

The threat of climate change to international peace and security

Canada, Fiji, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Turkey, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Charter, which recognizes that a primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Recognizing that under Article 24 of the Charter, the Security Council is charged with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Further recognizing that under Article 39 of the Charter, the Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace and shall make recommendations, or decide measures to maintain international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, under Article 11 of the Charter, may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security,

Noting the goals and objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹

Deeply concerned that the adverse impacts of climate change, including sea-level rise, trigger population relocation and threaten the territorial integrity and sovereignty of some states, thus endangering international peace and security,

1. *Invites* the Security Council to consider and address, as appropriate, the threat posed by climate change to international peace and security;

2. *Invites* the Security Council to work with the General Assembly to develop recommendations with regard to the international peace and security implications of climate change;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the international peace and security implications of climate change and on the actions taken by the Security Council in this regard.

¹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1771, No. 30822.