

## Summary

The subject of this dissertation is the cultural human rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic region in the face of climate change. The dissertation aims at verifying the hypothesis, which provides that there is a gap in international law, as a result of which current mechanisms do not provide the possibility of an effective remedy for the Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic in the case of violation of their cultural rights arose from the climate change induced deterioration of the environment.

In light of the above hypothesis, the following research questions have been asked:

1. Who can be regarded as Indigenous Peoples in international law, and how did the colonization influence the current status of Indigenous Peoples?
2. How does culture determine the existence of Indigenous Peoples?
3. What is the normative content of cultural rights, and what obligations do they impose on States?
4. Are cultural rights enforceable and justiciable?
5. How does anthropogenic climate change impact the cultural rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic region?
6. Can Indigenous Peoples hold States accountable for the current contribution to climate change through international climate change law?
7. Can the human rights approach to climate change help hold the States accountable for climate change?