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STEERING COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT (CDENV)

**REVIEW OF DISINFORMATION, MISINFORMATION AND ACCESS TO
INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENT-RELATED MATTERS INCLUDING GOOD
PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION, ALSO REFLECTING
THE PERSPECTIVE OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND CHILDREN**

Foreword

The terms of reference of the CDENV provide for this deliverable, which contributes to the implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment and its Objective 2 – Strengthening good democratic governance. This strategic objective envisages providing guidance on measures to guarantee effective access to information, awareness-raising and education, and meaningful public participation in environmental decision-making.

Action required

Members of the CDENV are called upon to consider this document and approve the proposed course of action.

Document prepared by the Secretariat

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Summary

The document examines the mounting threat of disinformation and misinformation surrounding environmental and climate issues, highlighting its impacts on democracy and human rights across Europe. It references key international and European reports, showing that disinformation and misinformation are among the leading global risks, undermining public trust, eroding democratic backsliding, and impeding effective climate action.

The document reviews international and regional legal frameworks and standards that mandate access to reliable information and protect freedom of expression. It also underscores the need for transparency, fact-checking, public participation, and the integration of scientifically accurate, accessible information.

A significant emphasis is placed on including youth and children in environmental decision-making and addressing their exposure to both environmental harm and information barriers.

The document points to ongoing good practices and initiatives at the European and international levels to fight disinformation, such as fact-checking networks, digital literacy campaigns, and development projects.

The report concludes with recommendations: bridging information gaps, supporting civil society, tailoring communication to different audiences, strengthening protections for human rights defenders and youth, and advancing Europe-wide and global cooperation to promote information integrity and ensure participation in addressing the environmental degradation.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2025¹ ranked misinformation and disinformation, for the second year running, as the most significant short-term global risk. In the Global Risks Report 2026² misinformation and disinformation are ranked as the second highest short-term global risk, while environmental threats dominate the long-term horizon.
2. The Council of Europe Secretary General's 2025 report entitled "Towards a new Democratic Pact for Europe" also identifies environmental degradation and disinformation as root causes of democratic backsliding³.
3. The 2025 Special Eurobarometer on Climate Change⁴ shows that 52% of Europeans do not believe traditional media in their country provides clear information on climate change, including its causes and impacts. In addition, 49% find it difficult to distinguish between reliable information and disinformation about climate change on social media.
4. Misinformation, disinformation and delayed access or unreliable information have direct human rights consequences. The "information disorder"⁵ puts at stake freedom of expression and media freedom; freedom of assembly; the rights to health and privacy, the right to life, the right to be protected from discrimination and violence, the right to participation in public affairs, including in environment-related matters and access to justice and effective remedies. Furthermore, information disorder can negatively affect access to education and to the equitable benefits of scientific advancements. Disinformation and misinformation related to the environment threatens democracy as it erodes trust in democratic institutions, which are often falsely accused of carrying out illegitimate policies.
5. Several structural problems amplify current vulnerabilities. These include the lack of comprehensive and disaggregated environmental data collection by public authorities and inability of these authorities to perform their duties effectively when their own access to information is compromised by disinformation, ineffective practices of disclosing and making the environmental information accessible, particularly for persons and groups in vulnerable situations and/or exposed to discrimination, inadequate digitisation of historical records, as well as limited integration of crowdsourced and citizen science data. Additionally, gaps in value chain transparency, weaknesses in market surveillance, the digital divide and the unethical use of artificial intelligence and social media increase vulnerability to misinformation and disinformation. Disinformation is also used as a populist tool to manipulate public opinion.
6. The media plays a crucial role in disseminating information on environment and climate change, including its impact and mitigation measures. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its Sixth Assessment Report underlined a significant increase in global media coverage and warned that the spread of scientifically

¹ [The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2025](#)

² [The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2026](#)

³ [Report of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe](#)

⁴ [The 2025 Special Eurobarometer on Climate Change](#)

⁵ [Wardle, C. and Derakhshan, H. \(2017\) Information disorder: toward an interdisciplinary framework for research and policymaking \(Report DGI\(2017\)09\). Council of Europe](#)

inaccurate information by organised countermovements negatively affects climate policy.⁶

7. The Europe Press Freedom Report⁷ identified confronting disinformation as one of the most current pressing threats to the safety of journalists, calling states to address this issue. Yet, the Report also warns that “[t]he fight against disinformation must not be used to legitimise attacks on press freedom or the right to inform and be informed.”
8. Coordinated disinformation campaigns, often driven by commercial interests, aim to cast doubt that climate change is caused by human actions, undermining mitigation efforts. Recently, the nature of information disorder has expanded to include questioning the severity of climate change, challenging certain solutions, greenwashing and manufacturing doubts about scientific approaches to climate solutions such as renewable energy⁸. These campaigns also lead to harassment of public figures, scientists and human rights defenders who seek to provide accurate, science-based information⁹.
9. A related challenge is the exploitation of existing societal vulnerabilities, discontents and divisions, by targeting particular groups, ultimately weakening society’s ability to respond effectively to critical challenges.¹⁰
10. As highlighted in the report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Climate Change and Human Rights¹¹, there is a need to “defossilize” information systems, to protect human rights in the formation of public opinion and democratic debate from undue commercial influence and information distortions. This includes, among other measures, informing the public about the contributions of fossil fuel industries to the triple planetary crisis, providing science-based information, banning fossil fuel advertisements, promotion and sponsorship.
11. In the Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes¹², practices such as ghost-writing studies, manipulating research findings, cherry-picking data, suppressing unfavourable evidence and falsely presenting vested interests as neutral actors have been identified as tactics designed to obscure environmental and human rights impacts.
12. Access to reliable environmental information in a timely manner is therefore essential. It enables informed and inclusive participation in decision-making processes, strengthens the protection of human rights from environmental harm, and safeguards the right of present and future generations to live in a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. The information and communication form the backbone of the preparedness for natural disasters. However, according to the Special Eurobarometer

⁶ [The 2025 Special Eurobarometer on Climate Change](#)

⁷ [Europe Press Freedom Report](#): Confronting Political Pressure, Disinformation, and the Erosion of Media Independence

⁸ Roberts, J. Timmons, and others (eds), *Climate Obstruction: A Global Assessment* (New York, 2025; online edn, Oxford Academic, 23 Oct. 2025), <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780197787144.001.0001>, accessed 28 Feb. 2026, pg 5-6.

⁹ [United Nations Global Principles for Information Integrity](#)

¹⁰ [Resisting Disinformation: 10 Building Blocks to Strengthen Information Integrity](#)

¹¹ [A/HRC/59/42: The imperative of defossilizing our economies - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change](#)

¹² [Right to science in the context of toxic substances: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, Marcos Orellana](#)

547 on Risk Awareness and Preparedness of the EU Population, only 60% of EU citizens are aware of disaster risks in their area, over half feel unprepared, and only 9% report having informed themselves about disaster response measures.

13. This document builds upon the outcomes of the side event organised by the Council of Europe in partnership with Youth and Environment Europe (YEE), entitled “Human Rights and Climate Disinformation: Responding to Youth” during the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 30) held in Belém, Brazil on 11 November 2025. The event addressed the need to preserve information integrity from a human rights perspective. It pointed to solutions and called for joint action to promote access to climate/environment-related reliable and timely information.
14. During the fifth meeting of the Multidisciplinary Group on Environment (GME) on 2-4 December 2025¹³, a thematic discussion on Human Rights and Climate Disinformation brought together member States, UN Special Rapporteurs, and invited experts. The discussion explored international mechanisms and emerging initiatives to strengthen research and responses to climate disinformation, examined how existing Council of Europe instruments can support states in addressing current and future challenges, and emphasised the essential role of civil society, particularly environmental human rights defenders and youth, in detecting, exposing, and countering disinformation.
15. The document contributes to the implementation of objective 2 of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment¹⁴ which reinforces the commitment to strengthening democratic governance by promoting transparency, environmental education and awareness, and combating misinformation and disinformation.
16. The objective of this document is to review and analyse the challenges related to disinformation and misinformation, as well as access to information in environmental matters. The document reviews relevant international and regional legal and policy instruments, highlights existing good practices and initiatives and provides recommendations for action to support the member States in countering disinformation and misinformation, while ensuring timely, reliable and effective access to environmental information. It also integrates the perspectives of young people and children.
17. The appendix II to this document contains a list of relevant Council of Europe instruments, as well as other sources.

¹³ [Meeting Report](#)

¹⁴ [Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment](#)

II. DISINFORMATION, MISINFORMATION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION – TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS

A. Countering Disinformation and Misinformation

18. The Council of Europe defines disinformation as verifiably false, inaccurate or misleading information deliberately created and disseminated to cause harm or pursue economic or political gain by deceiving the public.¹⁵ Misinformation refers to verifiably false, inaccurate or misleading information disseminated without an intention to mislead, cause harm, or pursue economic or political gain; users who share misinformation generally believe it to be true.¹⁶
19. Distinguishing between misinformation and disinformation can be challenging in practice, as it is often difficult to determine the intent behind the creation and dissemination of certain content. However, both forms contribute to the spread of false information, which undermines the information ecosystem and threatens fundamental values. It is therefore essential to develop effective mechanisms to counter both the intentional and unintentional distribution of false information¹⁷.
20. In the digital era, the risks of spreading misinformation and disinformation are heightened. There is a growing amount of disinformation generated and spread with Artificial Intelligence tools that poses distinctive threats to democratic dialogue.¹⁸
21. The Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law¹⁹ seeks to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. It promotes measures to prevent the dissemination of disinformation and misinformation that could undermine information integrity and the right of access to information and encourages public discussion and multistakeholder consultation in addressing issues related to artificial intelligence systems, including their environmental implications.
22. Civil society plays an important role in securing information integrity by awareness raising campaigns and fact-checking. Environmental human rights defenders - from local activists to investigative journalists - increasingly face intimidation fuelled by online disinformation. Some have been falsely portrayed as extremists or “foreign agents.” Disinformation campaigns pave the way for legal harassment or smear campaigns against those who seek transparency.
23. Strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs) target activists, journalists, environmental campaigners, human rights defenders, academics, and civil society and

¹⁵[Guidance Note on countering the spread of online mis- and disinformation through fact-checking and platform design solutions](#) Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2022\)12](#), Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2022\)11](#)

¹⁶[Guidance Note on countering the spread of online mis- and disinformation through fact-checking and platform design solutions](#)

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ [Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence](#)

media organisations.²⁰ The Council of Europe recommendation CM/Rec(2024)2 on countering the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs)²¹ recognises the urgency of devising comprehensive and effective strategies to counter SLAPPs aiming to strengthen existing legislative and policy frameworks and practices, as well as encourages states to further reinforce their legislative and policy frameworks to effectively counter SLAPPs.

B. Access to information

24. The Council of Europe Convention on Access to Official Documents (also known as the Tromsø Convention)²² guarantees a general stand-alone right to access official documents held by public authorities, including information concerning the environment. The right of access may be exercised not only vis-à-vis public bodies but also natural or legal persons insofar as they exercise administrative authority. The Tromsø Convention lays down substantive rules and procedural safeguards for the right to access official documents on request. It also lays down certain obligations for public authorities to proactively publish official documents in the interest of promoting the transparency, efficiency of public administration and informed public participation in matters of general interest. The Tromsø Convention obliges public authorities to establish whether there is public interest in disclosing information even when domestic laws require that information to be kept confidential. For example, information concerning the protection of the environment must be released when there is an overriding public interest in having access to it.
25. The Council of Europe further promotes access to information in environmental matters through a range of instruments.
26. Recommendation Rec(2002)2²³ of the Committee of Ministers to member states on access to official documents lays down rules and procedural safeguards on access to information held by public authorities, including environmental information.
27. Recommendation CM/Rec(2022)20²⁴ of the Committee of Ministers on human rights and the protection of the environment calls on member States to ensure access without discrimination, inter alia, to information and justice in environmental matters, participation in environmental decision making and environmental education. It also emphasises that human rights considerations should be integrated at all stages of the environmental decision-making process.
28. The European Court of Human Rights has also played a pivotal role in linking environmental protection with human rights. It has ruled in over 300 environment-

²⁰ [The impact of SLAPPs on human rights & how to respond](#)

²¹ [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2024\)2 on countering the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation \(SLAPPs\)](#)

²² [The Council of Europe Convention on Access to Official Documents](#)

²³ [Rec\(2002\)2 - on access to official documents](#)

²⁴ [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2022\)20](#)

related cases from pollution and disasters to access to environmental information and justice.

29. Articles 2 (right to life), 8 (private/family life), and 10 (freedom of expression) of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) have been interpreted as imposing positive obligations on states to ensure access to environmental information and protect free expression.
30. The jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights has established that Articles 2 (right to life) and 8 (private and family life) can impose positive obligations on states to provide access to environmental information when lives or health are at risk. For instance, in *Budayeva & Others v. Russia*²⁵ and *Verein KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz & Others v. Switzerland*²⁶ the Court found that states must ensure access to essential information enabling individuals to assess environmental risks. This principle is directly relevant to climate disinformation because false or misleading information undermines the ability of citizens to protect their rights.
31. Article 10 (freedom of expression) protects the right to receive and impart information, which supports the role of journalists, civil society and youth in uncovering false climate narratives. At the same time, it allows for restrictions, but only if they are necessary in a democratic society and proportionate²⁷. That means frameworks dealing with disinformation must strike the right balance: safeguarding freedom of expression while protecting the public from harmful distortions of fact.
32. The European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) also acknowledged the importance of access to information and awareness-raising in environmental matters.
33. For example, in the context of Article 11§2 of the European Social Charter (the right to protection of health), the ECSR held in *International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH) v. Greece*, complaint No. 72/2011, decision on the merits of 23 January 2013, that the scale of the pollution of the Oinofyta region and its effects on human health, as well as the fact that these problems have been known and acknowledged by the competent authorities for a long time, should have required the design and implementation of a systematic information and awareness-raising programme for the population concerned, with the active and regular contribution of all the administrative institutions concerned (at national, regional and local level)²⁸.
34. In *Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (MFHR) v. Greece*, complaint No. 30/2005, decision on the merits of 6 December 2006, the ECSR held that the Government's statements that it is following a policy of health promotion and culture in accordance with the objectives of the World Health Organisation and that those concerned have been presented with the results of epidemiological studies, was too vague to amount to a valid education policy aimed at persons living in lignite mining areas²⁹.

²⁵ [Case of Budayeva and Others v. Russia](#)

²⁶ [Case of Verein KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz and Others v. Switzerland](#). See also in the framework of the supervision of the execution of this judgment, the decisions of the Committee of Ministers during its 1521st (4-6 March 2025) (DH) and 1537th (15-17 September 2025) (DH) meetings ([CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1521/H46-30](#), § 7; [CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1537/H46-37](#), § 6).

²⁷ [Vides Aizsardzibas Klubs v. Latvia](#)

²⁸ [Decision on the merits in International Federation of Human Rights Leagues \(FIDH\) v. Greece](#)

²⁹ [Decision on the merits in Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights \(MFHR\) v. Greece](#)

35. Similarly, in its conclusions, the ECSR held that informing the public, particularly through awareness-raising campaigns, must be a public health priority. Measures should be introduced to prevent activities that are damaging to health and to develop a sense of individual responsibility, including such aspects as the environment³⁰.

C. Other Instruments related to access to information and public participation

36. Other Council of Europe instruments reinforce access to information and public participation.
37. The Council of Europe Landscape Convention³¹ establishes key principles for the protection, management, and planning of landscapes. It promotes information and awareness-raising activities at all territorial levels, as well as participation of the public in the preparation, implementation and follow-up of landscape policies and sharing information documents in non-technical language.
38. The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)³² promotes education and dissemination of general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats in the Contracting Parties. Through its unique case-file system, the Convention enhances information disclosure and facilitates transparency regarding potential biodiversity loss. Furthermore, Resolution No. 8 (2012)³³ of the Bern Convention Standing Committee reinforces data transparency and access to information by requiring regular reporting on the protection status of species and habitats.
39. In the context of disaster risk preparedness, EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement³⁴ reinforces and promotes co-operation between member States in a multi-disciplinary context to ensure better prevention, protection against risks and better preparation in the event of major natural or technological disasters. It encourages the use of digital tools such as social media and mobile applications for successful disaster risk communication in order to mitigate the impact of natural and technological disasters on human life. The recommendation of the Committee of Permanent Correspondents of EUR-OPA on the “Use of digital tools such as social media and mobile applications”, as part of prevention and preparedness planning, promotes the development of national policies, legal framework, plans and programmes to support the integration and use of digital tools into practices, as well as communication and collaboration with civil society³⁵.
40. Furthermore, at regional level, UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) governs access to environmental information. It defines

³⁰ [Conclusions 2021, Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

³¹ [Council of Europe Landscape Convention](#)

³² [Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats](#)

³³ [Resolution No. 8 \(2012\)](#) on the national designation of adopted Emerald sites and the implementation of management, monitoring and reporting measures

³⁴ [EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement](#)

³⁵ [Recommendation 2023 – 1 of the Committee of Permanent Correspondents on the “Use of digital tools such as social media and mobile applications for successful disaster risk communication”](#)

environmental information broadly, covering the state of environmental elements, factors affecting them, decision-making processes and impacts on human health and safety. The Convention establishes both passive access, through requests for information, and active access, requiring public authorities to collect and disseminate information proactively.³⁶

41. The Meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention adopted decision VIII/1³⁷, which acknowledges the scale of disinformation challenges. It emphasises that public authorities must hold and actively share real-time, dynamic, historical, accurate, comprehensive and quality-controlled environmental information. The decision also encourages open government data, the open science framework, and other digital tools. It calls on authorities to empower the public to collect, exchange and use environmental information with modern digital technologies.
42. At European Union level, Directive 2003/4/EC³⁸ guarantees the right of access to environmental information held by or for public authorities and ensures that environmental information is progressively made available and disseminated to the public to achieve the widest possible systematic availability and dissemination to the public of environmental information. The Directive promotes using and developing computer telecommunication and electronic technology.
43. Business enterprises are subject to human rights due diligence standards, including to provide information regarding activities that may adversely impact human rights. This includes continuously assessing and disclosing the environmental impacts of their operations and their adoption of sustainable practices. Misinformation and disinformation concerning environmental aspects of private sector projects can undermine understanding of the potential harm to both the environment and human rights. A notable example is “greenwashing”, which involves making false or misleading claims about a company's environmental practices or performance. Such practices not only mislead the public but may also damage a company's credibility and result in regulatory consequences.
44. These concerns are addressed in the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment³⁹, which in response aims at providing guidance on measures to strengthen accountability in cases where human rights are at risk, including those stemming from business-related adverse impacts. The strategy also encourages exploring measures to enhance corporate environmental accountability.
45. Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and business⁴⁰ calls on Member States to encourage, and where appropriate require, business enterprises to be transparent and to regularly provide information on their efforts on corporate responsibility to respect human rights. Although the recommendation does not explicitly address environmental matters, the Action Plan on the implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment⁴¹ aims to review and potentially update the recommendation to

³⁶ [The Aarhus Convention: An Implementation Guide](#)

³⁷ [Decision VIII/1 on promoting effective access to information](#)

³⁸ [Directive - 2003/4 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

³⁹ [Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment](#)

⁴⁰ [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2016\)3](#)

⁴¹ [Action Plan](#)

incorporate requirements related to corporate environmental responsibility. This is particularly in response to Resolution 2396 (2021) and Recommendation 2211 (2021) of the Parliamentary Assembly on ‘Anchoring the right to a healthy environment: need for enhanced action by the Council of Europe’⁴².

46. The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights⁴³ reinforce that enterprises must have policies and processes in place to both know and show that they respect human rights. This involves clear communication and transparency, providing accountability to those individuals or groups who may be affected, as well as to other relevant stakeholders.
47. While the Aarhus Convention⁴⁴ does not specifically address information held by private entities, its scope extends to private persons and enterprises insofar as they fall under the definition of a “public authority.”
48. At the EU level, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive⁴⁵ obliges large undertakings, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises with securities listed on the EU regulated markets, parent undertakings of large groups, as well as issuers that belong to these categories of undertakings⁴⁶ to include in their management reports the information necessary to understand both their impact on sustainability matters and the effect of these matters on their development, performance, and position.

D. Persons and groups in vulnerable situations and/or exposed to discrimination

49. Groups exposed to discrimination tend to be disproportionately burdened by environmental hazards⁴⁷ such as pollution and degradation caused by waste dumps, landfills, contaminated sites, and polluting industries, with severe health repercussions. With regard to environmental harm, member States should take adequate measures to protect the rights of those who are most vulnerable to, or at particular risk from, such harm, taking into account their needs, risks and capacities⁴⁸.
50. The Council of Europe Gender Equality Strategy 2024–2029⁴⁹ highlights the importance of integrating a gender perspective in responding to climate and environmental challenges, including by addressing intersectional vulnerabilities. In the context of disinformation, misinformation and access to information on environment-related matters, these commitments underscore the need to ensure that women have equitable access to accurate and reliable environmental information, and that information on the gender equality dimensions of environmental challenges is systematically available and communicated.

⁴² PACE [Resolution 2396 \(2021\) and Recommendation 2211 \(2021\)](#)

⁴³ [Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework](#)

⁴⁴ [The Aarhus Convention: An Implementation Guide \(second edition\)](#)

⁴⁵ [Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive](#)

⁴⁶ The European Commission has adopted a package of proposals to simplify EU rules on 26 February 2026, including on corporate sustainable reporting. According to the proposal, the reporting requirements would only apply to large undertakings with more than 1000 employees on average (i.e. undertakings that have more than 1000 employees and either a turnover above EUR 50 million or a balance sheet above EUR 25 million).

⁴⁷ [Factsheet on environmental challenges and national minorities](#)

⁴⁸ [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2022\)20](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and the protection of the environment

⁴⁹ [Gender Equality Strategy 2024-2029](#)

III. ACTIONS, GOOD PRACTICES AND INITIATIVES

51. In addition to the legal standards, various initiatives address disinformation and misinformation and support effective access to information in environmental matters.
52. The Council of Europe is running a Europe-wide Journalists Matter Campaign⁵⁰ on the safety of journalists accompanying states to take concrete measures to promote press freedom and protect journalists from violence, threats, and harassment while performing their duties and to effectively implement relevant standards.
53. On 4 December 2025, the Steering Committee on Media and Information Society (CDMSI) adopted the document “Resisting Disinformation: 10 Building Blocks to Strengthen Information Integrity”⁵¹, which provides elements for national resilience strategies around five action pillars:
- Research and monitoring on disinformation;
 - Media literacy measures;
 - Support to quality journalism;
 - Safeguarding electoral integrity; and
 - Competition and accountability within the digital ecosystem.

This document also encourages states to uphold freedom of expression, facilitate international and cross border cooperation, foster multi-stakeholder strategies and long-term trust in institutions and the media. These are key recommended principles for any strategies or policies in the field.

54. National Media and Information Literacy (MIL) Strategies: Practical Steps and Indicators⁵², as a complement to the document referred to in paragraph 51, supports governments in developing comprehensive national strategies that strengthen individuals’ ability to access, critically evaluate, and responsibly create and share information throughout life.
55. The policy tools above are complemented by the RESIST – Strengthening Societal Resilience to Disinformation in Europe project⁵³, supported by the EEA and Norway Grants. It involves 10 states for five years and aims to assist states in designing effective strategies for a healthy information space, based on the above-mentioned standards. More projects on fighting disinformation are in preparation.
56. Recent presidencies of the Committee of Ministers have prioritised information integrity, organising dedicated events in Malta, currently in the Republic of Moldova and with future support from Monaco (on youth and disinformation, in the framework of the Council of Europe ‘Journalists Matter’ Campaign). Both the Malta event, “High-Level Conference: Building Democratic Resilience to Disinformation” (17 September

⁵⁰ [Journalists Matter Campaign](#)

⁵¹ [Resisting Disinformation: 10 Building Blocks to Strengthen Information Integrity](#)

⁵² [National Media and Information Literacy \(MIL\) Strategies: Practical Steps and Indicators](#)

⁵³ [RESIST – Strengthening Societal Resilience to Disinformation in Europe](#)

2025) and the event in Moldova “Media Literacy and Information Integrity: Building Resilience to Disinformation and FIMI in Europe” (20 March 2026), are also initiatives under the New democratic Pact for Europe.

57. The European Commission addresses disinformation through both policy and communication measures. It recently launched the European Democracy Shield⁵⁴, which aims to strengthen democratic resilience in the EU by countering information manipulation. A key component will be the European Centre for Democratic Resilience, which will help anticipate and respond to threats related to foreign interference and disinformation. Work is also under way on a protocol under the Digital Services Act to support coordination among national authorities. Further initiatives include creating an independent European Network of Fact-Checkers, expanding analytical tools through the European Digital Media Observatory, and promoting a voluntary Code of Conduct on Disinformation for major online platforms. The code encourages reducing financial incentives for disinformation, limiting fake accounts and bots, improving the labelling of political advertising, and giving users better tools for identifying false content.
58. The European Climate Pact⁵⁵, launched in 2019, aims to involve citizens and communities in climate action. It provides communication resources that also help counter climate disinformation.
59. UNESCO, Brazil and the UN have launched the Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change⁵⁶. This initiative seeks to counter disinformation, promote reliable climate information and fund research and communication projects. The related Global Fund aims to raise fifteen million US dollars, although contributions so far are limited. A high number of project applications shows a strong global demand for support. During COP30 in November 2025 (Belém, Brazil), countries signed a Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change⁵⁷, committing to promote the integrity of information related to climate change at the international, national, and local levels, in line with international human rights law, including freedom of expression standards.
60. Additional tools include Climate Safeguard⁵⁸, which identify climate misinformation in audiovisual media. The system uses artificial intelligence for initial detection and human reviewers for verification. It began in France and is now being deployed in several other countries.
61. This chapter could include an analysis of a survey conducted within the CDENV to identify good practices, including those at the national level. Appendix I provides a draft questionnaire to collect good practices and initiatives on combating disinformation, misinformation and ensuring access to information on environment-related matters.

⁵⁴ [European Democracy Shield - Documents](#)

⁵⁵ [European Climate Pact](#)

⁵⁶ [Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change](#)

⁵⁷ [Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change](#)

⁵⁸ [Science Feedback, QuotaClimat, and Data for Good Launch Climate Safeguard, an AI Tool to Detect Climate Misinformation on TV and Radio - Science Feedback](#)

IV. YOUTH AND CHILDREN

62. The integration of children's and youth perspective is a central priority, both as part of governance and as part of resilience building.
63. Children and youth organisations were actively participating in the drafting process of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment. The Council of Europe actively engaged with children's rights advocates and youth organisations because it recognises that young people "are not just future leaders; they are leaders today." Mainstreaming children's rights and youth perspectives in environment-related standards, policies, and programs is one of the core principles of the Strategy on the Environment.
64. In October 2024 the Committee of Ministers adopted a recommendation to the governments of member States on "Young People and Climate Action".⁵⁹ This is the first text of its kind, recognising that youth are not passive victims of the triple planetary crisis but active rightsholders and agents of change whose rights must be protected, whose voices must be heard, and whose leadership must be cultivated. The recommendation specifically seeks to safeguard the civil, political, economic, and social rights of young people, with protection for young environmental defenders and activists, who are themselves often victims of misinformation and disinformation, and who have a central role in tracking misinformation and disinformation about environmental issues.
65. It urges member States to provide quality, reliable, and youth-friendly information about environmental matters, to present information in accessible, youth-friendly formats (including minority languages), to establish safeguards against disinformation/misinformation, address all forms of discrimination experienced by young people in relation to the climate crisis and their activism, and to provide resources for formal and non-formal education frameworks (including media and information literacy) and training for youth workers to empower young people with the essential competencies to understand and critically assess climate-related information reported in all forms of media.
66. The Final Declaration of the 10th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Youth⁶⁰, held on 8-9 October 2025, affirmed commitment to enhancing democracy, human rights, and the rule of law by consolidating young people's role in democratic life and their perspectives in decision-making processes. It acknowledged the urgency of the climate crisis and the vital role young people play in addressing it. In the spirit of the New Democratic Pact for Europe and based on European human rights standards, the Declaration committed to safeguarding their right of free speech, their right to protest, and their right of collective action in defending the aforementioned goals. Member States were encouraged to explore investment options in programs that empower youth to lead climate action and pro-environmental initiatives, promoting sustainability and resilience at local and regional levels.

⁵⁹ [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2024\)6](#)

⁶⁰ [10th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Youth - Final Declaration](#)

67. In addition to participation, the emphasis on education, training, and empowerment enables children and youth not just to be heard but to be actors, equipped to scrutinise information, assess credibility, and meaningfully engage in policy processes.
68. Under Article 17 of the European Social Charter, children and young persons have a right to protection from the environmental risks, including the right to participate in the decision-making processes related to their rights, *inter alia*, environmental rights, and the right to environmental education⁶¹.
69. Council of Europe Recommendation on the participation of children and young people under the age of 18,⁶² calls on the governments of member States to ensure that all children and young people can exercise their right to be heard, to be taken seriously and to participate in decision making in all matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity. It applies to all matters affecting children. Participation rights apply not only to issues often linked to childhood, such as education or health, but also to wider issues, such as the environment, wider human rights issues.⁶³
70. Resolution 2415 (2022) of the Parliamentary Assembly on ‘Inaction on climate change – A violation of children’s rights’ urged member States to strengthen children’s right to information and education in environmental matters in order to enable them to understand the challenges of the ecological crisis and climate change and to equip them with tools, knowledge and skills enabling their participation in the ecological transition and making them sensitive to respect for nature, living creatures and the Earth.⁶⁴
71. Recognising that children often lack access to relevant information and face particular difficulties in exercising their right to be heard, member States should, in particular, establish conditions for safe and meaningful participation of children in decision-making and encourage or, where appropriate, require that business enterprises specifically consider the rights of the child when carrying out human rights due diligence.⁶⁵
72. At the UN level, the Human Rights Council’s resolution 45/30 underlines that States should ensure “the availability and accessibility of adequate and age- and disability-responsive information on the effects of environmental harm, including pollution, hazardous substances and wastes, the loss of biodiversity and climate change”⁶⁶.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTIONS

73. It is essential to bridge information gaps and connect sources of environmental information across sectors and levels of government.

⁶¹ [European Social Charter](#), Article 17

⁶² [Recommendation CM/Rec\(2012\)2](#)

⁶³ [Council of Europe Handbook on children’s participation “Listen – Act – Change”](#)

⁶⁴ [PACE Resolution 2415 \(2022\)](#)

⁶⁵ [CM/Rec\(2016\)3 - Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and business](#)

⁶⁶ [The Human Rights Council’s resolution 45/30 - Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child through a healthy environment](#)

74. Collaboration among civil society, media, private sector, researchers and international organisations is equally important. Progress is needed at local, national, regional and international levels to improve knowledge production, information sharing and data availability. This is necessary to protect the human rights of those in vulnerable situations and/or exposed to discrimination who are disproportionately affected by climate change and environmental degradation.
75. Public authorities should provide accurate, up to date, comprehensive, standardised and quality controlled environmental information held by them. They should also actively disseminate real-time data as well as historical and dynamic information. Making effective use and developing digital tools is equally important, including those that support the evidence-based analysis and science-driven fact checking.
76. Public authorities should integrate a gender equality perspective in improving access to environmental information, ensuring that information on the gender equality dimensions of environmental challenges is collected and shared, and that it is accessible to women and girls, including women and girls in situations of vulnerability.
77. Given the scientific complexity of environmental information, it is crucial that the information is tailored to different audiences and specific objectives, and non-technical resumes are ensured to foster informed public participation in environmental decision-making. Awareness raising campaigns and environmental education should be strengthened at all levels. Specific arrangements should be made to ensure that children can participate in knowledge production and have access to information, as well as participate in decision-making, including development and communication of child-friendly information.
78. The competent authorities of member States should actively raise the awareness of those most at risk, in particular Roma and Traveller communities, as well as women and girls.
79. The public plays an increasingly important role as a provider of information. Local knowledge is essential for documenting environmental impacts and supporting effective environmental action. People can contribute meaningfully only when they have a safe and enabling environment in which their rights are respected. It is also important to invest in media and information literacy, critical thinking and civic education, including developing skills for fact-checking, as well as prioritising resilience-building measures that counter disinformation without unduly interfering with freedom of expression.
80. Specific arrangements should be made to ensure that children can participate in knowledge production and have access to information, as well as participate in decision-making, including development and communication of child-friendly information. Special attention should be given to making information, awareness-raising, and education youth- and child-friendly, ensuring that future generations are equipped to access and assess reliable information and participate in environmental action.
81. Strong protection frameworks should therefore become a major political priority in Europe. Robust national systems are essential for maintaining the credibility of human

rights protection across the continent. This includes ensuring that environmental human rights defenders and civil society organisations are shielded from threats and recognised for their essential role in the combatting of misinformation and disinformation. Fighting strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs) is therefore essential to safeguarding democratic participation and the integrity of environmental oversight.

82. Finally, countries should join initiatives such as the Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change to strengthen global action.

83. Way Forward: Recommendations at the Council of Europe level:

- Endorsement of the Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change by the Council of Europe.
- Promotion of the full implementation by member States of existing standards to enhance transparency and access to environmental information.
- Integration of the discussions on transparency and communication of environment-related information into the follow-up and possible revision of the CM Recommendation (2016)³ on human rights and business.
- Dissemination and promotion of the CM/Rec(2024)⁶ on Young People and Climate Action, including to recognise the role of youth organisations and young environmental defenders in countering disinformation and misinformation.
- Promotion of the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Access to Official Documents (CETS No.205) by both Council of Europe member States and non-member States.
- Development of a draft recommendation by the Committee of Ministers to the member States of the Council of Europe on countering disinformation, misinformation and access to information in environmental matters.

APPENDIX I

Draft questionnaire

Disinformation, misinformation and access to information on environment-related matters: good practices and initiatives

Section I – General Information

1. Responding country / entity:
2. Institution(s) responsible for completing the questionnaire:
3. Contact person (name, function, email):
4. Level(s) covered by the response:
 - National
 - Regional
 - Local
 - Combination (please specify)

Section II – Public Perception and Awareness

5. Has your country conducted a national survey assessing public concern about climate change or environmental issues?
 - Yes
 - NoIf yes, please provide the key findings:

Section III – Disinformation and Misinformation on Environmental Matters

6. What are the main challenges or impediments related to climate or environmental disinformation and misinformation in your country?

Please describe their potential impacts (for example: on the adoption of environmental policies and legislation, climate mitigation and adaptation measures, nature-based solutions, or on public trust in environmental information).

Section IV – Policies and Programmes Addressing Disinformation

7. Does your country have policies, strategies, or programmes aimed at addressing disinformation or misinformation, including in the field of environmental issues?
 - Yes
 - NoIf yes, please provide details:

Section V – Fact-Checking and Information Verification

8. Does your country support or operate any fact-checking mechanisms or platforms that help verify the accuracy of environmental or climate-related information?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details:

Section VI – Access to Environmental Information

10. Is there legislation in force in your country that regulates or guarantees access to environmental information?

Yes

No

If yes, please specify:

Section VII – Environmental Education and Youth Access to Information

11. What measures are in place in your country to ensure that children and young people have access to environmental education and information?

Please describe relevant initiatives:

Section VIII – Environmental Reporting by the Private Sector

12. Are private sector entities in your country legally required to report on activities that may have an impact on the environment?

Yes

No

If yes, please provide details:

Section IX – Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs)

13. Does your national legal framework include measures to prevent or address Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs)?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

Section X – Additional Good Practices and Initiatives

Please describe any additional good practices, initiatives, or programmes implemented in your country to combat environmental disinformation or misinformation, strengthen public access to reliable environmental information and promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making.

APPENDIX II

Council of Europe texts

[Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms \(ETS No. 005\)](#)

Article 2 – Right to Life

- Guarantees everyone's right to life.
- Relevant case-law interprets this right as including the right of persons concerned to be adequately informed about any life-threatening emergencies, including natural disasters (e.g., *Budayeva and Others v. Russia*) or about toxic pollution (e.g., *Cannavacciuolo and Others v. Italy*).

Relevance:

- May impose a specific positive obligation on public authorities to ensure dissemination of information in relation to environmental issues in certain circumstances.

Article 8 – Right to respect for private and family life

- Guarantees everyone's right to respect for their private and family life, their home and their correspondence.
- Relevant case-law interprets this right as including the positive obligation on States to *disseminate* essential information enabling individuals concerned to assess risks to their health and lives (e.g., *Verein KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz and Others vs Switzerland*, *Guerra and Others v. Italy*, *Tătar v. Romania*, *Taşkin and Others v. Turkey*).

Relevance:

- May impose a specific positive obligation on public authorities to ensure dissemination of information in relation to environmental issues in certain circumstances.

Article 10 – Freedom of expression

- Guarantees the right to impart information and ideas without interference by public authority (e.g. *Hashman and Harrup v. the United Kingdom*, *Chernega and Others v. Ukraine*, *Friedrich & Others v. Poland*, *Ludes and Others v. France*) and the right to have access to environmental information that is held by the authorities (e.g., *Burestop55 and Others v. France*, *Cangı v. Turkey*).
- Relevant case law interprets this as including access to environmental information in certain contexts and under certain conditions (e.g., *Burestop55 and Others v. France*, *Cangı v. Turkey*). Underlines States' obligations regarding the quality (reliability) of the information that is made available the applicants. *Burestop55 and Others v. France*,

Relevance:

- Supports freedom of the press and civil society to counter disinformation with facts.

- Can justify restrictions on disinformation if necessary and proportionate to protect the public interest (e.g., environmental protection).

Disinformation can also be an obstacle to the full enjoyment of other rights, such as the right to fair trial and freedom of assembly.

[European Social Charter \(revised\) \(ETS No. 163\)](#)

Article 3 – the right to safe and healthy working conditions

- Guarantees the right to safe and healthy working conditions.
- Relevant conclusions and decisions of the ECSR interprets this right as including the awareness-raising activities, collection of data and carrying out of research concerning the impact of climate change (Statement of Interpretation on Article 3§1, Conclusions 2025).

Relevance:

- May impose an obligation on States to carry out awareness raising and research activities in relation to the impact of climate change for workers.

Article 11- the right to protection of health

- Guarantees the right to protection of health.
- Relevant conclusions and decisions of the ECSR interprets this right as including access to information to environmental information (FIDH v. Greece; MFHR v. Greece).

Relevance:

- May impose obligation on States to design and implement systematic information and awareness-raising programmes on environmental risks in certain contexts.

Article 30 – the right to protection against poverty and social exclusion

- Requires the States to adopt an overall and coordinated approach.
- Relevant conclusions and decisions of ECSR recall that the States have a positive obligation to encourage citizen participation in order to overcome obstacles deriving from the lack of representation of minorities in the general culture, media or the different levels of government (Defence for Children International (DCI), European Federation of National Organisations working with the Homeless (FEANTSA), Magistrats Européens pour la Démocratie et les Libertés (MEDEL), Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras (CCOO) and International Movement ATD Fourth World v. Spain, Complaint No. 206/2022, decision on the merits of 11 September 2024).

Relevance:

- May impose obligation on States to encourage and facilitate citizen participation in decisions on environmental matters.

Council of Europe Convention on Access to Official Documents (CETS No. 205)

First binding international legal instrument guaranteeing a general right of access to official documents held by public authorities.

Relevance:

- Promotes the transparency of public authorities, enabling scrutiny of environmental policies and data or policies that impact the protection of the environment.
- Provides a legal mechanism for every individual, the civil society and journalists to access and disseminate accurate information on the environment and climate-related issues.
- Contributes to building reliable information ecosystems.

European Charter of Local Self-Government (ETS No. 122)

Encourages good democratic governance at local level, including citizen participation and access to information.

Relevance:

- Local governments play a key role in environmental governance and can counter local-level misinformation.
- Promotes public consultation and engagement in decision-making on climate and environmental policies.

Convention on Cybercrime (ETS No. 185)

Though primarily aimed at criminal offences online, it provides tools to tackle online misinformation and related crimes.

Relevance:

- Addresses illegal content online that may include deliberate disinformation campaigns, especially if coordinated and harmful.

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (ETS No. 104)

The implementation of the Convention includes transparency, public participation, and access to environmental information.

Relevance:

- Requires the Parties to promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.

Council of Europe Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176)

This Convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning, and organises co-operation between the Parties.

Relevance:

- Promotes the establishment of public participation procedures in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies, as well as public awareness-raising.

[Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law \(CETS No. 225\)](#)

The Convention is the first-ever international legally binding treaty in this field. It aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

Relevance:

- Promotes measures to prevent the dissemination of disinformation and misinformation that could undermine information integrity and the right of access to information.
- Applies principles of transparency and oversight, enabling explainability and interpretability of the AI generated information; accountability and responsibility for the adverse impacts on human rights, democracy or the rule of law; and reliability ensuring data quality, accuracy and integrity.
- Encourages public discussion and multistakeholder consultation in addressing the issues related to artificial intelligence systems, including their environmental implications.

Soft law instruments

Recommendation [Rec\(2002\)2](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member states on access to official documents

- Lays down rules and procedural safeguards on access to information held by public authorities, including environmental information. This Recommendation applies to all the Council of Europe member States.

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2022\)20](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and the protection of the environment

- Calls on member States to ensure access without discrimination, inter alia, to information and justice in environmental matters, participation in environmental decision making and environmental education.
- Emphasises that human rights considerations should be integrated at all stages of the environmental decision-making process

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2024\)6](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on young people and climate action

- Addresses the challenges faced by all young people and in particular young environmental defenders, especially when advocating for a clean, healthy

and sustainable environment, including challenges to the exercise, enjoyment and fulfilment of their fundamental civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

- Calls for ensuring that young people have access to evidence-based and climate related information and data.
- Highlights the role of youth organisations and young environmental rights defenders in overcoming misinformation and disinformation.

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2024\)2](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on countering the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs)

- Recognises the urgency of devising comprehensive and effective strategies to counter SLAPPs aiming to strengthen existing legislative and policy frameworks and practices.
- Encourages states to further to further reinforce their legislative and policy frameworks to effectively counter SLAPPs.

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2016\)3](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on human rights and business

- Calls on Member States to encourage, and where appropriate require, business enterprises to be transparent and to regularly provide information on their efforts on corporate responsibility to respect human rights.

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2022\)11](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on principles for media and communication governance

- Addresses information integrity and digital governance.
- Encourages states to adopt strategies to counter disinformation while protecting freedom of expression.

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2018\)1](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on media pluralism and transparency of media ownership

- Promotes diverse and independent media to enable public access to varied sources of information.

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2022\)4](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on promoting a favourable environment for quality journalism in the digital age

- Attributes the media sector a critical role in collaborating with a range of other sectors to create and promote national media and information literacy (MIL) initiatives to help citizens recognise and develop resilience to disinformation.

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2012\)1](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member States on public service media governance

- Encourages member States to further strengthen and, where necessary, enhance the appropriate legal and financial environment, including the external governance arrangements for public service media organisations, guaranteeing the independence and sustainable development of public service media and empowering them to take up the challenges of technological progress and editorial competition.

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2007\)3](#) on the Remit of Public Service Media in the Information Society

- Supports the fundamental role of the public service media in the new digital environment, including the ability to respond fully and effectively to the challenges of the information society.
- Promotes universal access to public service media through a range of technological means.
- Sets Guiding principles concerning the remit of public service media in the information society

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2007\)2](#) on Media Pluralism and Diversity of Media Content

- Recommends measures promoting structural pluralism of the media, content diversity, media transparency and scientific research in the field of media concentration and pluralism in the member States.

Parliamentary Assembly

[Resolution 2396 \(2021\)](#) and [Recommendation 2211 \(2021\)](#) of the Parliamentary Assembly on ‘Anchoring the right to a healthy environment: need for enhanced action by the Council of Europe’

- Invites the member States and the Committee of Ministers to revise Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)3 on Human Rights and Business in order to determine and incorporate the requirements of corporate environmental responsibility.

[Resolution 2415 \(2022\)](#) of the Parliamentary Assembly on ‘Inaction on climate change – A violation of children’s rights’

- Urges member States to strengthen children’s right to information and education in environmental matters in order to enable them to understand the challenges of the ecological crisis and climate change and to equip them with tools, knowledge and skills enabling their participation in the ecological transition and making them sensitive to respect for nature, living creatures and the Earth.

[Resolution 2314 \(2019\) of the Parliamentary Assembly on media education in the new media environment](#)

- Urges member States to strengthen children's right to information and education in environmental matters in order to enable them to understand the challenges of the ecological crisis and climate change and to equip them with tools, knowledge and skills enabling their participation in the ecological transition and making them more aware of the need to respect nature, living creatures and the Earth.

Studies

[Guidance Note on the Prioritisation of Public Interest Content Online adopted by the Steering Committee for Media and Information Society \(CDMSI\) at its 20th plenary meeting, 1-3 December 2021](#)

[The study "Information disorder – toward an interdisciplinary framework for research and policy making" \(2017\)](#)

[Children as defenders of human rights: a study on Council of Europe member states](#)

[Council of Europe \(2025\) Discussion paper on Draft Recommendation on AI literacy](#)