "*This interpretation would not prejudice the extension of similar facilities to other persons by any of the Parties.*"

- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe's mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

134. A new protocol to the ESC would also explicitly recognise the human right to a healthy environment at Council of Europe level. Guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment in general terms confirms the fact that human rights defenders working on environmental matters are human rights defenders and entitled to the protection that human rights defenders enjoy. Finally, while rights' holders would be able to benefit from the accountability mechanism offered by the ESC, non-binding decisions offer less accountability and enforceability than binding decisions. It is to be noted that civil society organisations and NHRIs would only welcome the idea of an additional Protocol to the ESC if it is combined with an additional Protocol to the Convention. As a standalone option it does not respond to their expectations.²³⁶

135. Without specifying the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment, member States cannot actively shape the constituent elements of the right. However, the subsequent decisions/interpretations of the ECSR would contribute to shaping the constituent elements of the right. It would also not address the operation of procedural requirements. While it could, through positive obligations of States, indirectly enhance the responsibility of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities, it would establish neither comprehensive environmental due diligence standards for businesses nor a right that is directly actionable against businesses.

ii. Model II (basic model +): an additional protocol to the ESC guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment including its possible constituent elements

a) Possible content

136. This model would guarantee the human right to a healthy environment including its possible constituent elements (see §§84-89) without any additional elements.

b) Potential to cover rationales

- ✓ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✓ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and substantive standards in European human rights law
- ✗ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ✓ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis

²³⁶ Rationale + Conference of INGOs paper + ENNRHI statement

- ✓ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders in environmental matters
- ✓ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs
- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe’s mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

137. Compared to Model I, by specifying the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment, Model II could also allow member States actively to shape the constituent elements of the right and give further guidance on the nature, content and implications of the right. The further development by the ECSR of its practice on the application of existing Charter rights in environmental contexts would presumably be influenced by the way in which an additional protocol specified the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment.

iii. Model III (basic model ++): an additional protocol to the ESC guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment (with potential constituent elements) and additional elements

a. Possible content

138. This model would guarantee the human right to a healthy environment including its possible constituent elements with additional elements. Without such additions, the impact of guaranteeing the right might be limited as only a minority of States (16 out of 42) have accepted the collective complaints procedure. If the protocol allowed for acceptance of the collective complaints procedure only in relation to the human right to a healthy environment, States Parties might be willing to accept it. The protection offered by the Charter is furthermore limited by the restriction on its personal scope (see §68 above). Possible additional elements could, for example, include provisions on the following: (i) adjusting or removing the restriction on the personal scope of the Charter and extending the reach of rights either for the Charter as a whole or solely for an additional protocol on the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment;²³⁷ (ii) an option to accept the collective complaints procedure only in relation to the additional protocol.

b. Potential to cover rationales

- ✓ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✓ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✓ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards in European Human Rights Law

²³⁷ See the Appendix to the European Social Charter, §1 second sentence: “*This interpretation would not prejudice the extension of similar facilities to other persons by any of the Parties.*”

- ✗ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ✓ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders in environmental matters
- ✓ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs
- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe's mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

139. Compared to Models I and II, this model could also address the operation of the ESC's procedural requirements. It has been suggested that the personal scope (see §68 above) of the Charter could be adjusted or any limitation on it be removed, and that the additional protocol might allow for acceptance of the collective complaints procedure only in relation to this right. Such measures could possibly address the issues concerning the operation of these procedural requirements.

B. Further considerations relevant to this option

i. General considerations

140. The additional protocol to the ESC would provide a way for non-governmental organisations and social partners to lodge complaints with respect to the human right to a healthy environment, with no requirement for the complainant to have exhausted domestic remedies or itself to be a victim of the alleged violation.

141. It has been argued that a non-binding monitoring mechanism, combining a reporting procedure and a complaints procedure, may be appropriate in an area where difficult policy choices need to be made.

142. It has also been argued that a human right to a healthy environment could be easily integrated into a system of social rights such as the ESC.²³⁸ In addition, rights already protected under the Charter reflect both positive and negative obligations, which would be suitable for the protection of the human right to a healthy environment.

143. However, decisions of the ECSR are non-binding on member States, therefore there may be a higher risk of non-implementation as compared to binding judgments by a body such as the Court. In addition, an additional Protocol to the ESC guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment may result in an increase of the caseload of the ECSR, which may as a result need additional financial resource.

²³⁸ Summary, Palmisano, pp. 2-3

144. Additionally, the Charter is not open for signature and ratification to non-Council of Europe member States. However, in the Inter-American, African and Arab regional systems some formulation of the human right to a healthy environment is already protected in a legally binding instrument (see §77 above).

ii. Model specific considerations

145. The three alternative models of the Protocol offer various degrees of specificity. Each could help to guarantee the human right to a healthy environment in different ways. The role of the ECSR – or conversely the role of the States – in defining the content of the right will vary between each model.

146. It is important to note, that – depending on what is negotiated – a Model III Protocol could require the ECSR to apply different standards (see paragraph 138 above) to claims based on the human right to a healthy environment. This could potentially lead to fragmentation of the ECSR's treatment of claims, depending on the right involved, even within a single collective complaint should it concern the human right to a healthy environment and other rights.. That may, in turn, impact the willingness of States to ratify the protocol, affecting the extent to which the protocol can guarantee the right.

147. In addition, the process of adopting a new protocol, and its entry into force, can be protracted depending on which model is adopted as the more complex version (Models II and III) would require more consideration.

3. Standalone Convention on Human Rights and the Environment

148. To address the linkages between human rights and the environment through robust standard-setting, the drawing-up of a standalone Council of Europe Convention on Human Rights and the Environment has been proposed.²³⁹ All of the proposals involving a standalone convention include the recognition of the human right to a healthy environment as a standalone right. They vary, however, in the extent to which they include additional elements. Consequently, two models may be considered: (i) guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment including its possible constituent elements ('model I'); and (ii) guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment (including its constituent elements) coupled with additional elements as described below ('model II').

A. Considerations related to the identified rationales

i. Model I (basic model): Guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment including its possible constituent elements

a) Possible content

149. This model would guarantee the human right to a healthy environment including its possible constituent elements (see paragraphs 84-89 above).

²³⁹ Summary, Raible, p. 6.

b) Potential to cover rationales

- ✓ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✓ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and substantive standards European human rights law
- ✗ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ✗ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis
- ~ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders in environmental matters
- ✓ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs
- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe's mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

This model would allow member States actively and directly to shape the constituent elements of the right. Guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment, including its constituent elements, confirms the fact that human rights defenders working on environmental matters are indeed human rights defenders and entitled to the protections enjoyed by human rights defenders. It would also contribute to the fulfillment of the Council of Europe's mandate to ensure that rights are protected in a coherent, consistent manner across member States. However, it could only indirectly encourage further development of the Court's jurisprudence or the practice of the ECSR.²⁴⁰ It would also not respond to the expectations of either civil society organisations or NHRIs.²⁴¹ Pending negotiations, the scope and nature of the protection offered by a standalone convention is unclear, raising concerns among civil society organisations about this option's responsiveness to the urgency of environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis.

ii. Model II (basic model +): Guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment (with its constituent elements) and additional elements

²⁴⁰ See, for instance, *Al-Adsani v. the United Kingdom*, no. 35763/97, § 55, 21 November 2001, "The Convention has to be interpreted in the light of the rules set out in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, and that Article 31 §3 (c) of that treaty indicates that account is to be taken of "any relevant rules of international law applicable in the relations between the parties". [...] The Court must be mindful of the Convention's special character as a human rights treaty, and it must also take the relevant rules of international law into account".

²⁴¹ See [CDDH-Reference Documents] Civil society position paper and "ENNHRI Statement".

150. This model would guarantee the human right to a healthy environment including its possible constituent elements and additional elements aimed at rendering the protection of the right more effective.

a) Possible content

151. In addition to guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment and setting out its constituent elements, this model could include additional elements aimed at rendering the protection of the right more effective. Different options could be envisaged, such as a State reporting system as foreseen under Council of Europe treaties or UN human rights treaties. This could be combined with an individual and/ or collective monitoring mechanism that issues non-binding or binding decisions, bearing in mind that binding decisions provide for greater accountability and enforceability. Admissibility requirements could be tailored to the specificities of the convention's content and could differ from those under the ECHR and ESC. Another possibility would be to allow for requests for Advisory Opinions from the Court, as foreseen in the Oviedo Convention, which allows the Court to give advisory opinions on legal questions concerning the interpretation of that convention at the request of any of the Parties or the Council of Europe committee designated to this end by the Committee of Ministers (see Article 29 of the Oviedo Convention). In addition to guaranteeing the human right to a healthy environment, it could include provisions aimed at enhancing the accountability of businesses through, for example, due-diligence obligations for businesses or the creation of a mechanism of alternative dispute resolution that involves business entities.

b) Potential to cover rationales

- ✓ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✓ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and substantive standards European human rights law
- ✓ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ~ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders in environmental matters
- ✓ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ~ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs

- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe’s mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

152. In comparison to Model I, this model could directly encourage the development of further international jurisprudence or practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis through the additional element of an individual and/or collective monitoring mechanism that issues non-binding or binding decisions, bearing in mind that binding decisions provide for greater accountability and enforceability. The ability of rights’ holders to seek accountability of States would depend on whether an individual and/ or collective monitoring mechanism that issues non-binding or binding decisions is included, bearing in mind that binding decisions provide for greater accountability and enforceability (see paragraph 106 above). It could not address, however, the operation of procedural requirements and substantive standards of European human rights law (as described in paragraphs 54-70 and as referred to in rationale iii above).²⁴² If combined with a voluntary system of individual and/or collective complaints to a committee, it could, however, itself tailor admissibility requirements to the specificities of the new convention’s content. Although it would not fulfill the expectations of civil society organisations²⁴³, the expectations of NHRI’s could be met with this model provided that it is vested with an effective compliance mechanism.²⁴⁴

B. Further considerations relevant to these options

i. General considerations

153. A new convention that is independent from the ECHR or ESC systems could provide a clear normative framework and facilitate shaping the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment. This would enhance legal certainty for States as to the scope of their obligations. However, agreeing on such a range of issues, including constituent elements, could be challenging. Like other instruments, the new convention might also duplicate already existing international or regional environmental and human rights’ instruments and standards. A new convention could be opened for signature and ratification by Council of Europe member States, as well as non-Council of Europe member States. Its standards could thereby have influence beyond Europe. This would make its potential geographic reach broader than a Protocol. However, in the Inter-American, African and Arab regional systems some formulation of the human right to a healthy environment is already protected in a legally binding instrument (see paragraph 77 above).

ii. Model specific considerations

154. In case of model II, it could be argued that the effective protection of human rights and the environment might militate in favour of the inclusion of individual and/or collective complaints before a monitoring mechanism that issues non-binding or binding decisions – bearing in mind that binding decisions provide for greater accountability and enforceability. It could also take the form of a reporting procedure.

155. The establishment of a new convention with new institutions would require adequate resources. It would also entail questions of overlapping competencies with existing Council of

²⁴² See, for instance, *Al-Adsani v. the United Kingdom*, no. 35763/97, §55, 21 November 2001.

²⁴³ Reference to CINGOs Paper.

²⁴⁴ See https://ennhri.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/ENNHRI-Statement_CDDH-ENV-March-2024.pdf.

Europe mechanisms.²⁴⁵ In addition, the process of adopting a new convention, and its entry into force, can be protracted, especially in case of model II where additional elements would also need to be negotiated.

4. Standalone monitoring mechanism

156. Another option that has been raised in the course of the working group's discussions is the creation of a standalone monitoring mechanism within the Council of Europe to deal with issues of human rights and the environment.

A. Considerations related to the identified rationales

a) Possible content

157. The mechanism could be a committee, similar to the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), that would include independent experts. The presence of these independent experts would not only bring expertise but could engender greater public confidence in the work of the committee. But it could also take the form of an individual Commissioner with a mandate wider than just monitoring, similar to the Council of Europe's Commissioner for Human Rights, or indeed some other form.

158. Its tasks could be organised around three pillars: country monitoring, thematic work and outreach. Country monitoring could consist in an ongoing dialogue between the body and the authorities of Council of Europe member States with a view to identifying solutions to existing and emerging environment-related human rights problems and promoting examples of good practice. Country visits could be organised on a regular basis. Thematic work could be done through policy recommendations addressed to member States. These recommendations could serve as guidance for policy makers and would contribute to standard-setting in the area of human rights and the environment. Finally, an important aspect of the body's work could be reaching out to society at large. The body could become a forum for dialogue with civil society in general and young people in particular. And it could also reach out to business entities.

159. A new Council of Europe Commissioner on environment and human rights could also be established as an independent body elected by the Parliamentary Assembly, entrusted with the means and capacity to engage systematically in a permanent dialogue with member States, provide early warning and rapid reaction and offer relevant assistance, in close co-operation with key parts of the Council of Europe Secretariat and institutions.

b) Potential to cover rationales

- ✘ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✘ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment

²⁴⁵ For example, under Article 35 of the Convention, an application will be deemed inadmissible if it „has already been submitted to another procedure of international investigation or settlement and contains no relevant new information”.

- ✘ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards in European Human Rights Law
- ✘ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ✘ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis
- ~ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✘ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders in environmental matters
- ~ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✘ Responding to the expectations of civil society and NHRIs
- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe's mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

160. Through dialogue with national authorities and business, a standalone monitoring mechanism could, to a certain extent, provide improved national protection of the human right to healthy environment. To a limited extent, by engaging in dialogue with business entities, it could indirectly enhance international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities, but it would not entirely satisfy the rationale since it could not offer direct comprehensive environment-related human rights due diligence standards for companies and in particular provisions on access to remedies. Through its thematic work, it could indirectly encourage the development of further international jurisprudence/ practice on environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis. A standalone monitoring mechanism that acts through dialogue and recommendations could contribute to member States' understanding of the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment, thereby to a limited extent improving national protection of the right. However, member States would not be able to shape the constituent elements.

161. Furthermore, while monitoring based on dialogue may encourage governments to take the necessary action to address the effects of environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis, this option would not be able to provide accountability for human rights violations and could only to a certain extent enhance protection of human rights impacted by the effects of environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis. This option is also not responsive to the expectations of civil society and NHRIs.

B. Further considerations relevant to this option

162. Non-binding monitoring may be more easily introduced in an area where complex domestic policy choices need to be made, such as allocation of economic cost for reduction measures or the appropriate level of environmental protection. To that end, a standalone monitoring mechanism whose work is based on dialogue could provide technical advice and support to member States on cross-cutting issues such as human rights and the environment. Either type of mechanism (ECRI-type or Commissioner-type) could be operationalized quickly. It

is important to note, however, that without an associated normative instrument, it may be uncertain which substantive standards would be monitored by the new body.

163. The new mechanism would also be in addition to the multiple existing international monitoring mechanisms based on State reporting or country visits. It may also be recalled that there are already several UN and other special rapporteurs working on human rights issues relating to the environment or climate change, whose activities cover all Council of Europe member States. There would also be a risk of overlap with existing Council of Europe bodies such as the Commissioner for Human Rights. It would therefore have to be clarified how the mandate of a new standalone monitoring mechanism would relate to the mandate of existing ones

164. These mechanisms may also suffer from a relative lack of practical impact, as they might not attract enough public attention or resources compared to legally binding instruments. Member States would have to fund this body and its activities.

5. Including environmental protection in the preamble of the Convention

165. The idea has been raised within the working group to include the protection of the environment as a matter of human rights in the preamble of the ECHR.

A. Considerations related to the identified rationales

a) Possible content

166. The ECHR's preamble could underline the relationship between human rights and the environment, stress the importance of environmental protection, and thereby provide textual support for the Court's environmental jurisprudence through the interpretative function of the preamble.

167. Preambles typically define the object and purpose of a treaty. They play an important role in treaty interpretation; the provisions of a preamble can be used to aid interpretation of the operative provisions, as stated in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) (VCLT).²⁴⁶

b) Potential to cover rationales

- ✘ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✘ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✘ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards in European Human Rights Law
- ✘ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities

²⁴⁶ VCLT, Art. 31(2).

- ✗ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✗ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders working in environmental matters
- ✗ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs
- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe's mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

168. Inclusion of environmental protection in the preamble of the ECHR would not be able to cover the rationales other than encouraging the development of the Court's jurisprudence to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis.

169. This option would provide additional legitimacy to the Court's environmental jurisprudence and could encourage its further development in accordance with the existing procedural requirements and substantive standards. However, this option – even with an explanatory memorandum clarifying the aim of the addition – would leave States with no possibility to shape the way the Court will use the addition to the preamble, other than pleading in favour of certain interpretations as a respondent or third party.

B. Further considerations relevant to this option

170. An Additional Protocol to the ECHR amending the existing preamble (similarly to Protocol No. 15) would have to be ratified by all member States to enter into force. Such a process is time and resource intensive at both Council of Europe and national levels.²⁴⁷

6. Including environmental protection in the preamble of the ESC

171. The idea has been raised within the working group to include the protection of the environment in the preamble of the ESC.

A. Considerations related to the identified rationales

a) Possible content

172. The Charter's preamble could underline the relationship between human rights and the environment, stress the importance of environmental protection, and thereby provide textual support for the ECSR's environmental practice. Preambles typically define the object and purpose of a treaty. They play an important role in treaty interpretation; the provisions of a preamble can be used to aid interpretation of the operative provisions, as stated in the VCLT.²⁴⁸

²⁴⁷ Adopted in 2013, Protocol No. 15 has been ratified by all the member States of the Council of Europe on 1 August 2021.

²⁴⁸ VCLT, Art. 31(2).

b) Covered rationales

- ✗ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✗ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards in European Human Rights Law
- ✗ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ✗ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis
- ✓ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✗ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders in environmental matters
- ✗ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs
- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe's mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

173. Inclusion of environmental protection in the preamble of the ESC could only address the rationale of encouraging the development of the Committee's practice on environmental matters.

174. This option would provide additional legitimacy to the ECSR's environmental practice and could encourage its further development in accordance with the existing procedural requirements and substantive standards. However, this option – even with an explanatory memorandum clarifying the aim of the addition – would leave States with no possibility to shape the way the ECSR will use the addition to the preamble, other than pleading in favour of certain interpretations as a respondent.

B. Further considerations relevant to this option

175. Although the Charter is silent on the process of amending the preamble, amendments to the Charter are considered under Article J of the Charter which provides for a simplified procedure.²⁴⁹ Because the preamble does not concern the extension of rights which can be

²⁴⁹ Article J "Amendments" of the Charter does not refer to the procedure of amending the Preamble specifically. Under Article J(4) of the Revised Charter: "Any amendment to Parts III to VI of this Charter shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one month after the date on which all Parties have informed the Secretary General that they have accepted it."

accepted individually by the Parties, it could be amended similarly as Parts III to VI of the Charter which requires the acceptance by all Parties. Therefore, the amendment to the preamble does not necessarily require the adoption of an amending protocol.

7. Council of Europe non-binding instrument recognising the human right to a healthy environment

176. Another option that has been discussed in the working group is the negotiation and adoption of a non-binding Council of Europe instrument recognising the human right to a healthy environment. The existing Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)20 on human rights and the environment does not recognise the human right to a healthy environment. A new recommendation could either (i) follow the path of UNGA Res 76/300 and recognise the right or (ii) in addition to recognition, it could recognise possible constituent elements of the right.

A. Considerations related to the identified rationales

i. Model I (basic model): Recognising the human right to a healthy environment in general terms

a) Possible content

177. A new Council of Europe recommendation would follow the path of UNGA Res 76/300 and recognise the human right to a healthy environment without its possible constituent elements.

b) Potential to cover rationales

- ✘ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✘ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✘ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards in European Human Rights Law
- ✘ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ✘ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis
- ~ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/ practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✘ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders working in environmental matters
- ~ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✘ Responding to the expectations of civil society organisations and NHRIs

- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe's mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

178. As all Council of Europe member States voted in favour of UNGA resolution 76/300, recreating the content of that resolution within the Council of Europe's framework would not contribute to any rationale other than, to a limited extent, the encouragement of further international jurisprudence/ practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis. Without guaranteeing in a legally binding way the human right to a healthy environment, the protection of environmental human rights defenders would not be enhanced. To a limited extent, this model could also influence the development of the Court's jurisprudence and the ECSR's practice, as both monitoring mechanisms take into account Council of Europe non-binding instruments where appropriate. A Council of Europe non-binding instrument would allow the organisation to exercise its mandate with respect to the protection of the environment.

ii. Model II (basic model+): Recognising the human right to a healthy environment and specifying its possible constituent elements

a) Possible content

179. A new Council of Europe non-binding instrument, besides recognising the human right to a healthy environment, could also detail constituent elements of the right.

a) Potential to cover rationales

- ✗ Establishing legally binding recognition of the human right to a healthy environment in the Council of Europe framework
- ✓ Allowing member States to shape the constituent elements of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Addressing the operation of procedural requirements and the application of substantive standards in European Human Rights Law
- ✗ Enhancing the international responsibilities of businesses for the environmental impact of their activities
- ✗ Ensuring that rights' holders can seek accountability of States with respect to the effects of environmental degradation and of the triple planetary crisis
- ~ Encouraging the further development of international jurisprudence/practice to address environmental degradation and the triple planetary crisis
- ✗ Enhancing protection for human rights defenders working in environmental matters
- ~ Improving national protection of the human right to a healthy environment
- ✗ Responding to the expectations of civil society and NHRIs
- ✓ Exercising the Council of Europe's mandate to strengthen the protection of the environment

180. This model could give States an opportunity to actively shape the right by allowing them to negotiate and determine a common understanding of the constituent elements of the right. This would allow subsequent harmonisation of the implementation of the right at national levels, thereby to a limited extent improving the national protection of the right.

B. Further considerations relevant to these options

i. General considerations

181. Non-binding instruments are not subject to ratification. The process of negotiating and adopting a non-binding instrument is usually less labour and resource intensive than the adoption of binding instruments and such soft law norm building can be valuable to build toward consensus. Furthermore, the inclusion of environment-related due diligence standards for businesses could be envisaged in a non-binding instrument. Rather than requiring a new instrument, however, this could be achieved through revision of Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and business.

ii. Model specific considerations

182. Model II could serve as a catalyst for future binding codification work. Such an instrument could give States an opportunity to negotiate and determine a common understanding of the constituent elements of the right and subsequently harmonise their implementation of the right at national levels. This process is likely to be quicker and more consensual than elaborating a treaty.

8. Combination of different instruments

183. Finally, the following non-exhaustive list of combinations of instruments have been discussed: (i) additional protocols to both the ECHR and the ESC; (ii) a standalone convention on human rights and the environment plus inclusion of environmental protection in the preamble of the ECHR; (iii) additional protocol to the ECHR and/or the ESC combined with a standalone monitoring mechanism (e.g. an ECRI-style committee) or a commissioner type mechanism; and (iv) a standalone convention on human rights and the environment combined with a standalone monitoring mechanism; (v) as proposed in Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 2211 (2021), additional Protocols to both the ECHR and the ESC, coupled with a “Five P’s Convention”, and the revision of Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)3 on human rights and business.

184. The overall benefit of these various options is that they combine the advantages of the respective instruments whilst potentially avoiding certain conceivably negative considerations. They would, however, pose other challenges due to the complexities involved in drafting, combining and adopting different instruments.

IV. Key findings and final considerations

185. The present report sets out the institutional and wider European and international background on the protection of human rights and the environment. It has identified a growing recognition of the interdependence of human rights and environmental protection. This is shown in, amongst other things, the CDDH’s Manual on human rights and the environment, which describes the relevant jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights and the practice of the European Committee on Social Rights, by the political recognition of the human right to a

healthy environment through UNGA resolution 76/300 and by the fact that multiple member States within the Council of Europe recognise in a legally binding manner some formulation of the human right to a healthy environment in their legal systems.

186. At the same time, while some substantive and procedural elements of the human right to a healthy environment have been identified in other regional legal systems and various international binding and non-binding instruments, there is no universally agreed definition of the human right to a healthy environment and no universal understanding of its implications and constituent elements among Council of Europe member States.

187. Against this backdrop, it has been argued that a further instrument or instruments on environment and human rights is required. The present report has set out a number of recurring lines of arguments, so-called rationales, that have been brought forward in academic literature, among the experts heard by the working group and in statements by civil society organisations and NHRIs to explain the need for a new instrument. Consideration of the extent to which these rationales are relevant and, if so, satisfied can inform an assessment of the need for and feasibility of different potential instruments on human rights and the environment. Policy makers will therefore need to decide whether they consider these rationales to be relevant and whether they agree with some or all of them. If they do agree with some or all of them and conclude that there is the need for a new instrument, the respective weight they attach to the rationales they agree with will have implications for deciding which (if any) specific instrument should be drawn up.

188. This Report has examined different options for new Council of Europe instruments. The report has briefly examined their possible content and has set out which of the rationales identified would be covered by the respective instrument. This allows to check which instruments have the potential to address the rationale(s) that are considered relevant. The respective weight attached to the relevant rationales allows the narrowing down of options. Finally, the Report sets out key considerations for each of the instruments. The compilation of considerations aims to give an overview of the state of discussions and is intended to provide a meaningful basis for assessing the feasibility of each instrument.

APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE TO MEMBER STATES

with a view of the preparation of a study on the need for and feasibility of a new instrument on human rights and the environment

QUESTION 1

Is some explicit form of human right to a healthy environment protected under the constitution, legislation or jurisprudence, and if so in what terms?

QUESTION 2

Is the right justiciable, and if so on what conditions?

QUESTION 3

What, if anything, have the domestic courts said about this right in their caselaw?

APPENDIX II

Overview of existing Council of Europe and, non-exhaustively, some of the other international instruments that address human rights and/or the environment.

Instrument	Legal Status	Material Scope	Monitoring Mechanism	Complaints procedure (Individual or Collective)	Legal status of the monitoring mechanism's decisions	Ratifications by Council of Europe member States
Council of Europe						
1950 Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights, ETS No. 5)	Binding	Articles 2,3,8,10,11,6(1), 13 and Art. 1 of Protocol 1 to the Convention have been relied upon for environmental matters.	European Court of Human Rights	Individual applications lodged by any person, group of individuals, company or NGO claiming to have suffered a violation of their rights. Inter-State application. No <i>actio popularis</i> .	Binding	46
1961 European Social Charter (ETS No. 35) European Social Charter (revised) (ETS No. 163)	Binding	Articles 2,3,11 and 31 of the Charter have been relied upon by complainants in cases brought relating to environmental matters.	European Committee of Social Rights	Collective complaints procedure lodged by the social partners (trade unions and employers'	Non-binding ²⁵⁰	42 <i>16 States have accepted the collective complaints procedure</i>

²⁵⁰ However, the decisions of the ECSR are widely regarded as representing an authoritative interpretation of the Charter which should be respected by State Parties. For example, the authoritative status of the ECSR decisions was recognised by domestic constitutional courts, such as the Italian Constitutional Court in Judgment No. 194 of 2018.

				organisations) and non-governmental organisations (INGOs and national NGOs in certain circumstances).		
1979 Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention, ETS No. 104),	Binding	Aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna and their habitats, with special attention to endangered and vulnerable species	Standing Committee; arbitral tribunal	Individual and collective complaints through the case file system; reporting system;	Non-binding	45
1993 Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment (Lugano) (ETS No. 150)	Binding	Aims to ensure the adequate compensation for and prevention of damage resulting from activities dangerous to the environment.	Standing Committee	No complaints procedure	-	0 (never entered into force)
1998 Convention on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law (ETS No. 172) ²⁵¹	Binding	The Convention aims to protect the environment by means of criminal law and harmonise national legislation on the subject. The preamble makes reference to the need to protect the life and health of human beings and Article 2 of the Convention obliges the Parties to adopt measures to establish	European Committee on Crime Problems, or an arbitral tribunal, or the International Court of Justice, as agreed upon	No complaints procedure	-	1 (never entered into force)

²⁵¹ The Convention on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law (ETS No.172) (the 1998 Convention) was the first international, legally binding instrument requiring criminalisation of behaviour that is environmentally damaging. The preamble and section 2 of the convention on this issue make clear that its underlying purpose is to protect human life and health. The 1998 Convention did not, however, enter into force as the required threshold of three ratifications was not attained. On 23 November 2022, the Committee of Ministers adopted Terms of Reference for the Committee of Experts on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law (PC-ENV) to elaborate a new convention, to supersede and replace the 1998 Convention. The PC-ENV held its first meeting on 3–4 April 2023.

		criminal offences which through environmental harm causes death or serious injury to any person or creates a significant risk of causing death or injury.	by the Parties concerned.			
Committee of Ministers Recommendation (2022)20 to member States on human rights and the protection of the environment	Non-binding	The CM <i>i.a.</i> recommends that member States actively consider recognising the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment at the national level.	-	-	-	-
United Nations						
1998 Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) (2161 UNTS 447)	Binding	Procedural rights including “access rights” to information, participation and justice in relation to environmental matters.	The Compliance Committee	Individual and collective mechanism allowing for members of the public including both NGOs and individuals to make communications.	Non-binding	41
1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (999 UNTS)	Binding	The ICCPR does not explicitly recognise a human right to a healthy environment. However, the Committee has addressed the impact of environmental harm on the enjoyment of a number of civil and political rights.	Human Rights Committee	Individual complaint procedure	Non-binding	46
1966 International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural	Binding	The ICESCR does not explicitly recognise a human right to a healthy environment. However, the Committee has interpreted the right to health to include certain environmental obligations.	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Individual complaint procedure	Non-binding	46

Rights (993 UNTS)						
1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (1577 UNTS)	Binding	The CRC does not explicitly recognise a human right to a healthy environment. However, the Committee has addressed the impact of environmental harm on a number of rights contained in the Convention. In General comment No. 36, the Committee on the Rights of the Child stated that children have the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment which is implicit in the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Committee on the Rights of the Child	Individual complaint procedure	Non-binding	46
1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (1760 UNTS)	Binding	The CBD recognises the close and traditional dependence of many indigenous and local communities on biological resources, as well as the vital role of women and the need for their full participation at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation and that the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity is of critical importance for meeting the food, health, and other needs of the growing world population.				
1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and 2015 Paris Agreement (3256 UNTS)	Binding	The Paris Agreement was adopted under the UNFCCC. It aims at enforcing a response to climate change globally. In the preamble of the agreement States are called upon, when taking action to address climate change, to "respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights".	Implementation and Compliance Committee	No individual complaints mechanism	-	46

1976 Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environment Modification Techniques (ENMOD)	Binding	ENMOD was adopted to prohibit the use of environmental modification techniques as a means of warfare. It recognises that military or any other hostile use of such techniques could have effects extremely harmful to human welfare and it intends to eliminate the dangers to mankind from such use.	Article V of the Convention provides for a consultation mechanism to solve any problem arising in relation to the objectives and in the application of the provisions of the Convention, including the establishment of a Consultative Committee of Experts to be chaired by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.	No complaints mechanism	-	27
1972 Stockholm Declaration	Non-binding	The Stockholm Declaration is the outcome of the UN Conference in 1972. It was the first international document to recognise the link between human rights and the environment.	-	-	-	-
2019 Human Rights Council Resolution 40/11	Non-binding	Recognising the contribution of environmental human rights defenders to the enjoyment of human rights, environmental protection and sustainable development;				
2020 Human Rights Council Resolution 44/7	Non-binding	On human rights and climate change.	-	-	-	-
2020 Human Rights Council Resolution 45/17	Non-binding	On the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound	-	-	-	-

		management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes				
2022 Human Rights Council Resolution 50/9	Non-binding	On realising the rights of the child through a healthy environment	-	-	-	-
2021 Human Rights Council Resolution 46/7	Non-binding	On human rights and the environment.	-	-	-	-
2021 Human Rights Council Resolution 48/13	Non-binding	First recognition of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right.	-	-	-	-
2022 UN General Assembly Resolution (76/300)	Non-binding	This UNGA resolution recognises the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.	-	-	-	-
2023 Human Rights Council Resolution (A/HRC/RES/52/23)	Non-binding	On the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment	-	-	-	-
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/61/295)	Non-binding	The Declaration provides, among others, that Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.	-	-	-	-
2021 Glasgow Climate Pact	Non-binding	The Glasgow Climate Pact urges Parties to swiftly begin implementing the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment, respecting, promoting and considering their respective obligations on human	-	-	-	-

		rights, as well as gender equality and empowerment of women				
Other international instruments applicable to Council of Europe member States						
1977 Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)	Binding	Protocol I supplements earlier principles and rules of international humanitarian law, and contains some important rules prohibiting a wide range of acts destructive of the environment in time of armed conflict.	No direct monitoring mechanism	No complaints mechanism	-	46

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY TABLE ON THE CONSTITUENT ELEMENTS OF THE RIGHT TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Suggested constituent elements of the RHE ²⁵² <i>in line with the UN SR' Framework Principles (FP) on Human Rights and the Environment</i>	Instruments explicitly recognising the right to a healthy environment								
	American Convention ²⁵³ and its Protocol ²⁵⁴	African Charter ²⁵⁵ and its Protocol ²⁵⁶	Revised Arab Charter on Human Rights	Escazu Agreement ²⁵⁷ and Aarhus Convention ²⁵⁸	HRC resolutions + HR Council	UN General assembly resolutions	Treaty bodies' instruments	Declarations	COP instruments
FP 1: Ensure a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in order to	American Convention:	African Charter: art 24 and 16 ²⁶⁰	art 38	Escazu Agreement: art 4	Res 48/13: ²⁶² art 1	Res 76/300: ²⁶⁴ recital	CRC/GC/26 ²⁶⁵ : art 4 ²⁶⁶	Stockholm Declaration: ²⁶⁸ pp 1	Sharm el-Sheikh

²⁵² The following elements are not endorsed by the CDDH-ENV drafting group, they are based on binding and non-binding international instruments as footnoted.

²⁵³ American Convention on Human Rights.

²⁵⁴ The Working Group on the Protocol of San Salvador indicated that the right to a healthy environment, as established in this instrument, involved the following five State obligations: (a) guaranteeing everyone, without any discrimination, a healthy environment in which to live; (b) guaranteeing everyone, without any discrimination, basic public services; (c) promoting environmental protection; (d) promoting environmental conservation, and (e) promoting improvement of the environment; see OAS General Assembly, Resolution AG/RES. 2823 (XLIV-O/14) "Adoption of the monitoring mechanism for implementation of the Protocol of San Salvador," adopted on June 4, 2014, and GTPSS, "Progress Indicators: Second Group of Rights," November 5, 2013, OEA/Ser.L/XXV.2.1, GT/PSS/doc.9/13.

²⁵⁵ African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

²⁵⁶ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol).

²⁵⁷ Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin American and the Caribbean.

²⁵⁸ Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.

²⁶⁰ ACHPR, *The Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC) and the Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR) v. Nigeria*, 27 October 2001, §51. "These rights recognise the importance of a clean and safe environment that is closely linked to economic and social rights in so far as the environment affects the quality of life and safety of the individual".

²⁶² HRC, Resolution on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, A/HRC/RES/48/13, 18 October 2021.

²⁶⁴ UNGA, Resolution on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, A/RES/76/300, 28 July 2022.

²⁶⁵ CRC, General comment No. 26 (2023) on children's rights and the environment, with a special focus on climate change, CRC/C/GC/26, 22 August 2023.

²⁶⁶ §68. "States must ensure a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in order to respect, protect and fulfil children's rights". See also para 63 on the Right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment: "This right is implicit in the Convention and directly linked to, in particular, the rights to life, survival and development, under Art 6, to the highest attainable standard of health, including taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution, under Art 24, to an adequate standard of living, under Art 27, and to education, under Art 28, including the development of respect for the natural environment, under Art 29".

²⁶⁸ United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Declaration on the Human Environment (Stockholm Declaration), A/RES/2994(XXVII), 15 December 1972.

respect, protect and fulfil human rights	art 26 ²⁵⁹ Protocol of San Salvador: art 11	art 24 ²⁶¹		Aarhus Convention: recital	Res 52/23: ²⁶³ recital		CEDAW/GC/39 ²⁶⁷ : art 3,5,13,14	Political declaration of the UN Environment Assembly ²⁶⁹ : recital ASEAN Human Rights Declaration: art 28 f	Implementati on Plan: ²⁷⁰ recital
FP 2: Respect, protect and fulfil human rights in order to ensure a healthy environment	American Convention: art 26 with art 1 (1) ²⁷¹ Protocol of San Salvador: art 11	African Charter: art 24 and 16 ²⁷²	art 38	Aarhus Convention: art 1	Res 48/13: art 2 Res 52/23: recital	Res 76/300: art 2	CRC/GC/26: art 24 ²⁷³	ASEAN Human Rights Declaration: art 35	
FP 3: Non-discrimination in	American Convention:				Res 39/12: art 18		CRC/GC/26: art 2 ²⁷⁵	Stockholm Declaration:	

²⁵⁹ IACtHR, Advisory Opinion OC-23/17 of 15 November 2017, §64. "(...) the full enjoyment of all human rights depends on a suitable environment".

IACtHR, *Case of the Indigenous Communities of the Lhaka Honhat Association v. Argentina*, judgment of 6 February 2020, §245. "The right to food, and also the right to take part in cultural life and the right to water, are "particularly vulnerable" to "environmental impact".

²⁶¹ ACHtHR, *Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'homme (LIDHO) and others v. Republic of Côte d'Ivoire*, 5 September 2023, §185. "In these circumstances, it cannot be said that the Respondent State complied with its obligation to protect and implement the right to a generally satisfactory environment favourable to development".

²⁶³ HRC Resolution on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, A/A/RES/RES/52/23, 4 April 2023.

²⁶⁷ CEDAW, General recommendation No. 39 (2022) on the rights of Indigenous women and girls, CEDAW/C/GC/39, 31 October 2022.

²⁶⁹ Political declaration of the special session of the United Nations Environment Assembly to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP/EA.SS.1/4, 3 March 2022.

²⁷⁰ Adopted by consensus at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-27).

²⁷¹ IACtHR, *Case of the Indigenous Communities of the Lhaka Honhat Association v. Argentina*, judgment of 6 February 2020, §207. "Regarding the right to a healthy environment, for the purposes of this case it should be pointed out States not only have the obligation to respect this, but also the obligation established in Art 1(1) of the Convention to ensure it, and one of the ways of complying with this is by preventing violations". See also IACtHR, Advisory Opinion OC-23/17 of 15 November 2017, §64. "Some human rights are more susceptible than others to certain types of environmental damage (...): the rights whose enjoyment is particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation, also identified as substantive rights (...), and rights whose exercise supports better environmental policymaking, also identified as procedural rights".

²⁷² ACHPR, *The Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC) and the Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR) v. Nigeria*, 27 October 2001, §55. "The right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical and mental health enunciated in Art 16(1) of the African Charter and the right to a general satisfactory environment favourable to development (Art 16(3)) (...) obligate governments to desist from directly threatening the health and environment of their citizens".

²⁷³ Para 37. "The right to health includes the enjoyment of a variety of facilities, goods, services and conditions that are necessary for the realization of the highest attainable standard of health, including a healthy environment".

²⁷⁵ §14. "States have an obligation to effectively prevent, protect against and provide remedies for both direct and indirect environmental discrimination".

relation to enjoyment of a healthy environment	art 26 ²⁷⁴ Protocol of San Salvador: art 11				Res 52/23: art 4(d)		CEDAW/GC/3: art 1,2	pp 1	
FP 4: Protection of individuals, groups and organs of society that work on human rights or environmental issues	American Convention: art 16 with art 1(1) ²⁷⁶			Escazu Agreement: art 4.6 and 9 Aarhus Convention: art 3.4	Res 52/23: art 4(e)		CRC/GC/26: art 13 and 15 ²⁷⁷		Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ²⁷⁸ Target 22
FP 5: Respect and protect the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly in relation to environmental matters	American Convention: art 16 with art 1(1) ²⁷⁹			Escazu Agreement: art 9.2	Res 52/23: art 4(c)		CRC/GC/26: art 13 and 15 ²⁸⁰		
FP 6: Provide for environmental education and public awareness on environmental matters		Maputo Protocol: art 18		Escazu Agreement: art 10 Aarhus Convention: art 3.3	Res 39/12 ²⁸¹ : art 14.4(e) Res 52/23: art 4(c)		CRC/GC/26: art 28 and 29 ²⁸²	Stockholm Declaration: pp 19 Political declaration of the UN Environment Assembly:	

²⁷⁴ IACtHR, Advisory Opinion OC-23/17 of 15 November 2017, §67. “It has been recognized that environmental damage “will be experienced with greater force in the sectors of the population that are already in a vulnerable situation”; hence, based on “international human rights law, States are legally obliged to confront these vulnerabilities based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination”.

²⁷⁶ IACtHR, *Kawas-Fernández v. Honduras*, 3 April 2009, §§146, 149 and 213. “The State has a duty to adopt legislative, administrative and judicial measures, or to fulfill those already in place, guaranteeing the free performance of environmental advocacy activities; the instant protection of environmental activists facing danger or threats as a result of their work; and the instant, responsible and effective investigation of any acts endangering the life or integrity of environmentalists on account of their work”.

²⁷⁷ §30. “States should adopt and implement laws to protect child human rights defenders in accordance with international human rights standards”.

²⁷⁸ Adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP-15). See Annex, section C.7(g) “The Framework acknowledges the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”.

²⁷⁹ IACtHR, *Kawas-Fernández v. Honduras*, 3 April 2009, see footnote 207 (above).

²⁸⁰ §30. “States must take all appropriate measures to ensure that no restrictions other than those that are provided by law and that are necessary are imposed on forming and joining associations or taking part in environmental protests”.

²⁸¹ United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, A/HRC/RES/39/12, 28 September 2018.

²⁸² §52. “Every child has the right to receive an education that reflects environmental values”.

FP 7: Provide public access to environmental information		African Charter: art 24 & 16 ²⁸³		Escazu Agreement: art 1 and 5 Aarhus Convention: art 4 and 5	Res 52/23: art 4(b)		CRC/GC/26: art 13 and 17 ²⁸⁴	art 14 Political declaration of the UN Environment Assembly: art 14	
FP 8: Environmental impact assessments of proposed projects and policies, including their potential effects on the enjoyment of human rights	American Convention: art 26 with Art 1(1) ²⁸⁵	African Charter: art 24 & 16 ²⁸⁶		Escazu Agreement: art 6.3(h) Aarhus Convention: art 5.6	Res 39/12: art 5.2(a)		CRC/GC/26: art 4 ²⁸⁷	Political declaration of the UN Environment Assembly: art 14	
FP 9: Provide for and facilitate public participation in decision-making related to the environment		African Charter: art 24 & 16 ²⁸⁸ Maputo Protocol: art 18		Escazu Agreement: art 1 and 7 Aarhus Convention: art 6,7,8	Res 39/12: art 10 Res 52/23: art 4(c)(b)	Res 61/295: ²⁸⁹ annex, art 32	CRC/GC/26: art 12 ²⁹⁰ CEDAW/GC/3: art 12,14		
FP 10: Provide for access to effective				Escazu Agreement:	Res 52/23: art 4(e)		CRC/GC/26:	Stockholm Declaration:	

²⁸³ ACHPR, *The Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC) and the Center for Economic and Social Rights v. Nigeria (CESR)*, 27 October 2001, §53. “Government compliance with the spirit of Arts 16 and 24 of the African Charter must also include (...) providing information to those communities exposed to hazardous materials and activities”.

²⁸⁴ §34. “States have an obligation to make environmental information available”.

²⁸⁵ IACtHR, *Case of the Indigenous Communities of the Lhaka Honhat Association v. Argentina*, 6 February 2020, §208. “The following are some measures that must be taken in relation to activities that could potentially cause harm: (...) require and approve environmental impact assessments”.

²⁸⁶ ACHPR, *The Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC) and the Center for Economic and Social Rights v. Nigeria (CESR)*, 27 October 2001, §53. “Government compliance with the spirit of Arts 16 and 24 of the African Charter must also include ordering or at least permitting independent scientific monitoring of threatened environments, requiring and publicising environmental and social impact studies prior to any major industrial development”.

²⁸⁷ §68. “States have a due diligence obligation to take appropriate preventive measures to protect children against reasonably foreseeable environmental harm and violations of their rights, paying due regard to the precautionary principle. This includes assessing the environmental impacts of policies and projects”.

²⁸⁸ ACHPR, *The Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC) and the Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR) v. Nigeria*, 27 October 2001, §53. “Government compliance with the spirit of Arts 16 and 24 of the African Charter must also include (...) providing meaningful opportunities for individuals to be heard and to participate in the development decisions affecting their communities”.

²⁸⁹ United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, A/RES/61/295, 13 September 2007.

²⁹⁰ §27. “States must ensure that age-appropriate, safe and accessible mechanisms are in place for children’s views to be heard regularly and at all stages of environmental decision-making processes for legislation, policies, regulations, projects and activities that may affect them, at the local, national and international levels”.

remedies for violations of human rights and domestic laws relating to the environment				art 8 Aarhus Convention: art 9			art 4 ²⁹¹ CEDAW/GC/3: art 12,14	pp 22 Political declaration of the UN Environment Assembly: art 14	
FP 11: The maintenance of non-retrogressive substantive environmental measures in relation to the progressive realization of economic, social, and cultural rights	American Convention: art 26 ²⁹²			Escazu Agreement: art 3(c)			CRC/GC/26: art 4 ²⁹³ (all rights)		
FP 12: Effective enforcement of compliance with the standards by private actors as well as governmental authorities	American Convention: art 26 with 1(1) ²⁹⁴	African Charter: art 24 ²⁹⁵		Escazu Agreement: art 5.18	Res 39/12: art 18.5 Res 52/23: art 4(g)		CRC/GC/26: art 4 ²⁹⁶		
FP 13: International cooperation with respect to global or transboundary				Escazu Agreement: art 11	Res 48/13: art 3 Res 39/12:	Res 76/300: art 3 and 4	CRC/GC/26:	Stockholm Declaration: pp 24	

²⁹¹ §84. “States should provide access to justice pathways for children (...) for violations of their rights relating to environmental harm”.

²⁹² IACHR, *Caso No. 12.718: Comunidad de La Oroya v. Perú*, 19 November 2021, para. 186-188. “Once these standards are in place, the principle of non-regression means the State cannot ignore them or establish levels that are less protective without adequate justification, which would compromise its obligation to ensure the progressive development of the rights to health and the environment”.

²⁹³ §71. “States must take deliberate, specific and targeted steps towards achieving the full and effective enjoyment of children’s rights related to the environment, including their right to a healthy environment, (...) by refraining from taking retrogressive measures that are less protective of children”.

²⁹⁴ IACHR, *Caso No. 12.718: Comunidad de La Oroya v. Perú*, 19 November 2021, §169. States should enact legislation requiring businesses that generate pollution or use toxic substances to conduct human rights due diligence.

²⁹⁵ ACHtHR, *Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'homme (LIDHO) and others v. Republic of Côte d'Ivoire*, 5 September 2023, §184. “The failure of the entities which were charged with the dumping and treatment of the waste does not exonerate the Respondent State of its responsibility to guarantee and protect the environment”.

²⁹⁶ §78. “Businesses have the responsibility to respect children’s rights in relation to the environment. States have the obligation to protect against the abuse of child rights by third parties, including business enterprises”.

environmental harm that adversely affects human rights					art 18.4 Res 52/23: art 5(c)		art 24 ²⁹⁷ and 4 ²⁹⁸	Political declaration of the UN Environment Assembly: art 1	
FP 14: The protection of the rights of those who are particularly vulnerable to environmental harm, including women and children	Protocol of San Salvador: art 11	Maputo Protocol: art 18 and 24		Escazu Agreement: art 8.5	Res 52/23: art 4(i)		CRC/GC/26: art 2 ²⁹⁹		Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Target 22
FP 15: Compliance with obligations to indigenous people and members of traditional communities	American Convention: art 26 ³⁰⁰ , art 21, 23 with 1(1) and 2 ³⁰¹	African Charter: art 14 ³⁰² art 22 ³⁰³ Maputo Protocol: art 18		Escazu Agreement: art 7.15		Res 61/295: annex, art 29	CRC/GC/26: art 30 ³⁰⁴ CEDAW/GC/3: art 12,14		Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Target 22
FP 16: States should respect, protect and		African Charter:	art 39	Escazu Agreement:	Res 48/13: art 4.(c)		CRC/GC/26:		Kunming-Montreal

²⁹⁷ §42. “States should integrate measures to address environmental health concerns relevant to children. (...) The obligations of States under Art 24 of the Convention also apply when developing and implementing environmental agreements to address transboundary and global threats to children’s health”.

²⁹⁸ §91. “Climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss clearly represent urgent examples of global threats to children’s rights that require States to work together, calling for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response”.

²⁹⁹ §15. “States should collect disaggregated data to identify the differential effects of environment-related harm on children and to better understand intersectionalities, paying special attention to groups of children who are most at risk, and to implement special measures and policies, as required”.

³⁰⁰ IACtHR, *Case of the Indigenous Communities of the Lhaka Honhat Association v. Argentina*, 6 February 2020, §250. “The management by the indigenous communities of the resources that exist in their territories should be understood in pragmatic terms, favorable to environmental preservation”.

³⁰¹ IACtHR, *Kaliña and Lokono Peoples v. Suriname*, 25 November 2015, §181. “States must ensure the effective participation of indigenous peoples in the creation of protected areas, their continued access to and use of traditional territories, including those within the protected areas (for hunting, fishing, gathering, cultivation and cultural activities consistent with sustainable use) and a fair share of the benefits arising from conservation initiatives”.

³⁰² ACHPR, *African Commission on Human and People’s Rights v Republic of Kenya*, Judgment, 26 May 2017, §130. “The Court is of the view that the continued denial of access to and eviction from the Mau Forest of the Ogiek population cannot be necessary or proportionate to achieve the purported justification of preserving the natural ecosystem of the Mau Forest”.

³⁰³ ACHPR, *Centre for Minority Rights development (Kenya) and Minority Rights Group International on behalf of Endorois Welfare Council v Kenya*, 4 February 2010, §293 cites the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous People: “The principal human rights effects of these projects for indigenous peoples relate to loss of traditional territories and land, eviction, migration and eventual resettlement, depletion of resources necessary for physical and cultural survival, destruction and pollution of the traditional environment (...)”.

³⁰⁴ §58. “States should closely consider the impact of environmental harm, such as deforestation, on traditional land and culture and the quality of the natural environment, while ensuring the rights to life, survival and development of Indigenous children”.

fulfil human rights in the actions they take to address environmental challenges and pursue sustainable development		art 24 ³⁰⁵ art 16 ³⁰⁶		art 1 Aarhus Convention: recital	Res 52/23: art 4(a)		art 4 ³⁰⁷		Global Biodiversity Framework: Section C.7(g)
Obligation to prevent environmental harm	American Convention: art 26 with art 1(1) ³⁰⁸	African Charter: art 24 ³⁰⁹ art 16 ³¹⁰		Escazu Agreement: art 8.3(d)	Res 39/12: art 14.4(d) Res 52/23:		CRC/GC/26: art 4 ³¹¹	Stockholm Declaration: pp 7	

³⁰⁵ ACHPR, *The Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC) and the Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR) v. Nigeria*, 27 October 2001, §52.” It requires the State to take reasonable and other measures (...) to promote conservation, and to secure an ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources”.

ACHtHR, *Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'homme (LIDHO) and others v. Republic of Côte d'Ivoire*, 5 September 2023, §184. “The Respondent State authorities failed to take appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to prohibit the importation of dangerous wastes on its territory as prescribed by the Bamako Convention. It further finds that these authorities had the obligation to ensure that the dumping of this cargo on the territory of the Respondent State was conducted with a view to protecting the environment from the harmful effects which could result”.

³⁰⁶ ACHtHR, *Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'homme (LIDHO) and others v. Republic of Côte d'Ivoire*, 5 September 2023, §174. “Court finds, therefore, that the Respondent State violated the right to health protected by Art 16 of the Charter, (...), by failing to take all the necessary measures to ensure that persons affected by the disaster had full access to quality health care”.

³⁰⁷ §68. “States must take urgent steps to fulfil their obligation to facilitate, promote and provide for the enjoyment by children of their rights, including their right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, such as by transitioning to clean energy and adopting strategies and programmes to ensure the sustainable use of water resources”.

³⁰⁸ IACtHR, *Case of the Indigenous Communities of the Lhaka Honhat Association v. Argentina*, 6 February 2020, §208. “The principle of prevention of environmental harm forms part of customary international law and entails the State obligation to implement the necessary measures *ex ante* damage is caused to the environment (...) This obligation must be fulfilled in keeping with the standard of due diligence, which must be appropriate and proportionate to the level of risk of environmental harm”; IACHR, *Caso No. 12.718: Comunidad de La Oroya v. Perú*, 19 November 2021, §169. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has found that for States to fulfil the right to a non-toxic environment, compliance with the duty of prevention is closely linked to the existence of a robust regulatory framework and a coherent system of supervision and oversight.

³⁰⁹ ACHPR, *The Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC) and the Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR) v. Nigeria*, 27 October 2001, §52.” It requires the State to take reasonable and other measures to prevent pollution and ecological degradation”.

ACHtHR, *Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'homme (LIDHO) and others v. Republic of Côte d'Ivoire*, 5 September 2023, §183. “State had a duty to act (...) to prevent the dumping of the waste”.

³¹⁰ ACHtHR, *Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'homme (LIDHO) and others v. Republic of Côte d'Ivoire*, 5 September 2023, §174. “The Court finds, therefore, that the Respondent State violated the right to health protected by Art 16 of the Charter, firstly by failing to prevent the dumping of the toxic waste.”

³¹¹ §68. “States have a due diligence obligation to take appropriate preventive measures to protect children against reasonably foreseeable environmental harm and violations of their rights, paying due regard to the precautionary principle. This includes identifying and preventing foreseeable harm”.

					art 4(g)				
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APPENDIX IV



General Assembly

Seventy-sixth session
 Agenda item 74 (b)
 Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 28 July 2022

[without reference to a Main Committee ([A/76/L.75](#) and [A/76/L.75/Add.1](#))]

76/300 The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,² recalling the Declaration on the Right to Development,³ the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm Declaration),⁴ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁵ and relevant international human rights treaties, and noting other relevant regional human rights instruments,

Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Reaffirming further its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030 ensuring that no one is left behind, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner,

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III

³ Resolution 41/128, annex.

⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

⁵ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

Recalling States' obligations and commitments under multilateral environmental instruments and agreements, including on climate change, and the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, and its outcome document entitled "The future we want",⁶ which reaffirmed the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution [48/13](#) of 8 October 2021, entitled "The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment",⁷

Recalling further all Human Rights Council resolutions on human rights and the environment, including resolutions [44/7](#) of 16 July 2020,⁸ [45/17](#) of 6 October 2020,⁹ [45/30](#) of 7 October 2020¹⁰ and [46/7](#) of 23 March 2021,¹¹ and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that sustainable development, in its three dimensions (social, economic and environmental), and the protection of the environment, including ecosystems, contribute to and promote human well-being and the full enjoyment of all human rights, for present and future generations,

Recognizing also that, conversely, the impact of climate change, the unsustainable management and use of natural resources, the pollution of air, land and water, the unsound management of chemicals and waste, the resulting loss of biodiversity and the decline in services provided by ecosystems interfere with the enjoyment of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and that environmental damage has negative implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including highly indebted poor countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges faced by middle-income countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity,

Recognizing that, while the human rights implications of environmental damage are felt by individuals and communities around the world, the consequences are felt most acutely by women and girls and those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations, including indigenous peoples, children, older persons and persons with disabilities,

Recognizing also the importance of gender equality, gender-responsive action to address climate change and environmental degradation, the empowerment, leadership, decision-making and full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls, and the role that women play as managers, leaders and defenders of natural resources and agents of change in safeguarding the environment,

Recognizing further that environmental degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and unsustainable development constitute some of the most pressing and serious threats to the ability of present and future generations to effectively enjoy all human rights,

⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/76/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

⁸ *Ibid. Seventy-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/75/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁹ *Ibid. Supplement No. 53A (A/75/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid. Seventy-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/76/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

Recognizing that the exercise of human rights, including the rights to seek, receive and impart information, to participate effectively in the conduct of government and public affairs and to an effective remedy, is vital to the protection of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,

Reaffirming that States have the obligation to respect, protect and promote human rights, including in all actions undertaken to address environmental challenges, and to take measures to protect the human rights of all, as recognized in different international instruments, and that additional measures should be taken for those who are particularly vulnerable to environmental degradation, noting the framework principles on human rights and the environment,¹²

Recalling the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,¹³ which underscore the responsibility of all business enterprises to respect human rights,

Affirming the importance of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment for the enjoyment of all human rights,

Taking note of all the reports of the Special Rapporteur (formerly the Independent Expert) on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment,¹⁴

Noting “The highest aspiration: a call to action for human rights”, which the Secretary-General presented to the Human Rights Council on 24 February 2020,

Noting also that a vast majority of States have recognized some form of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment through international agreements, their national constitutions, legislation, laws or policies,

1. *Recognizes* the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right;
2. *Notes* that the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is related to other rights and existing international law;
3. *Affirms* that the promotion of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment requires the full implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements under the principles of international environmental law;
4. *Calls upon* States, international organizations, business enterprises and other relevant stakeholders to adopt policies, to enhance international cooperation, strengthen capacity-building and continue to share good practices in order to scale up efforts to ensure a clean, healthy and sustainable environment for all.

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¹² A/HRC/37/59, annex

¹³ A/HRC/17/31, annex

¹⁴ A/73/188, A/74/161, A/75/161, A/76/179, A/HRC/22/43, A/HRC/25/53, A/HRC/28/61, A/HRC/31/52, A/HRC/31/53, A/HRC/34/49, A/HRC/37/58, A/HRC/37/59, A/HRC/40/55, A/HRC/43/53, A/HRC/43/54, A/HRC/46/28 and A/HRC/49/53.