Declassified[1]
AS/Soc/NHE (2026) PV 02
25 June 2026

Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development

Parliamentary Network for a Healthy Environment

Minutes

of the meeting held in Athens on 5 June 2026, from 09:00 to 12:00

The Chair, **Ms Aurora Floridia**, opened the meeting by highlighting the symbolic significance of organising a meeting of the network to coincide with World Environment Day. She emphasised the need to strengthen the links between the various environmental issues – climate, energy, water, health and quality of life – and to consider ways of developing public policies to address the challenges facing the public. Recalling that change is often driven by small but determined groups, she invited participants to make this meeting an opportunity for collective reflection and the development of concrete solutions.

1. Agenda

The revised draft agenda was adopted.

The Chair shared several reflections arising from a recent meeting on the European Landscape Convention, which she attended in Ribera Sacra, Spain. She noted that this convention, which has celebrated its 25th anniversary, has profoundly transformed the way landscapes are understood. Landscapes are no longer regarded solely as remarkable or protected areas, but as living environments in constant flux, shaped by the interaction between human activities and natural processes. She also emphasised the close links between landscape, quality of life, health and well-being.

The Chair emphasised the importance of recognising the value of everyday landscapes, whether urban or rural. These spaces contribute to the formation of individual and collective identity and play an essential role in people's sense of belonging to their local area. She noted that environmental changes linked to climate change are gradually altering landscapes and forcing societies to adapt to changes that are now occurring within a single generation. In her view, this reality raises the question of citizens' relationship with their environment and their ability to take action to preserve it.

In this regard, she cites the example of the *Mar Menor* lagoon in Spain, where citizen mobilisation led to its legal recognition an entity with rights. She also refers to the current debates in Albania surrounding tourism development projects in protected natural areas, which illustrate the growing tensions between environmental protection and economic interests. The Chair believes that landscape protection depends largely on people's ability to identify with their environment and to feel a sense of ownership regarding its future. She reflected on situations where this connection is absent or weakening, particularly when areas are degraded by pollution or the effects of climate change. In this context, she emphasises the importance of landscape education as a tool for raising awareness and fostering citizen participation.

The Chair suggested that this theme should be the focus of the network's future work, as part of a broader discussion on the links between the Council of Europe's various environmental conventions and their contribution to protecting the right to a healthy environment.

The Chair then gave the floor to **Mr Panagiotis Gramelis**, Research Director at the Institute of Chemical Processes and Energy Resources in Greece, to present the main thrusts of Greek policy on environmental and energy transition.

[1] The minutes were approved and declassified by the Parliamentary Network for a healthy environment at its meeting on 25 June 2026.

The expert emphasised the importance Greece attaches to environmental investment, which is regarded not only as a public health issue but also as a factor in economic competitiveness. He recalled the strategic decision taken by Greece in 2011 to phase out lignite in favour of renewable energy, as part of an energy transition policy supported by the Just Transition Fund, which has a budget of 7 billion euros. This programme aims, in particular, to support the re-skilling of regions historically dependent on lignite mining – notably those of Kozani and Ptolemaida – towards activities based on renewable energy and energy storage. The researcher also emphasises the growing role of hydrogen in this transition. He outlines the creation of Greece's first hydrogen park in Ptolemaida, a project with a budget of 20 million euros that is set to become a symbol of the transformation of former mining regions towards a decarbonised economy.

2. Election of the network's vice-president

The Chair reminded the meeting that this election was being held following the resignation of Ms Liliana Tanguy from her role as Vice-President. She informed the members that Ms Claudia Arpa (Austria, SOC) had put herself forward as a candidate and, in the absence of any other nominations, gave her the floor to introduce herself.

Ms Arpa emphasised her long-standing commitment to environmental issues. She stressed the close links between the environment, health and quality of life, arguing that these issues must be addressed holistically. Faced with the challenges of climate change, she pointed out that no country can act alone and calls for greater international cooperation. Drawing on her personal experience, she recalls the concerns raised in the 1980s by acid rain and emphasises that the progress made since then has been made possible through investment, technological innovation and a shared political will. In her view, this experience shows that solutions exist when societies choose to act collectively. She concluded by expressing her desire to contribute actively to the network's work.

Ms Arpa was elected Vice-President of the network by acclamation.

3. Draft minutes

The draft minutes of the joint meeting with Femmes@PACE held in Strasbourg on 22 April 2026 were approved and declassified.

4. Changing the narrative on environmental issues

The chair invited the network to hold an exchange of views with the participation of **Ms Alexandra Palt**, a researcher specialising in leadership and ethics. This discussion would focus on the evolution of narratives and communication strategies regarding environmental issues. She explained that this discussion takes place against a backdrop of profound change in communication methods. Reflecting on recent debates at the Italian General Assembly on Environmental Journalism, she highlights several challenges: the growing polarisation of environmental issues, the often superficial treatment of climate issues, the spread of misinformation, and the unprecedented opportunities for manipulation offered by new technologies, particularly in terms of the artificial reproduction of voices and audiovisual content. In her view, these developments are eroding public trust in scientific, institutional and media information. In an environment where it is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish fact from fiction, she believes it is essential to promote a culture of fact-checking, critical thinking and source verification. She therefore invites members of the network to reflect on how to construct credible, inspiring narratives capable of fostering public engagement in environmental issues.

Drawing on her experience in the private sector, the voluntary sector and public institutions, Ms Palt believes it has become essential to change the way we talk about the environment if we are to re-engage citizens with these issues. She begins with a paradoxical observation: even as environmental crises worsen, environmental concerns are losing priority in public debate. Environmental issues are increasingly perceived as divisive rather than unifying. In her view, this shift can be explained in particular by a sense of economic and geopolitical insecurity, which leads citizens to prioritise individual concerns at the expense of collective issues. She thus emphasises that, despite a high level of awareness of environmental issues, these have little influence on voting behaviour. Ms Palt believes that the main mistake made by environmentalists has been to assume that accumulating scientific data would be enough to spur action. However, in her view, facts do not change societies; it is narratives that transform behaviour. She therefore calls for self-criticism on the part of scientists, NGOs and politicians, who have often favoured technical, complex language that is sometimes perceived as patronising.

Drawing on research carried out under the auspices of the WWF by a multidisciplinary think tank and on public consultations, she explains that neuroscience research shows that people respond more readily to immediate, visible and personal threats than to complex, global phenomena such as climate change. Discourse based solely on fear or guilt often has counterproductive effects when it is not accompanied by concrete prospects for action. She also emphasises the importance of word choice. Certain terms, such as 'biodiversity' or 'sustainable development', are abstract for a large section of the public, whilst concepts such as 'nature', 'health', 'landscape' or 'quality of life' evoke stronger emotions and garner greater support. In her view, language does not merely describe reality: it helps to shape it.

Ms Palt presented the four narratives which, according to the research carried out by her think tank, are most likely to rebuild public support for environmental policies.

The first, which she considers the most powerful, is the health narrative. In her view, environmental issues must be more closely linked to citizens' individual experiences, their bodies, their families and their daily lives. The effects of climate change and environmental degradation are no longer a matter for the distant future but are already manifesting themselves through heatwaves, respiratory diseases, certain forms of cancer, droughts, floods and the emergence of new infectious diseases. She points out that the World Health Organisation estimates that around 19 per cent of cancers are linked to environmental factors. In France, air pollution is responsible for some 40,000 deaths a year, in addition to several thousand deaths linked to episodes of extreme heat. It also highlights the growing concern caused by the rise in childhood cancers. Opinion polls carried out as part of her work show that nearly 80 per cent of French people, regardless of their political views, see a direct link between protecting the environment and protecting health. For Ms Palt, health is therefore a particularly effective lever for mobilising public support, as it directly affects quality of life, life expectancy, the well-being of families and the day-to-day concerns of citizens. She emphasises that the environment is not just a matter for future generations: its consequences are already being felt 'here and now'.

The second narrative centres on geopolitics, sovereignty and security. Ms Palt believes that environmental issues are now at the heart of international power dynamics. Access to fresh water, arable land, critical minerals and functioning ecosystems is becoming a major strategic factor. Climate change is exacerbating existing tensions and contributing to the emergence of new rivalries over natural resources. From this perspective, ecology can no longer be viewed solely as a matter of nature conservation; it is also becoming a matter of power, security and the independence of states. She emphasises, however, that this link between the environment and geopolitics remains less well understood by the public than the link between the environment and health. Its surveys show that just over half of those questioned now recognise this strategic dimension. It therefore considers it necessary to explain more clearly that the prosperity, stability and sovereignty of societies will increasingly depend on their ability to manage their natural resources sustainably

The third narrative highlighted by Ms Palt concerns heritage, identity and transmission. She believes that this dimension remains largely under-utilised in environmental policies, even though it has the potential to reach audiences who do not necessarily identify with traditional environmental discourse. In her view, environmental protection is not merely about preserving ecosystems or species, but also about safeguarding what citizens cherish and recognise as part of their shared heritage: landscapes, traditions, skills, ways of life, and cultural or agricultural heritage. She invites participants to reflect on personal experiences of contact with nature that evoke a sense of wonder or a feeling of belonging to something greater than oneself. These experiences, she explains, create a powerful emotional bond with the environment. She also highlights the emergence of a phenomenon she describes as 'solastalgia' – that is, the pain felt at the disappearance or transformation of familiar landscapes as a result of environmental change. In her view, climate change threatens not only ecosystems but also the very elements that make up societies' collective identity. Coastal erosion, changes to agricultural landscapes and threats to heritage sites illustrate this reality. The studies she cites show that around two-thirds of citizens say they are receptive to this approach, which helps to bridge concerns often regarded as conflicting, such as the protection of the environment, attachment to the local area, cultural transmission and the preservation of traditions. She therefore considers that this narrative offers particularly fertile ground for building consensus across political divides.

The fourth narrative concerns the cost of inaction. Ms Palt observes that environmental policies are still often presented as a source of constraints, additional expenditure or new regulations. In her view, this approach obscures a key reality: the cost of inaction is already higher and will continue to rise in the years to come. She believes it is necessary to shift the public debate towards the concrete economic consequences of climate change and environmental degradation. Whilst macroeconomic analyses already demonstrate the scale of future losses to national economies, she regrets that this data is rarely translated into terms relevant to citizens' everyday lives. In particular, she cites the rapid rise in insurance premiums linked to the increase in natural disasters and refers to the case of certain areas in California where insurance companies now refuse to cover homes exposed to the risk of fire. In her view, the economic consequences of climate change are already

translating into growing burdens for households, whether in the form of post-disaster repair costs, a fall in property values or expenditure linked to health impacts. She emphasises that these effects primarily affect the most vulnerable populations. For Ms Palt, it is becoming essential to demonstrate in concrete terms the cost of inaction to every citizen, in order to show that the investments required for the transition are, above all, a means of avoiding far higher costs in the future.

A discussion begins with the members of the network.

Ms Kluit returns to the third narrative presented by the speaker, which focused on heritage, identity and transmission. She observes that certain groups traditionally involved in nature conservation – notably landowners, forest managers and certain rural communities – now seem to be more distanced from the climate debate. She refers in particular to the mistakes sometimes made in forestry policies, where certain recommendations made a few years ago are proving ill-suited to the rapidly changing climate.

Ms Palt emphasises that environmental policies are being developed in an unprecedented context and that mistakes are inevitable. In her view, it is essential to publicly acknowledge these mistakes as scientific understanding evolves. Above all, she believes that issues relating to nature, landscapes and biodiversity can provide a basis for more consensual dialogue than certain highly politicised climate debates. She calls for the search for common ground that transcends partisan divisions and suggests further research into the links between natural heritage, local traditions and environmental protection.

Mr Gramelis then asked the speaker about the role of research and innovation in environmental narratives. He highlighted the difficulties faced by research centres in convincing the public of the value of scientific investment in the environmental sector.

Ms Palt acknowledges that narratives centred on innovation are particularly prominent in public debate today. She even observes that a growing proportion of the population believes that technological progress will resolve environmental problems without requiring fundamental changes in behaviour. She cites surveys showing that, in France, confidence in technological solutions has risen by nearly 25 per cent. Whilst expressing her support for research and innovation, she warns against the illusion of a miraculous technological solution. In her view, scientific advances are essential but cannot, on their own, address the scale of the environmental challenges.

Baroness Coffey then spoke, drawing on a highly publicised example in the United Kingdom: the felling of the famous Sycamore Gap tree, which stirred strong public emotion. She considers how to help the general public understand the importance of protecting certain less visible elements of biodiversity, such as mosses, lichens or certain rare species, the disappearance of which can nevertheless have significant consequences for ecosystems.

Ms Palt replies that this difficulty precisely illustrates the limitations of traditional environmental communication. In her view, it is not enough simply to state facts or scientific arguments; one must be able to tell stories that give meaning to conservation measures. She emphasises that communications professionals are often underestimated within public organisations, businesses and NGOs, even though their role is strategic. For her, the ability to craft narratives tailored to each audience has become essential for gaining acceptance for environmental policies. She also emphasises the importance of the messenger, the tone used and respect for citizens' concerns.

Mr Giovagnoli wonders whether European strategies to combat climate change have not, at times, provoked a backlash amongst the public. He also questions the slow pace of progress under the 2030 Agenda and asks whether the growing reliance on technological innovations risks becoming a form of self-fulfilling prophecy. Finally, he criticises the very term 'climate change', which he considers too neutral and not sufficiently inspiring.

Ms Ovchynnykova, for her part, focuses on methods of cooperation between NGOs and parliamentarians. She cites the example of a campaign in Ukraine to ban fireworks. Initially based on animal welfare, the campaign subsequently placed greater emphasis on the psychological consequences for populations exposed to war, which helped secure broader political support. She asked Ms Palt to share similar examples of successful cooperation between civil society organisations and politicians.

Ms Palt acknowledges that certain phrases, notably 'climate change', have lost some of their ability to mobilise people. She believes, however, that the central issue is not so much the choice of a slogan as the ability to offer a collective vision of the future. In her view, citizens today live in a world perceived as increasingly uncertain and seek, above all, to protect their families, their homes and their way of life. Environmental narratives must therefore start from these practical concerns to show how environmental issues directly affect their daily lives. She concludes by stating that regulations, however necessary they may be, are not enough

on their own. They must be accompanied by a positive and inspiring vision capable of giving meaning to collective action.

The chair thanked the speaker for a presentation that had stirred genuine emotion within the network. She highlighted in particular the fourth narrative, which focused on the cost of inaction, and emphasised that this issue is now at the heart of the network's deliberations, particularly in the context of rising costs linked to climate-related disasters and the insurance mechanisms put in place in several European countries

The participants then took part in a practical workshop designed to give them hands-on experience of the approach proposed by Ms Palt. Divided into three working groups, they were asked to use AI to draft a message aimed at the general public, drawing on an emotional and narrative approach rather than a technical argument. Three themes were selected: health, the cost of inaction, and geopolitical issues related to the environment.

The group focusing on health built its presentation around the story of 'Maria', an elderly woman suffering from respiratory problems. Through this character, the participants illustrated the direct links between the environment and human health. They described the difficulties this resident faced in breathing clean air and emphasised that access to a healthy environment is a fundamental element of well-being. The narrative emphasises the importance of prevention and encourages us to recognise that health does not depend solely on medical care or technological progress, but also on factors such as air quality, access to safe drinking water, the availability of green spaces and the preservation of ecosystems. The group also draws on the 'One Health' approach to highlight the interdependence between human health, animal health and the health of natural environments. Through the figures of Maria, children playing in a park or a simple tree providing shade, the participants seek to show that protecting the environment is, above all, a prerequisite for health and quality of life in everyday life.

The group working on the cost of inaction, for its part, has chosen the image of a family home situated on the edge of a cliff that is gradually being eroded by coastal erosion. This house, passed down from generation to generation, symbolises material heritage, family memories and a sense of attachment to the local area. The participants explain that when the cliff disappears, it is not just a building that is under threat but also a part of the community's collective identity. The narrative highlights the multiple costs of inaction: loss of heritage, rising household expenses, compensation costs, and the public investment required to repair the damage or protect infrastructure. The group emphasises that inaction does not come free of charge but, on the contrary, generates ever-increasing economic and social costs. In contrast, it highlights the benefits of early action based on innovation, better land management, the development of appropriate infrastructure, tree planting and the involvement of citizens in protecting their environment.

The group focusing on geopolitical issues chose to build its narrative around the concept of freedom. Participants proposed redefining this concept in terms of concrete realities: having access to drinking water, breathing clean air, living in a safe environment and providing a future for one's children. In their view, natural resources are now essential elements of power and sovereignty. Water, critical minerals and functioning ecosystems are presented as key determinants of economic independence and the stability of societies. The narrative emphasises that climate disasters, resource scarcity and ecosystem degradation have consequences that extend far beyond national borders. The participants point out that droughts, floods, wildfires and population displacement directly affect collective security. They also stress that environmental migration must be understood first and foremost as human journeys driven by the search for security, dignity and hope. The group concludes that environmental challenges are inextricably linked to issues of peace, security and international cooperation. Whilst innovation can help to strengthen the resilience of societies, it cannot replace collective action and cooperation between states.

Following the presentations, **Ms Palt** expressed her delight at seeing the principles developed during the morning take shape in concrete accounts.

Regarding the story on health, she felt that the group had been particularly successful in linking environmental issues to an individual human experience. In her view, Maria's story immediately fosters a sense of identification and shared emotion. She considered that this approach perfectly illustrated the aim of bringing environmental issues closer to citizens' everyday lives. She did, however, urge the group to strike a balance between emotion and persuasion, to ensure that an overabundance of emotional elements did not leave the audience feeling manipulated. In her view, the character of Maria alone was a sufficiently powerful vehicle to convey the message.

As for the group working on the cost of inaction, she considers the use of the image of a house threatened by coastal erosion to be particularly effective. This metaphor helps to make concepts often perceived as abstract

more tangible and to show how environmental consequences directly affect people, their property and their way of life. She notes, however, that certain elements of the narrative continue to draw on traditional environmental communication vocabulary, notably the repeated references to future generations or to environmental protection. She encourages the participants to continue their deliberations in order to identify more original phrasing and fresh references capable of capturing the public's attention more effectively.

With regard to the geopolitical narrative, Ms Palt commends the decision to structure the discourse around the concept of freedom. She considers this to be a particularly powerful idea, capable of giving new significance to environmental issues by linking them to fundamental values such as security, sovereignty and human dignity. She believes that this approach helps to place environmental issues within a broader and more inspiring framework. She notes, however, that the group has sought to address a very large number of topics within a limited timeframe, which risks diluting the main message. In her view, a narrative is more effective when it focuses on a few clearly identifiable key ideas.

In conclusion, Ms Palt encouraged participants to continue using narratives based on concrete human experiences, powerful symbols and universal values. She emphasised that the aim is not merely to convey information but to forge emotional and cultural connections that enable citizens to identify with environmental issues and become more engaged with them.

List of participants / Liste des participants

Chairperson / *Présidente* : Ms / *Mme* Aurora Floridia, Italy / Italie, SOC

Vice-Chairperson / *Vice-Présidente* : Ms / *Mme* Claudia Arpa, Austria / Autriche, SOC

Member States / *États Membres*

Country / *Pays*	**Members / *Membres***		**Alternates / *Suppléants***	
Albania / *Albanie*				
Andorra / *Andorre*				
Armenia / *Arménie*	Mr/*M.*	**Armen Gevorgyan**		
Austria / *Autriche*	Ms/*Mme*	**Claudia Arpa**		
	Ms/*Mme*	Agnes Sirkka Prammer		
Belgium / *Belgique*	Ms/*Mme*	Anne Lambelin		
	Mr/*M.*	**Andries Gryffroy**		
Bosnia and Herzegovina / *Bosnie-Herzégovine*	Mr/*M.*	Saša Magazinović		
Bulgaria / *Bulgarie*				
Croatia / *Croatie*	Ms/*Mme*	Zdravka Bušić		
Cyprus / *Chypre*				
Czech Republic / *République tchèque*				
Denmark / *Danemark*				
Estonia / *Estonie*				
Finland / *Finlande*	Ms/*Mme*	Minna Reijonen		
France	Ms/*Mme*	Liliana Tanguy		
	Mr/*M.*	Alain Milon		

Georgia / *Géorgie*				
Germany / *Allemagne*	Mr/*M.*	Malte Kaufmann		
	Mr/*M.*	Julian Joswig		
Greece / *Grèce*	Mr/*M.*	George Papandreou	Mr/*M.*	**Georgios Stamatis**
Hungary / *Hongrie*				
Iceland / *Islande*				
Ireland / *Irlande*	Mr/*M.*	Garret Ahearn	Mr/*M.*	Ronan Mullen
Italy / *Italie*	Mr/*M.*	Stefano Maullu		
	Ms/*Mme*	**Aurora Floridia**		
Latvia / *Lettonie*				
Liechtenstein				
Lithuania / *Lituanie*	Mr/*M.*	Arminas Lydeka		
Luxembourg	Mr/*M.*	Paul Galles		
Malta / *Malte*				
Republic of Moldova / *République de Moldova*				
Monaco				
Montenegro / *Monténégro*	Mr/*M.*	Miloš Konatar		
Netherlands / *Pays-Bas*	Ms/*Mme*	**Saskia Kluit**		
	Ms /*Mme*	Carla Moonen		
North Macedonia / *Macédoine du Nord*	Ms/*Mme*	Bisera Kostadinovska-Stojchevska		
Norway / *Norvège*				
Poland / *Pologne*	Ms/*Mme*	Danuta Jazłowiecka		
Portugal				

Romania / *Roumanie*	Ms/*Mme*	Maria-Gabriela Horga		
	Ms/*Mme*	Mirela-Elena Adomnicai		
San Marino / *Saint-Marin*				
Serbia / *Serbie*				
Slovak Republic / *République slovaque*				
Slovenia / *Slovénie*	Mr/*M.*	Dean Premik		
Spain / *Espagne*	Ms/*Mme*	Luz Martínez Seijo		
	Ms/*Mme*	Belén Hoyo		
Sweden / *Suède*				
Switzerland / *Suisse*	Ms/*Mme*	Sibel Arslan		
Türkiye	Mr/*M.*	**Sevan Sivacioğlu**		
Ukraine	Ms/*Mme*	**Yuliia Ovchynnykova**		
United Kingdom / *Royaume-Uni*	Ms/*Mme*	**Baroness Thérèse Coffey**		

Observers / *Observateurs*

Canada		
Israel / *Israël*		
Mexico / *Mexique*		

Partners for Democracy / *Partenaires pour la Démocratie*

Jordan / *Jordanie*		
Kyrgyzstan / *Kirghizstan*		
Morocco / *Maroc*	Mr/*M.*	**Allal Amraoui**
Palestine		

PACE Committees Concerned / *Commissions de l'APCE concernées*

Political Affairs and Democracy / *Questions pol et Démocratie*	Ms/Mme	Sena Nur Çelik Kanat

Legal Affairs and Human Rights / *Questions juridiques et des DH*	Ms/Mme	Wanda Nowicka
Migration, International Protection and Economic Co-operation / *Migration, protection internationale et coopération économique*	Ms/*Mme*	Meryem Göka
Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development / *Questions sociales, santé et developpement durable*	Ms/*Mme*	Victoria Tiblom
Culture, Science, Education and Media / *Culture, science, education et media*	Mr/*M.*	Andries Gryffroy
Equality and Non-discrimination / *Egalité et non-discrimination*	Ms/*Mme*	Edite Estrela
	Mr/*M.*	Vik Solveig

Ex Officio members / *Membres d'office*

President of the Assembly / *Président de l'Assemblée*

Ex-Officio Member / *Membre d'office*	Ms/Mme	Petra Bayr

Presidents of Political Groups / *Présidents des groupes politiques*

Ex-Officio Members / *Membres d'office*	Mr/*M.*	Frank Schwabe, SOC
	Mr/*M.*	Pablo Hispán, EPP/CD
	Mr/*M.*	Zsolt Nemeth, ECPA
	Mr/*M.*	Iulian Bulai, ALDE
	Mr/*M.*	George Loucaides, UEL
	Ms/Mme	Laura Castel, UEL

Bureau of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development / *Bureau de la Commission des questions sociales, de la santé et du développement durable*

Ex-Officio Members / *Membres d'office*

Chairperson / *Présidente*	Ms/*Mme*	Saskia Kluit
First Vice-Chairperson / *Première Vice-Présidente*	Ms/*Mme*	Carmen Leyte
Second Vice-Chairperson / *Deuxième Vice-Président*	Ms/*Mme*	Yuliia Ovchynnykova

Third Vice-Chairperson / *Troisième Vice-Président*	Ms/*Mme*	Sophia Chikirou

Congress of Local and Regional Authorities /
Congrès des Pouvoirs Locaux et Régionaux

Thematic Spokesperson on Environment and Climate Change/ *Porte-Parole thematique sur l'environnement et le changement climatique*	Ms/*Mme*	Meropi-Spyridoula Ydraiou

Other persons present / Autres personnes présentes

Ms / Mme Francesca Albanese Arbogast
Mr / M. Armagan Candan
Mr / M. Nuno Fazenda
Mr / M. Gerardo Giovagnoli
Ms / Mme Sonja Langenhaeck
Mr / M. Andreas Minnich
Ms / Mme Alexandra Palt
Mr / M. Berdan Öztürk
Mr / M. Sabih Gazi Öztürk