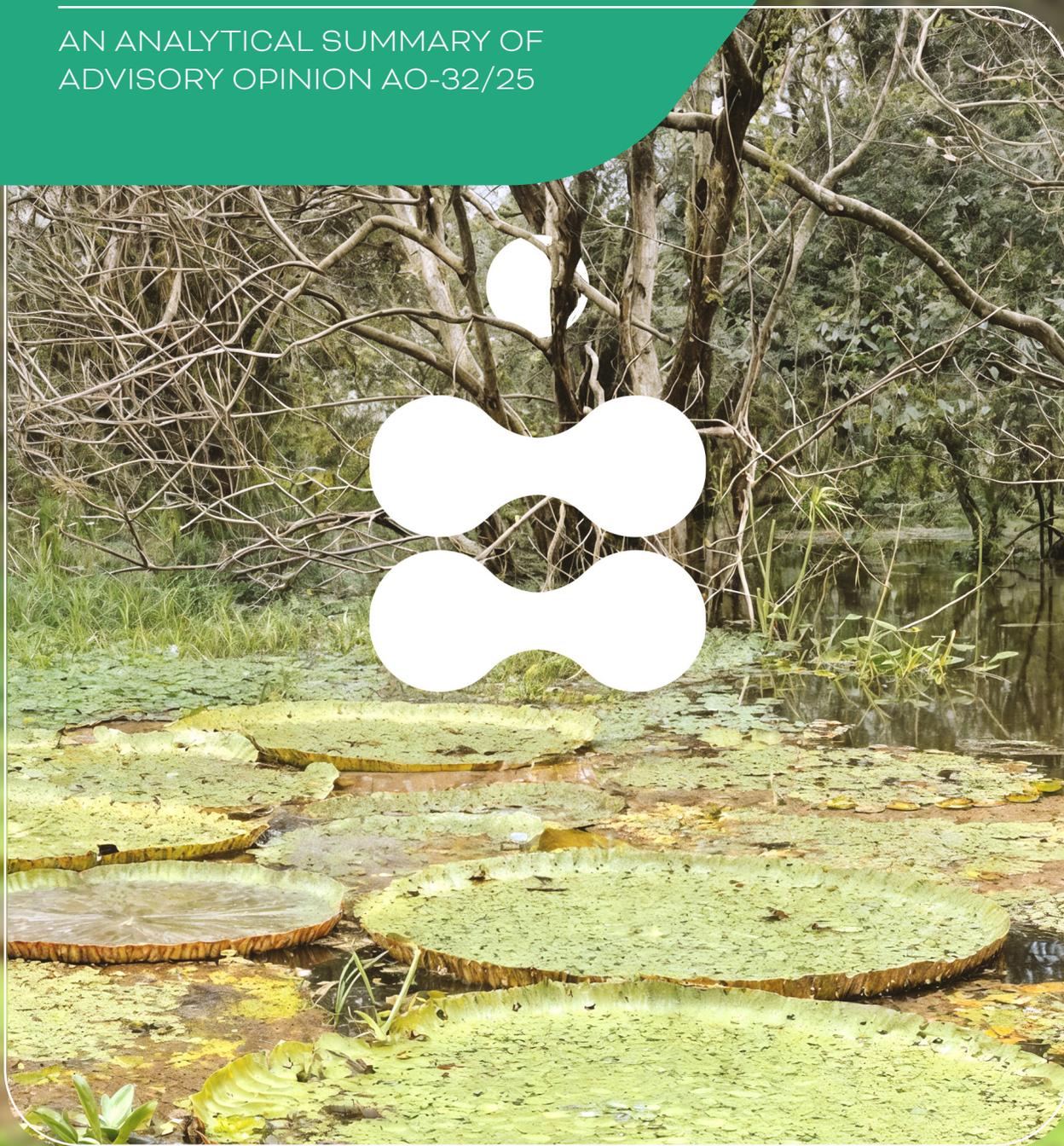


THE INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY

AN ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF
ADVISORY OPINION AO-32/25



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SERIES: [International Law in the Face of the Climate Emergency](#)

On July 3, 2025, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (I/A Court HR) published its Advisory Opinion AO-32/25, titled **“Climate Emergency and Human Rights”** (AO32), in response to a joint request submitted by the States of Colombia and Chile on January 9, 2023. The request raised a series of questions such as: **How does international law protect human rights in the face of the climate crisis? And how can international human rights law provide timely, fair, equitable, and sustainable tools to respond to it?**

In its response, the Court drew on international law and the best available science, stating that the climate emergency is already causing serious impacts on the rights of millions of people, communities, and ecosystems—and that States, both individually and collectively, have specific obligations to address it. This Advisory Opinion comes at a time when efforts are growing across the Americas and beyond to use international law as a key tool to tackle one of the most urgent crises of our time.

The strength of AO32 lies not only in its content, but also in the robust consultation and participation process that preceded it. According to the

Court, **AO32 was the most participatory process in its history.** More than 650 individuals and organizations submitted 263 written contributions, and hundreds more participated in the three public hearings held. Participants included States, social organizations, academics, human rights defenders, Indigenous communities, scientists, and children and youth. This diversity of voices reflects both the urgency and the global reach of the climate crisis, as well as a shared interest in ensuring that international justice plays an active role in addressing it.

The Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL) played a key role in promoting and shaping AO32. CEJIL engaged with organizations and experts to assess the relevance and scope of the Opinion, provided technical support to the requesting States, coordinated participatory processes involving more than 1,500 individuals, and submitted five briefs with substantive contributions to the Court. To help amplify this legal milestone—highly relevant to the Americas and the global community—**CEJIL offers this summary as a simple guide to facilitate the reading and understanding of AO32.**

Issuing advisory opinions is one of the functions assigned to the I/A Court for the protection of human rights in the Americas. Although advisory opinions do not resolve specific disputes, they provide authoritative interpretations that define and expand the scope and content of State obligations under the American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR) and other relevant treaties on current and pressing issues—such as the climate emergency. These advisory opinions carry significant legal weight as they help guide the development of international law; influence the creation of laws, public policies, and State decisions; and strengthen the legal tools available to civil society organizations, environmental defenders, and communities affected by climate change. Given the broad scope of this consultative function, **the legal effects of advisory opinions extend to all member States of the Organization of American States (OAS), not just those that have ratified the ACHR.**

The core of the I/A Court’s pronouncement—outlined in a comprehensive 219-page document, excluding the judges’ separate opinions—is organized into

two main sections. The first focuses on explaining what the climate emergency is and why it poses an urgent threat to human rights. The second lays out the obligations that States have to address this crisis from a human rights perspective. In the final section, the Court presents its ruling: 20 key points that summarize the scope of its legal interpretation.

Although Colombia and Chile submitted a series of questions grouped into six themes, the Inter-American Court reorganized the approach and structured its legal analysis around three overarching questions that guide the entire legal analysis of the opinion. These questions focus on: (1) the substantive rights affected by the climate crisis (such as the rights to life, health, and a healthy environment); (2) procedural rights (such as access to information, participation, and justice); and (3) the rights of groups in situations of vulnerability or facing heightened risk due to climate change. This framework builds on the foundation established in Advisory Opinion AO-23/17 (para. 26).

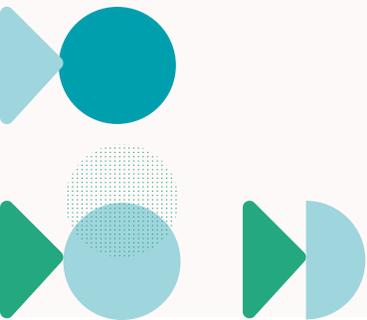


1. THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY AS A HUMAN RIGHTS EMERGENCY

The Advisory Opinion begins with an informative yet crucial section that, through a pedagogical approach, seeks to establish the factual framework upon which the Court will determine both the rights affected by the emergency and the priority measures States must implement in accordance with their obligations.

This section offers one of the clearest summaries found in a legal document—based on the best available science—of the current state of the climate crisis. It explains and analyzes the causes and effects of climate change on ecosystems, people, and the most vulnerable territories in the region, with special attention to the Amazon, Caribbean countries, and threatened island nations. It also reviews international legal frameworks on climate and environmental issues, relevant discussions in global and regional forums that shape the Court’s decision, as well as domestic legislation and trends in climate litigation and court rulings. This section is not only key to framing the decision but also to responding to and countering misinformation and misleading narratives about the climate emergency, which undermine the protection of human rights in the face of this crisis (para. 526).

Within this framework, the Court recognizes that the most reliable scientific source on climate change is the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (paras. 33 and 487). Drawing on IPCC evidence, the Court warns that a rise in global average temperature above 1.5°C could trigger climate tipping points with irreversible effects (para. 197). In light of this risk, the Court makes an urgent call for States to implement **concrete measures: to rapidly reduce greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation) and to adopt effective**



actions to prevent human rights violations and adapt to the impacts of climate change (paras. 185 and 189).

In fact, the Court begins with a powerful statement grounded in this factual context. In its words:

“Pursuant to the best available science, the present situation constitutes a climate emergency due to the accelerated increase of global temperature, as a result of diverse activities of anthropogenic origin, produced in an unequal manner by the States of the international community, which are having incremental effects and represent a severe threat to humanity and, in particular, the most vulnerable. This climate emergency can only be addressed adequately by urgent and effective mitigation and adaptation actions, and by making progress towards sustainable development with a human rights perspective, coordinated around resilience”. (Operative Paragraph 1)

To address this emergency, the Court highlights resilience and sustainable development as two fundamental pillars that must guide both domestic action and international cooperation among States. Both concepts are woven throughout Advisory Opinion AO-32 and are central to the required State response. Climate resilience is presented as a key concept closely linked to sustainable development (paras. 201, 211, 243, 370). The Court understands sustainable development as a process that seeks to continuously improve the well-being of all people, which requires the protection of all human rights and the environment. Only in this way, the Court notes, can the long-term resilience of natural and human systems be ensured (para. 213). For example, when addressing adaptation plans, the Court emphasizes that they must include measures to reduce vulnerability and strengthen the resilience of individuals, communities, and ecosystems—and stresses that such measures must align with sustainable development, understood as an expression of the progressive development of the right to a healthy environment (para. 385).

Finally, in this first section, the Court incorporates principles of international environmental law into the interpretative framework of human rights. Among these are the pro natura principle, intra- and intergenerational equity, common but differentiated responsibilities, and cooperation—each articulated alongside the pro persona principle and others.

This integration is significant: it lays the foundation for one of the most important advances in the Advisory Opinion—namely, the recognition, for the first time, of Nature as a subject of rights within the Inter-American Human Rights System (IAHRS), emphasizing the deep interdependence between human rights and the environment.



2. THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY THROUGH THE LENS OF STATES' INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

The second main section of the Advisory Opinion addresses the core of the request: What obligations do States have in response to the climate crisis from a human rights perspective? To answer this, the Inter-American Court draws from various legal instruments and sources—including the American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR), the Protocol of San Salvador, and other sources of international law—and organizes its analysis into four main areas:

- **General obligations**, such as the duty to respect and ensure rights, the principle of non-discrimination, the adoption of measures to ensure the progressive development of economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights (ESCER), the harmonization of domestic legislation, and international cooperation based on the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities;
- **Specific obligations related to substantive rights affected by climate impacts**, especially the rights to a healthy environment and climate; the rights to life, personal integrity, and health; to privacy and family life; private property and housing; freedom of residence and movement; and the rights to water, food, work, social security, culture, and education;
- **Specific obligations related to procedural rights**, including democracy; the right to science and the recognition of local, traditional, and Indigenous knowledge; access to information; political participation; access to justice; the right to defend human rights; and the protection of environmental and climate defenders;
- **Differentiated obligations based on the principle of equality and non-discrimination, concerning specific groups and individuals in situations of heightened vulnerability** or disproportionate impact due to climate change.



One of the Court's most significant contributions to the analysis of State obligations is the establishment of a heightened duty of due diligence. What does this mean? In the context of the climate emergency, it means that States must adopt measures and actions that respond appropriately to the high risk of serious and foreseeable harm, as established by existing scientific evidence—harm that could be widespread and irreversible for individuals and communities.

States, therefore, have a duty to take proactive and ambitious steps to prevent serious human rights violations, particularly in relation to activities with high greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and in situations involving vulnerable populations or the risk of irreversible harm (paras. 233 and following). States must strengthen their efforts to respect rights and avoid contributing to the crisis, while also acting diligently and appropriately to respond to the climate emergency. This approach falls within the broader obligation to guarantee human rights—a central principle in the Court's jurisprudence—now adapted to the climate crisis context. Throughout the Opinion, the Court elaborates on how this standard of heightened due diligence must be applied, but from the outset it makes clear: States must assess the adequacy of their responses to each risk based on the best available science, the rights at stake, and the specific vulnerabilities of potentially affected populations (paras. 231 and following).

Another key point emphasized by the Court is the central role of the duty of cooperation in responding to the climate emergency. The Court starts from an undeniable truth: environmental harm knows no borders. Therefore, no country can address this crisis alone. Coordinated efforts between States—and also with private actors—are essential.

The Court states that such cooperation must be carried out in good faith and guided by the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities.

This cooperation, acknowledges that not all countries or companies have contributed equally to climate change, nor do they have the same resources to address it. Therefore, States' economic and technical capacities, specific needs, and development pathways must be considered (paras. 257–265). Among the concrete obligations identified, the Court includes access to financial and economic support for countries with fewer resources as part of the global commitment to advance a just transition. In this context, cooperation is not merely a gesture of solidarity—it is a binding legal obligation essential for the protection of human rights and the planet.



3. SUBSTANTIVE RIGHTS AFFECTED BY THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY

A groundbreaking aspect of Advisory Opinion AO-32 is the recognition of the right to a healthy climate as an autonomous right, derived from the right to a healthy environment, and essential for the comprehensive protection of individuals, future generations, and Nature itself. This is the first time the Inter-American Court addresses this right in such a direct and in-depth manner.

The Court introduces three key contributions:

- **It recognizes Nature as a subject of rights** within the Inter-American system (paras. 279–286), marking an evolutionary shift in the human rights framework.
- **It declares the prohibition of causing massive and irreversible harm to the climate and the environment** through human activity as a **peremptory norm of international law (jus cogens)** (paras. 287–294). This means that no State may legally justify decisions, policies, or agreements that are contrary to—or undermine environmental protection if it knows, or ought to know, based on available science, that such actions will generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or environmental harm with potentially irreversible consequences. The Court makes clear that there are no exceptions or justifications to this prohibition.
- **It affirms that the right to a healthy climate is not only part of the right** to a healthy environment, but a right in itself, with its own content and broad scope. It is fundamental for guaranteeing a dignified life, health, and the protection of humanity and biodiversity (paras. 297, 300, 313).

Based on this recognition, the Court outlines what States must do to fulfill this right. Among other measures, it calls on States to intensify mitigation and adaptation efforts, noting that delaying these actions shifts an unjust burden onto future generations and increases exposure to harm for people in vulnerable situations (para. 194). To meet their obligations, States must:

- Produce up-to-date scientific information to establish the most ambitious possible Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for emission reduction;
- Periodically update these goals, taking into account both each State's current and historical contributions and their capacity to support mitigation efforts and specific national circumstances;
- Design and implement a human rights-based national strategy to meet mitigation targets, attracting green investment in both low-emission initiatives and transition projects (paras. 323–344 and 509).

However, the Court's message is not directed solely toward States. It also focuses on the role of private and state-owned companies, recognizing both their central role in the causes of the climate emergency and their potential as key actors in implementing measures to protect human rights. The Court highlights that States have a duty to regulate and oversee corporate activity through enhanced due diligence measures, including actions to prevent undue influence and so-called “greenwashing.”

In addition, companies themselves have an obligation to respect human rights, which includes exercising environmental and climate due diligence across their value and supply chains, disclosing information on emissions, actively contributing to environmental and climate impact assessments, and supporting the participation of affected communities and human rights defenders. The Court especially warns that **some companies must bear greater responsibilities due to the risks generated by their GHG-emitting activities.** States are required to impose stricter regulations and oversight—particularly when such activities pose risks to human rights (paras. 347–363, especially 350 and 352).

This framework is central to the Court's subsequent analysis of the impact of climate change on a wide range of individual substantive rights and the measures States must adopt to protect them from adverse effects (para. 379 and following). A key point is the **recognition of adaptation as a cross-cutting obligation**—meaning all rights must be protected through climate adaptation policies, which require the immediate development and regular updating of a national adaptation plan (para. 379 and following).

The list of substantive rights addressed by the Court includes:

- The right to a healthy environment and climate
- The rights to life, personal integrity, and health
- The right to private and family life
- The right to private property and housing
- Freedom of residence and movement
- The rights to water and food
- The rights to work and social security
- The right to culture
- The right to education

In analyzing these rights, AO-32 advances discussions on several emerging issues that had not previously been explored in depth, including:

- The duty to prevent **forced displacement** caused by disasters or climate change, and to protect displaced persons—even when they cross international borders (paras. 423 and 433);
- The challenges of the **energy transition** and its impact on the right to work, stressing the need for measures to protect workers in sectors that must adapt and/or reduce emissions (paras. 342, 446, and 447);
- The **protection of cultural and natural heritage**, which must be integrated into climate adaptation plans (para. 451);
- The **obligation to include climate education** at all levels of formal education (para. 457).



4. PROCEDURAL RIGHTS AND THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY

A key contribution of Advisory Opinion AO-32 lies in the development of procedural rights—access to information, public participation, and access to justice—which the Inter-American Court identifies as essential tools to strengthen climate action and ensure that solutions to the climate emergency are adopted in a participatory, transparent, and inclusive manner. The Court makes it clear that the link between the rights to a healthy environment and climate, on the one hand, and the protection of the democratic system, on the other, is not incidental but structural: without effective participation, adequate information, and accessible justice, there can be no climate governance that respects human rights. This framework also reinforces the legitimacy and sustainability of the policies and decisions adopted to address the climate emergency (paras. 460–470).



The Right to Science and Traditional Knowledge

Within this context, the Court introduces a major innovation by incorporating, within procedural rights, the **protection of the human right to science and the recognition of local, traditional, and Indigenous knowledge** into the Inter-American Human Rights System (IAHRS).

This entails the State's duty to use the best available environmental science and the inability to claim ignorance of that science (paras. 471–487). Moreover, integrating other forms of knowledge—such as those from Indigenous, rural, or local communities—broadens the epistemological foundation on which climate responses must be built, moving toward a more pluralistic, inclusive, and culturally appropriate understanding of knowledge.

Right of Access to Climate Information and Public Participation

The Inter-American Court also expands on the requirements for active transparency in environmental matters and the obligations arising from the right of access to information. Beyond producing, sharing, and facilitating access to clear, truthful, accessible, and timely information—based on the best available science about the impact of climate change and on the recognition of Indigenous, traditional, and local knowledge—**States must also actively combat climate misinformation, a phenomenon that threatens the effectiveness of public policy.** The Court calls on States to adopt “progressive measures” to address this issue and to work in collaboration with private actors (para. 527).

As part of this **active transparency** framework, the Court establishes that States must generate and publish key information on their own initiative (paras. 507–515), particularly regarding:

- The causes and effects of climate change;
- Measures implemented to reduce GHG emissions;
- Plans and strategies for adapting to current and projected climate impacts;
- Environmental and climate impact assessments;
- Existing mechanisms for accessing information, public participation, and justice in climate-related matters.

The Court also elaborates on the legislative measures and mechanisms that States must adopt to require companies, media outlets, online platforms, and individuals, among other private actors, to generate and share information about their climate-related activities and **avoid spreading misinformation.** This marks an important step toward building shared, **cross-sectoral responsibility** for addressing the climate crisis (paras. 516–517).

Another major point is the reaffirmation of the **principle of maximum disclosure.** Under this principle, access to information **must not be limited to individuals or groups with a personal, direct, or specific interest;** rather, it should be understood as a universal right, where all public information is presumed

accessible (para. 519). Any exceptions must be expressly established by law and must comply with principles of legality, necessity, and proportionality within a democratic society and in accordance with the ACHR (para. 490).

Finally, this framework of procedural rights is reinforced by a **strong emphasis on public participation**. Participation is understood not only as an extension of the right to information, but as a right in its own standing. The Court affirms that **affected individuals and communities have the right to participate in decisions related to projects, policies, and actions that could impact the climate system or the environment** (paras. 530–539). Such participation must be effective, inclusive, and accessible, with mechanisms that take into account the particular vulnerabilities of certain groups, such as Indigenous peoples, women, children, or displaced persons (para. 538).

Right of Access to Justice

With respect to environmental justice, the Inter-American Court addresses fundamental issues that seek to remove structural barriers to justice in environmental and climate-related matters and enhance its effectiveness, especially in light of the scale and urgency of the climate crisis.

These standards not only respond to historical challenges faced by individuals and communities in obtaining effective remedies, but also provide a **roadmap for adapting justice systems** to the realities of climate change. Thus, AO-32 addresses the **duty to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary in environmental and climate matters, as well as the application of the pro actione principle**, which requires interpreting procedural norms in ways that favor access to justice.

The right of access to justice is also reinforced by the obligation to **guarantee reasonable timeframes for case resolution**, understood in this context as a **principle of urgency**, given that harm in many climate cases may be irreversible or cumulative. The Court emphasizes that **procedural delays or inefficiency may amount to a de facto denial of justice** in contexts where time is a critical factor.

Another innovative aspect is the **adaptation of standing rules**. The Court affirms that legal systems must allow for **individual and collective claims**, including those with **cross-border dimensions**, acknowledging the interconnected nature of climate change and its impacts. This represents a step forward in making affected rights justiciable beyond traditional State boundaries.

The Court also highlights the **need for flexible evidentiary standards**, recognizing that the burden of proof in climate litigation can be particularly difficult due to technical complexity, scientific uncertainty, or information asymmetries—especially when facing powerful actors such as polluting corporations or States. Flexibility in evaluating evidence, along with the **incorporation of Inter-American standards into legal reasoning and conventionality control**, aims to provide courts with stronger normative tools and to offer victims more effective avenues for redress. The Court encourages judiciaries to interpret evidentiary rules in these cases in light of the principles of availability of evidence, cooperation, pro persona, pro natura, and pro actione (para. 552).

Finally, access to justice must culminate in the possibility of obtaining **full and adequate reparation**. This is especially important for ensuring compliance with judicial decisions in contexts where environmental harm unfolds over time and requires sustained monitoring and corrective measures (paras. 558–559).



The Right to Defend Rights and Environmental Defenders in the Context of the Climate Emergency

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights places special emphasis on the **situation of environmental and climate defenders**, recognizing them as key actors in the struggle for the sustainability of the planet and the enforcement of human rights in the context of the climate crisis.

The Court strongly warns that these individuals face **heightened risks**, operating within a **“general climate of criminalization and violence,”** and impunity, which not only endangers their physical and emotional integrity and lives, but also seeks to delegitimize and suppress their work.

This context of structural harassment has created a pattern of threats, violence, judicial persecution, and even killings, which has intensified in the context of socio-environmental conflicts linked to extractive megaprojects, land dispossession, environmental pollution, or the lack of prior consultation. The Court also highlights the specific vulnerabilities faced by Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant and rural communities, and women—particularly Indigenous women—due to intersecting and structural factors of discrimination (paras. 569–571).



In response, the Court underscores the urgent need to advance in **“the recognition and protection of the right to defend environmental human rights in all spheres of the State and throughout society.”** This right is not limited to the absence of obstacles; rather, it requires **proactive and sustained measures to ensure that those who speak out in defense of the environment and natural resources can do so safely, equally, and without risk.**

Among the obligations imposed on States within the framework of a **special duty of protection include**: Refraining from imposing illegitimate restrictions on their work; collecting data on the types of violence they face; designing strategies to address structural causes and promote preventive measures; implementing protection programs; ensuring active participation of environmental defenders in the design and implementation of these policies; and strengthening institutional capacity to investigate, prosecute, and punish crimes against them with heightened due diligence, particularly in efforts to overcome patterns of impunity (paras. 575–587).

Regarding **protection programs and measures**, the Court places special emphasis on the need for national programs with an intersectional and participatory perspective, including protocols and appropriate practices for responding to the needs of groups in particularly vulnerable situations. Among other guidelines, the Court emphasizes the need for beneficiaries of protection measures to be involved in determining the measures to be taken to protect them and that, if protection staff are assigned, they must be designated in consultation with the beneficiaries and with their consent. The Court also stresses that the measures must remain in place for as long as the underlying risk persists (paras. 576–579).

The Court reiterates the application of **heightened due diligence in the investigation of all crimes against environmental defenders**, including not only attacks on their lives, but also threats, defamation, harassment, and other forms of intimidation. It also outlines investigative standards for determining whether such crimes were committed as a means of silencing or deterring the defenders' work.

The Court states that investigations must be thorough, impartial, prompt, and efficient, and they must actively and exhaustively explore the various theories of perpetration and the “lines of investigation relevant to clarifying what occurred”

Additionally, investigations should incorporate an intersectional perspective and consider specific risk factors. The Court affirms that **impunity and criminalization** require adequate responses in accordance with Inter-American Court rulings. To address criminalization, the Court calls for the identification of patterns of arbitrary or selective use of laws/measures to prosecute or punish human rights defenders; review of the conventionality of laws or measures and the adoption of steps to repeal or amend them; the establishment of procedures to dismiss unfounded actions; and the training justice system actors to counteract harassment patterns (paras. 580–587).

Through this robust set of standards, the Court not only recognizes the strategic role of environmental and climate defenders in protecting ecosystems but also affirms that **their defense is a necessary condition for ensuring climate action grounded in human rights, justice, and democracy.**



5. PROTECTION OF GROUPS IN SITUATIONS OF VULNERABILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY

In the third major theme of Advisory Opinion AO-32/23, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights firmly incorporates an **intersectional and structural discrimination analysis**, recognizing that climate change does not affect all people equally. On the contrary, its impacts tend to **deepen existing inequalities** and hit hardest those already facing conditions of vulnerability or exclusion. This perspective makes it possible to identify and address the **disproportionate and differentiated effects** of the climate crisis on historically marginalized groups, as well as on communities whose particular situations expose them to new and emerging risks. The Court highlights in particular: children and youth, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, Indigenous and tribal peoples, Afro-descendant, and rural and fishing communities (para. 596 and following).

The Court urges States to adopt specific, differentiated, and reasonable measures to effectively protect both the substantive and procedural rights of these groups (para. 223). For example, it emphasizes the need **to establish mechanisms that ensure the participation of children and adolescents** in climate-related decision-making and to facilitate **their access to justice**, recognizing their evolving capacities and their role as rights holders in the present (paras. 601–604).

A particularly relevant contribution in this section is that the Court **does not limit its analysis to traditionally recognized categories** within inter-American jurisprudence, as it warns that the climate emergency **disproportionately affects other groups** that are not always considered vulnerable and therefore urges States to adopt a broader and more inclusive approach. This includes the consideration of groups that are often **overlooked or at heightened risk in the current climate context, such as people living in coastal areas threatened by rising sea levels, incarcerated individuals, young people facing unemployment or working in the informal economy, and workers in vulnerable sectors** who may be negatively impacted by the transition to low-carbon economies (paras. 628–629).

Finally, the Court endorses the concept of multidimensional poverty and applies it in the climate emergency context to require States to adopt targeted policies and strategies to ensure the provision of essential goods and services needed for a dignified life, as well as to eliminate disadvantages that increase exposure and reduce resilience to climate change (paras. 619–627).

The Inter-American Court's AO-32 represents a landmark legal development for addressing the climate crisis through a human rights lens. It provides an essential **roadmap for fair, inclusive, participatory, and democratic climate action**, both in the region and globally.

At CEJIL, we recognize the tremendous potential of this Advisory Opinion as a **tool for advancing public policy, advocacy strategies, litigation, and human rights defense** in the context of an emergency that affects us all. We reaffirm our commitment to its implementation and will continue to work actively to **share its content, promote cross-sectoral dialogue, and help turn it into concrete action** in all spaces where the present and future of our region's climate are being shaped.

About CEJIL

CEJIL's mission is to contribute to the full enjoyment of human rights in the Americas through the effective use of Inter-American System tools and other international human rights law protection mechanisms.

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Documents:

- Full text of Advisory Opinion No. 32 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights: https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/opiniones/seriea_32_en.pdf
- Official summary of Advisory Opinion No. 32 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights: https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/opiniones/resumen_seriea_32_en.pdf
- Exclusive materials developed by CEJIL on international law and the climate emergency: <https://opinion-consultiva-clima.cejil.org/en/>



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