



EUROPEAN CONVENTION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE
DES DROITS DE L'HOMME
1950 - 2025

75



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 02/01/2026

GME(2025)R5

AD HOC MULTIDISCIPLINARY GROUP ON THE ENVIRONMENT (GME)

5th meeting
2-4 December 2025

MEETING REPORT

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING BY THE CHAIR OF THE GME

The Ad hoc Multidisciplinary Group on the Environment (GME) held its 5th meeting in Strasbourg and online on 2-4 December 2025. The Chair, Ambassador Maria DIAMANTOPOULOU, opened the meeting and welcomed the participants. On the morning of 4 December, the meeting was chaired by Ms Ruzanna GRIGORYAN, a member of the Bureau.

2. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE 4TH GME MEETING AND OF THE AGENDA OF THE 5TH MEETING

The GME adopted the report of the 4th meeting ([GME\(2025\)R4](#)) and the agenda of the 5th meeting, as it appears in Appendix I. The list of participants is in Appendix VII.

3. DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Mr Rafael BENITEZ, Director of Social Rights, Health and Environment, presented the latest developments concerning the Council of Europe.

3.1. FOLLOW-UP TO THE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FURTHER TO THE MINISTERIAL SESSION IN LUXEMBOURG, 14 MAY 2025, INCLUDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STEERING COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT (CDENV)

Mr BENITEZ recalled the adoption of the [Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment](#) and the Council of Europe [Convention on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law](#) during the Ministerial session in Luxembourg on 14 May 2025.

He invited the GME members, participants and observers to attend the official presentation of the Council of Europe Strategy and the opening for signature of the Convention on Wednesday 3 December 2025 at 13:00 in the anteroom of the Committee of Ministers in the Palais de l'Europe building.

Mr BENITEZ noted that future activities will support the promotion of the Convention, including the finalisation of a Memorandum of Understanding with United Nations Environment Programme and continued cooperation with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Mr BENITEZ presented the new Steering Committee on the Environment (CDENV), which was created by the Committee of Ministers under the Revised Terms of Reference of Intergovernmental Structures for 2026-2027, adopted on 18 November 2025, as part of the Programme and Budget for 2nd biennium, 2026-2027. The committee will oversee the implementation of the Strategy and its Action Plan, support its objectives, and report on progress. It will serve as the intergovernmental advisory body for the Council of Europe's activities related to the environment. Unlike the GME which is an ad hoc committee, it will be a more permanent element of the Organisation's intergovernmental structure. The committee will work in very close cooperation with all relevant bodies within the Council of Europe.

Mr BENITEZ noted that the landscape-related work currently managed by the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage, and Landscape (CDCPP) will be transferred to the CDENV starting in 2026.

Mr BENITEZ drew the attention of the GME to the fact that, since the CDENV is a new committee, invitations to designate members will be sent to the permanent representations. Current members of the GME will be copied on this e-mail for their information. The committee will meet twice per year at the plenary level in a hybrid format (both in person and online) for two days. Bureau meetings will be held as needed, online, as has been done so far. If necessary, Working Parties may be established within the committee in accordance with the Committee of Ministers' resolution on intergovernmental committees. It was strongly recommended to ensure a degree of continuity to avoid repeating information that all members should already be familiar with.

Mr BENITEZ informed the GME that, in accordance with the new policy decided by the Committee of Ministers, prior observer organisations must request observer status under Article 8(a) of [Resolution CM/Res\(2021\)3](#) on intergovernmental committees and subordinate bodies, their terms of reference and working methods. Observer organisations were invited to submit their requests to the Secretary General by email to environment@coe.int as soon as possible.

Mr BENITEZ also reminded the GME that the study on the need for and feasibility of a further instrument or instruments in the field of human rights and the environment, prepared by the Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH) is in the hands of the Committee of Ministers which will decide on follow-up. Mr BENITEZ noted that this area of the Council of Europe's work is not directly included in the Strategy. He highlighted that strategic objective one focuses on integrating human rights considerations into national policies and practices, which is actively pursued using existing standards and policies.

3.2. INFORMAL MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE MARKING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION (FLORENCE, 27-28 OCTOBER 2025)

Ms Caroline MARTIN, Secretary of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention, reported that an Informal Ministerial Conference was held in Florence on 27 and 28 October 2025 to mark the 25th anniversary of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention. She noted that more than ninety participants attended, including ministers, representatives of member States, international organisations, civil society, and academia. Participants reviewed the achievements of the Convention, assessed current challenges, and prepared a future roadmap, which was adopted as the [Florence Declaration](#).

Ms MARTIN informed the GME that forty-one Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention and that it is open to non-member States, including the European Union since 2021. She noted that five additional ratifications are needed for all member States of the Council of Europe to be parties and encouraged the remaining states to join, offering support regarding accession procedures.

Ms MARTIN noted that the Conference concluded with the adoption of the Florence Declaration, which sets out a strategic vision for strengthening multilateral cooperation and ensuring effective

implementation of the Convention. The Declaration provides a renewed roadmap for the Convention and confirms its role as a central framework for landscape governance and environmental cooperation.

Ms MARTIN expressed confidence that the Landscape Convention will be an essential element in the implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment.

The Chair, Ambassador DIAMANTOPOULOU, noted that she was invited to the Conference as a representative of the GME and had the opportunity to brief Ministers on the work, purpose, and main objectives of the GME, which were very well received.

Ms MARTIN also provided the GME with an update on the future programme of work and key priorities of the Landscape Convention.

Mr Carl AMIRGULASHVILI, the Chair of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, highlighted the importance of the Bern Convention as the key pan-European instrument for species and habitat protection, supporting the Emerald Network and Natura 2000 as major implementation tools.

Mr AMIRGULASHVILI provided updates on the 45th Standing Committee to be held on 8-12 December 2025, which will review strategic implementation, case files, financing, and the 2026 programme of activities. The Committee will also address the Reykjavik process, Council of Europe participation in COP30, and follow-up on case files from several Contracting Parties. The Standing Committee will conclude with discussions on the 2026 budget and election of the chair, vice-chair, and Bureau members.

Mr Gianluca SILVESTRI, Head a.i. of the Reykjavík Process and the Environment Department, emphasised the relevance of sharing this information, noting that, according to the CDENV's terms of reference, deliverable 9 requires a consolidated review of the Council of Europe's work on wildlife and ecosystem protection, landscape management planning, and cooperation with relevant conventions and intergovernmental organisations.

3.3 UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE – COP30 (BELÉM, BRAZIL, NOVEMBER 2025)

Mr BENITEZ informed the GME that the Council of Europe was represented to the COP30. He highlighted the Council of Europe side event organised with the Council of Europe Development Bank on “Human Rights and Climate Change”. The event examined how climate impacts affect fundamental rights, including the rights to life, energy, health and housing, and presented human rights-based approaches to support fair and effective climate policies.

He further noted the side event organised with Youth and Environment Europe on “Human Rights and Climate Disinformation: Responding to Youth”, contributing to the implementation of strategic objective 2. This event highlighted the importance of safeguarding information integrity from a human rights perspective and called for joint action to ensure reliable and timely access to climate and environmental information.

Mr BENITEZ also referred to the Council of Europe event held with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on environmental human rights defenders, in support of strategic objective 3. Participants discussed how to create a safe and enabling environment for defenders and how to strengthen protection standards in environmental governance. During this event, a new initiative, the European Forum on Environmental Human Rights Defenders was presented.

He informed the GME that the Council of Europe had taken part in several other discussions, including an event on landscape and climate change hosted by Spain, with a particular focus on human rights and building on strategic objective 5, as well as discussions on the outcomes of the

Florence Ministerial Conference and other important meetings contributing to raising awareness of the work of the Council of Europe.

Mr BENITEZ thanked member States, observers and international organisations for their support.

The GME expressed its appreciation for the active participation of the Council of Europe in COP30.

3.4. CONGRESS RECOMMENDATION 536 (2025) - "AN ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE EUROPEAN CHARTER OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ON THE ENVIRONMENT"

Mr Guillaume LOISEAU, Co-Secretary of the Committee on the Monitoring of the implementation of the European Charter of Local Self-Government and on the respect of Human Rights and the Rule of Law, presented [Recommendation 536 \(2025\)](#), which calls on the Committee of Ministers to consider drafting and adopting an Additional Protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government in order to ensure that member States enable local authorities to integrate environmental considerations in local governance to address the challenges arising from the triple planetary crisis and environmental degradation and invites the Committee of Ministers to initiate this process, in cooperation with the Congress, taking into consideration the proposed contribution of the Congress.

Mr BENITEZ recalled that the recommendation builds on a series of previous texts adopted by the Congress, which are also referenced in the recommendation itself. In particular, he highlighted [Recommendation 484 \(2022\)](#) - "A fundamental right to the environment: a matter for local and regional authorities – Towards a green reading of the European Charter of Local Self-Government". The Committee of Ministers took note of this recommendation and adopted a reply in 2022.

He informed the GME that, during their 1544th meeting, the Ministers' Deputies took note of the new recommendation and agreed to transmit it to the Steering Committee on Democracy (CDDem) and the Steering Committee on the Environment (CDENV) for information and possible comments before 7 April 2026.

Mr BENITEZ noted that detailed discussions would not take place within the GME but would instead be held at the first CDENV meeting scheduled for March 2026.

4. STATE OF PLAY OF THE EXECUTION OF JUDGEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN COURT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT

Ms Barbara BAZANTH, legal officer, Department for the Execution of Judgments of the ECtHR presented the state of play of the execution of ECtHR judgments related to the environment.

Ms BAZANTH provided a short summary of the execution process. She highlighted that the presentation is provided for GME information only, that the GME is not expected to undertake any follow-up on the execution of judgments, and recall that this responsibility lies with the Committee of Ministers.

Ms BAZANTH presented the information regarding the execution of the following cases: Verein Klimaseniorinnen Schweiz and Others v. Switzerland, Cordella and Others v. Italy, Cannavacciuolo and Others v. Italy, Genç and Demirgan group of cases v. Türkiye (former Taşkın group) (see Appendix II)

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE STRATEGY ON THE ENVIRONMENT

5.1. PROGRESS REPORT

Mr SILVESTRINI presented the Progress Report to the GME. The report was developed by the Secretariat with the support of the Inter-Secretariat Task Force and constitutes one of the key deliverables of the GME.

Mr SILVESTRINI noted that the report focuses on the main steps taken since the Reykjavík Summit and covers progress achieved until the end of 2025. He outlined the structure of the report and highlighted the changes made to the version of the report circulated to the GME on 29 November.

He then presented the progress achieved under each strategic objective. Under Strategic Objective 1, significant progress was made and only one activity had not started in 2025. Under Strategic Objective 2, there was also significant progress, although six activities had not yet started in 2025. Under Strategic Objective 3, four actions were envisaged. One activity had not started, one was postponed, one was completed, and one is ongoing as a continuing activity. Under Strategic Objective 4, the progress report will be updated to reflect the latest number of signatures of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law. Overall, significant progress was achieved and only one activity had not started in 2025. Under Strategic Objective 5, significant progress was achieved as well, with only one activity not started in 2026. The report also includes two additional actions under this objective.

The progress report also covers efforts to integrate environmental objectives and concerns into Council of Europe governance and operations. One activity from the Action Plan is being implemented, and two additional activities have been added.

Regarding coordination, consultation, and communication, two main actions were envisaged. The report concludes with a section on next steps, reviewing activities that are already planned or under consideration.

Mr SILVESTRINI concluded that the implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment for 2025 to 2030 is well underway. Many activities were carried out in 2025, and further work will be implemented in 2026. New actions are already being prepared for the years ahead. This reflects the collective effort of all sectors of the Organisation and demonstrates a strong commitment to delivering on the ambitions set by the Reykjavík Summit.

The GME expressed its appreciation for the revised draft and welcomed the work undertaken by the Secretariat and the Organisation since the adoption of the Strategy.

Some member States and observers inquired about the reasons why certain activities had not started in 2025.

Ms Nino LATSABIDZE, Policy Advisor, explained that the Action Plan is designed as a living instrument covering a two-year period. This means that some actions are planned for the following years and that it was not obligatory to begin all activities in 2025.

Some member States requested a revision of the description of Strategic Objective 1 in the Progress Report to align with the wording with the Reykjavík Declaration. In particular, they asked to change the reference to 'promoting its recognition as a human right at the national level' to 'actively considering'. The Progress Report was amended accordingly.

Some member States also asked to include a reference noting that the Action Plan of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment presents actions undertaken and planned by various Council of Europe sectors, bodies, and institutions as a follow-up to the Reykjavík Declaration and as a contribution to the implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment. This

reference was added to section three entitled “State of progress in the implementation of the Action Plan in 2025.”

Regarding Action 5.4, some member States recommended deleting the description of the living environment included with the draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on “Landscape, a living environment.” They suggested adding only that the work on the draft recommendation will continue in 2026. The Progress Report was amended accordingly.

The GME adopted the draft Progress Report (see Appendix III).

5.2. ACTION PLAN

Ms LATSABIDZE presented the updated Action Plan.

Ms LATSABIDZE noted that the Action Plan presents both ongoing and planned actions across various Council of Europe sectors, bodies, and institutions. The integration of actions into the Programme of Activities follows the respective decision-making processes of the bodies concerned and must be understood within the Organisation’s Programme and Budget cycle.

She highlighted that the Action Plan is designed as a living tool capable of integrating new actions as they emerge. The first version was issued in March 2025, and the revised version issued in November 2025 incorporates new developments.

Under Strategic Objective 1, four new actions were added. Two of these are included in the CDENV Terms of Reference as deliverables for 2027. Under Strategic Objective 2, three new actions were added. Two of these are foreseen in the CDENV Terms of Reference as deliverables for 2026. Under Strategic Objective 3, Action 3.1 has been revised so that it now serves as a general umbrella for the protection of environmental human rights defenders. A new sub-action, referred to as 3.1.2, has been added. Another action foreseen in the CDENV Terms of Reference as a deliverable for 2026 has also been included. Under Strategic Objective 4, no new actions were defined, although expected results for Action 4.1 were updated. Under Strategic Objective 5, five new actions were introduced. Two additional actions foreseen in the CDENV Terms of Reference as deliverables for 2026 and 2027 were also added. Finally, the section on coordination, consultation, and communication has been updated, and a new action has been included.

The GME asked for the revision of Action 1.3, which had been updated compared to the previous version, to ensure alignment with the wording of the Reykjavík Declaration. The Action Plan was amended accordingly.

The GME took note of the Updated Action Plan (see Appendix IV)

6. 1ST EUROPEAN FORUM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS (3-4 JUNE 2026)

Mr BENITEZ informed the GME that the purpose of the Forum is to strengthen coordination between EHRDs, civil society organisations, Indigenous Peoples, government representatives, and national, regional, and international stakeholders to address challenges, share experiences, and promote stronger protections, in line with Strategic Objective 3 of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment.

Mr BENITEZ noted that the Forum, the first of its kind in the region, will provide a space to advance the participation of defenders in the discussions which impact them, both with regards to their protection and environmental-action, by providing a platform for them to engage with not only other defenders, but to enhance coordination between regional and UN level institutions and procedures and existing regional and national ones. There will be a special focus on the inclusion and

participation of children and youth EHRDs with a diversity of backgrounds, bridging the intergenerational gap in decision-making and strengthening children and youth participation.

Inspiration is to be drawn from successful Forums in other regions. Three regional forums on EHRDs have been held in the Latin America-Caribbean region, in 2022, 2023 and 2025 under the Escazú Agreement. The Forum helped shape and is informing the implementation of the Action Plan on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters – a six-year roadmap to implement article 9 of the Escazu Agreement, through providing a space to gather information and ideas for the plan and for consultations to refine its structure and content.

Mr BENITEZ informed the GME that the first European Forum meeting will be held at the Council of Europe on 3-4 June 2026. Planned as a regular (biennial) event, the European Forum will take place over two days. It will combine a full-day meeting serving as a safe space for EHRDs and a second day meeting promoting EHRDs' engagement with other actors, such as national and regional policy makers, broader civil society community and academia, in addition to UN agencies and Special Procedures.

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights highlighted that, despite the growing recognition of environmental human rights defenders' essential role, threats and attacks against them have increased in recent years across Europe. In response, and in consultation with civil society, a more structured and coordinated approach is needed at the international, regional, and national levels.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed gratitude for collaboration with the Council of Europe, the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, the Special Rapporteur on Environmental Defenders, and other partners in establishing the European Forum for Environmental Human Rights Defenders.

7. UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE – COP31 (ANTALYA, TÜRKIYE, NOVEMBER 2026)

Mr BENITEZ informed the GME that Türkiye will host the next COP31 on 9-20 November 2026. The process of the Presidency will be led together with the Government of Australia in accordance with the arrangement between the two countries.

He highlighted that as COP31 will be held in a Council of Europe member State, the Organisation will be able to participate even more actively, identify synergies with the Conference's priorities, and promote international cooperation for the effective implementation of the Strategy on the Environment.

Mr BENITEZ invited the member States to support the Council of Europe's presence during COP31.

Some observers to the GME suggested that this agenda item be included in the first CDENV meeting.

8. THEMATIC DISCUSSION "HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE DISINFORMATION"

See separate report in Appendix V.

9. CONSIDERATION OF GENDER EQUALITY IN THE WORK OF THE GME

Ms Michelle DUIN (Netherlands) delivered a presentation on gender equality in the work of the GME in her capacity as GME Gender Equality rapporteur.

Ms DUIN highlighted that gender aspects are integrated into the GME's work. It is reflected in the Terms of Reference adopted by the Committee of Ministers in July 2024, which emphasises that gender mainstreaming should be considered throughout the GME's work, and member States were encouraged to reflect this in their delegations. Ms DUIN noted that the Bureau was exclusively female and suggested striving for a more balanced composition in future.

Ms DUIN underlined that while the GME did not directly discuss the link between gender and the environment, gender issues were addressed in documents and the committee's work. Gender equality is also referenced in the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment and its Action Plan.

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The GME did not raise any points under this agenda item.

11. ADOPTION OF THE ABRIDGED REPORT AND CLOSING

The GME adopted the abridged report of this 5th meeting as presented in Appendix VI and agreed to adopt the report of the 5th GME meeting through written procedure.

Appendix I – Agenda of the 5th meeting of the GME

Appendix II – State of Play of the Execution of ECtHR Judgments related to the Environment

Appendix III – Draft Progress Report on the Implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment

Appendix IV – Updated Action Plan on the implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy on Environment

Appendix V – Report of the Thematic Discussions

Appendix VI – Abridged report of the 5th meeting of the GME

Appendix VII – List of Participants

APPENDIX I

AGENDA OF THE 5TH MEETING OF THE GME

2-4 December 2025

Council of Europe – Agora – G03

(opening at 9.30 on Tuesday 2 December and closing at 12.30 on Thursday 4 December 2025)

1. Opening of the meeting by the Chair of the GME
2. Adoption of the report of the 4th GME meeting and of the agenda of the 5th meeting
[[GME\(2025\)R4prov](#), GME(2025)OJ5prov]
3. Developments concerning the Council of Europe
 - 3.1. Follow-up to the decisions taken by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers further to the ministerial session in Luxembourg, 14 May 2025, including the establishment of a Steering Committee on the Environment (CDENV)
[[GME\(2025\)10](#)]
 - 3.2. Informal Ministerial Conference marking the 25th Anniversary of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention (Florence, 27-28 October 2025)
[[T-FC \(2025\) CONF 5 E](#)]
 - 3.3. UN Climate Change Conference – COP30 (Belém, Brazil, November 2025)
[[GME\(2025\)11](#)]
 - 3.4. Congress Recommendation 536 (2025) “An additional protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government on the environment”
[[REC 536 \(2025\)](#), [CM/Del/Dec\(2025\)1544/12.1](#)]
4. State of play of the execution of judgements of the European Court for Human Rights related to environment
[[GME\(2025\)09](#)]
5. Implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment
[[CM\(2025\)51-final](#)]
 - 5.1. Progress report
[[GME\(2025\)07prov](#)]
 - 5.2. Action Plan
[[GME\(2025\)08prov](#)]
6. 1st European Forum for Environmental Human Rights Defenders (3-4 June 2026)
7. UN Climate Change Conference – COP31 (Antalya, Türkiye, November 2026)
8. Thematic discussion “Human Rights and Climate disinformation” (see separate programme in Annex I)
[[GME\(2025\)06](#)]
9. Consideration of gender equality in the work of the GME
10. Any other business
11. Adoption of the abridged report
[GME(2025)AR5prov]

APPENDIX II

STATE OF PLAY OF THE EXECUTION OF ECTHR JUDGMENTS RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Overview prepared by the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights. It is binding on neither the Committee of Ministers nor the Court.

I. Short summary of the execution process

Member states have undertaken to comply with final judgments of the European Court of Human Rights ('Court') finding violations of the European Convention of Human Rights. The adoption of the necessary execution measures is supervised by the Committee of Ministers ('CM') and cases remain under supervision until the required measures have been taken.

Once judgments and decisions become final, states indicate to the CM the measures planned and/or taken in an "action plan". Once all the measures have been taken, an "action report" is submitted. During the supervision process, applicants, NGOs and national human rights institutions (NHRIs) can submit communications in writing.

The supervision of the adoption and implementation of action plans follows a twin-track procedure. Most cases follow the standard procedure. An enhanced procedure is used for cases requiring urgent individual measures or revealing important complex or structural problems (in particular pilot-judgments), as well as for inter-state cases.

II. Summary table on main cases pending execution

App. No.	Case title	Definitive judgment	Theme	Supervision procedure	Previous CM-DH examination
34327/06	<u>Genç and Demirgan group of cases v. Türkiye (former Taşkın group)</u>	10/10/2017	access to and efficient functioning of justice and no or delayed enforcement of domestic judicial decisions	Enhanced (Complex problem)	December 2024
54414/13	<u>Cordella and Others v. Italy</u>	24/06/2019	pollution by steelworks and lack of effective remedy to obtain decontamination	Enhanced (Complex problem)	December 2024
35648/10	<u>Locascia and Others v. Italy</u>	19/01/2024	pollution from landfill site	Enhanced (Complex problem)	March 2025
53600/20	<u>Verein Klimaseniorinnen Schweiz and Others v. Switzerland</u>	09/04/2024	positive obligation to implement sufficient measures to combat climate change	Enhanced (Complex problem)	September 2025
51567/14	<u>Cannavacciuolo and Others v. Italy</u>	30/04/2025	systematic illegal dumping of waste on private land in the Campania	Enhanced (Pilot judgment)	/

			region ("Terra dei Fuochi")		
52854/18	L.F. and Others v. Italy	15/09/2025	environmental pollution caused by the continuing operation of a foundry in the Salerno municipality (Campania region)	To be determined	/

III. Developments in main pending cases

A. *Verein Klimaseniorinnen Schweiz and Others v. Switzerland*

The case concerns the failure of the authorities to sufficiently comply with the obligation to adopt, and effectively apply, regulations and measures capable of mitigating the existing and potentially irreversible, future adverse effects of climate change on the right to private and family life and home (violation of Article 8). The case also concerns the lack of access to a court by the applicant association with a complaint concerning the effective implementation of measures capable of mitigating the effects of climate change under existing domestic law in 2016-2020 (violation of Article 6 § 1).

At its last examination of this case in September 2025, the CM:

- strongly welcomed the adoption of a comprehensive legislative and regulatory framework at federal level setting out the goals, targets and timetable for achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, accompanied by relevant measures at cantonal level;
- noted that the authorities, by a method of its choice, has quantified the future greenhouse gas emissions;
- invited the authorities to **consider the opportunity of establishing an independent national body** suited to the national political structure **to monitor its climate policy**, mandated *inter alia* to issue recommendations to the political authorities;
- invited the authorities to ensure that the domestic courts have the necessary means and procedural avenues to provide the **necessary safeguards in climate change litigation**;
- invited the authorities to inform the CM on the **evolution of domestic case-law**, regarding both the standing of associations to bring climate change-related cases and on courts' assessments of the merits of such cases.

Latest communication from the authorities: [DH-DD\(2025\)1047](#).

Latest submissions from the applicant association, NGOs, UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, and NHRI: [DH-DD\(2025\)863](#), [DH-DD\(2025\)848](#), [DH-DD\(2025\)864](#) and [DH-DD\(2025\)911](#).

The CM will next examine this case at one of the DH meetings in 2026. The indicative work programme for 2026 will be considered by the Committee during the December 2025 meeting, after which it will be made public (by 5 December 2025 at the latest).

B. *Locascia and Others v. Italy*

The case concerns the issue of the authorities' failure to take all necessary measures to ensure effective protection of applicants in respect of environmental pollution caused by landfill site ("Lo Uttaro") located in the area where they lived (substantive violation of Article 8).

The CM received submissions from the applicants indicating that restrictions on farming and water use due to contamination are still ongoing in the *Lo Uttaro* area, and that the remediation plan has not yet been implemented, nor has any timeline been established in this regard. It also received a submission from civil society stating that groundwater in the affected area remains significantly contaminated due to the leachate within the landfill.

At its first examination of this case in March 2025 (jointly with the case of *Di Sarno v. Italy*), the CM:

- highlighted that the execution of this judgment calls for the adoption of all the necessary measures to **ensure that the pollution of the *Lo Uttaro* area no longer jeopardizes human health and the environment**;
- noted with interest, in this connection, the information provided on the plans adopted to **permanently secure two landfill sites** in this area and called on the authorities to ensure their rapid and full implementation and keep the Committee informed of the progress achieved.

Latest communication from the authorities [DH-DD\(2024\)1500](#).

Latest submissions from the applicants and civil society [DH-DD\(2025\)200](#), [DH-DD\(2025\)246](#).

C. Cordella and Others v. Italy

This group of cases concerns the national authorities' failure to take the necessary measures to ensure the protection of the applicants, local residents, from the environmental pollution emitted by a large steelwork in Taranto (ILVA), causing a serious risk to health, and the lack of effective remedies enabling them to obtain measures that would secure the depollution of the areas concerned (violation of Articles 8 and 13).

At its last examination in December 2024, the CM:

- noted with satisfaction that in September 2023 almost the entirety of the works envisaged by the environmental plan to reduce the plant's emissions output had been carried out and invited the authorities to **complete the remaining works**;
- noted with regret the lack of **the requested comprehensive study to assess** on the issue of the **persistence of serious health problems** in the affected area;
- urged the authorities to carry out, in the context of the ongoing process for the renewal of the authorisations for the operation of the steelworks, an **independent and comprehensive study of the effect of all harmful substances emitted by the steelworks**;
- strongly called on them to guarantee that the continued **functioning of the steelworks will be authorised only when unequivocal scientific evidence** demonstrates its compatibility with the protection of human health and the environment;
- noted with interest the **possibility to initiate civil proceedings** to obtain preventive and remedial orders in protection of the right to health from harmful industrial activities and asked the authorities to provide **additional information** on this issue and **examples of judicial decisions** demonstrating the effectiveness of this or any other remedy / to rapidly adopt the necessary measures.

Following the **closure of the *Di Sarno* case in March 2025** (on ending and preventing environmental pollution and disasters), the issue raised in that case under Article 13 (lack of effective remedies to secure compensation for damage resulting from the improper management of waste) continues to be examined in the *Cordella* case.

Latest communications from the authorities [DH-DD\(2024\)1121](#), [DH-DD\(2024\)1219](#);

Latest submissions from the applicants and civil society [DH-DD\(2024\)473](#), [DH-DD\(2024\)1284](#).

D. Cannavacciuolo and Others v. Italy

This pilot judgment concerns dumping, burying or burning of waste on private land, often carried out by organised criminal groups, in the parts of the Campania region known as the *Terra dei Fuochi*, where some 2.9 million people live. Increased rates of cancer and pollution of groundwater had been recorded in the area. The Court found in particular that the Italian State had failed to deal with such a serious situation with the diligence and expedition required – despite having known about the problem for many years – specifically in assessing the problem, preventing its continuation, and communicating to the affected public (violation of Article 2).

The Court held under Article 46 that Italy had to draw up a comprehensive strategy to address the *Terra dei Fuochi* situation, set up an independent monitoring mechanism, and establish a public information platform. The time-limit for this is two years.

In August 2025, the Italian Government adopted [urgent legislative measures](#) (Law Decree No. 116) to strengthen the combat of serious environmental crimes, restore legality and better protect public health and the environment.

Initial action plan/report is awaited in this case.

E. Genç and Demirgan group of cases v. Türkiye (former Taşkın group)

This group of cases concerns the failure of the national authorities to comply with administrative court decisions delivered in favour of the applicants between 1996 and 2014, annulling various permits required for the operation of a gold mine and a starch factory, and halting the operation of three thermal power plants on grounds of risk to public health and environment (violations of Article 6 § 1 in all cases and also of Article 8 in the case concerning the gold mine).

At its last examination in December 2024, the CM:

- invited the authorities to submit further information on specific measures taken or envisaged to **prevent circumventing of judicial decisions on environmental issues** to ensure respect for the rule of law and principle of legal certainty;
- noted that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and reports are crucial for ensuring that the operation of industrial activities must be conditional on prior independent assessment confirming their operation with the protection of human health and the environment; invited the authorities to **clarify the conditions under which decisions of “no EIA required” can be adopted** and to provide **information on the existing safeguards** to ensure that such decisions comply with the State’s positive obligation to protect human health and the environment;
- noted with interest the information that filtering mechanisms have been installed in the three thermal power plants concerned by these cases; invited the authorities to provide information on the most recent **official studies on the impact on human health and the environment of the current operation of these power plants and their auxiliary facilities** and on the **ongoing domestic proceedings** as regards the auxiliary facilities;
- reiterated their request for information as regards the **reasons for the operation of the Yatağan power plant** with a temporary operation permit;
- invited the authorities to provide information on the **functioning and latest conclusions of the Monitoring Committee** recently established by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources to monitor the compliance of power plants with environmental legislation.

F. L.F. and Others v. Italy

This case concerns the authorities' failure to take adequate protective measures against the effects of the pollution caused by the continuing operation of a foundry near the applicants' homes in the Municipality of Salerno (violation of Article 8).

Initial action plan/report is awaited in this case which will be classified by the CM at its December 2025 DH meeting.

APPENDIX III

DRAFT PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
STRATEGY ON THE ENVIRONMENT

as adopted by the GME at its 5th meeting, 2-4 December 2025

[GME\(2025\)07](#)

APPENDIX IV

UPDATED ACTION PLAN ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
STRATEGY ON ENVIRONMENT

as taken note of by the GME at its 5th meeting, 2-4 December 2025

[GME\(2025\)08](#)

APPENDIX V

REPORT OF THE THEMATIC DISCUSSIONS

Thematic Debate on Human Rights and Climate disinformation

Thursday 4 December 9.30-12.00

Council of Europe – Agora – G03

Challenges

The discussions identified several major challenges related to climate disinformation.

[The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2024](#) ranks misinformation and disinformation as the number one short-term global risk, and environmental threats dominate the long-term horizon. [The 2025 Special Eurobarometer on Climate Change](#) 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.

Disinformation and deliberate delays have direct human consequences. They undermine fundamental rights such as freedom of expression, right to public participation, non-discrimination. They also worsen climate impacts that affect the rights to life, health, water and housing. Climate disinformation threatens democracy because it erodes trust in democratic institutions, which are often falsely accused of carrying out illegitimate policies.

Several structural problems exacerbate this situation. These include the lack of comprehensive environmental data collection by public authorities, ineffective disclosure practices, inadequate digitisation of historical records, and 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 increase vulnerability to disinformation. Disinformation is also used as a populist tool to manipulate public opinion.

Some examples include renewable energy projects that have been systematically targeted by disinformation campaigns aiming to portray wind and solar farms as threats to public safety, national security, or even personal freedoms. In certain regions, fabricated claims about the health dangers of wind turbines have delayed or prevented projects that are critical to the energy transition. Furthermore, for decades, fossil fuel advertising has shaped public perceptions by downplaying human rights impacts while presenting fossil fuel products as essential to economic growth and modern life.

Greenwashing and innovation washing mislead consumers and policymakers. These practices obscure reality and directly delay the implementation of effective climate measures.

Actions, good practices and initiatives

The discussions highlighted several actions and initiatives aimed at combating climate disinformation.

Objective 2 of the [Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment](#) reinforces the commitment to strengthening democratic governance by promoting transparency, environmental education and awareness, and combating misinformation and disinformation. [The Council of Europe Convention on Access to Official Documents \(Tromsø Convention\)](#) promotes proactive transparency by requiring public authorities responsible for environmental and climate matters to provide information and to publish relevant documents on their own initiative.

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change [“The imperative of defossilizing our economies”](#) addresses the need to

“defossilise” information systems, to protect human rights in the formation of public opinion and democratic debate from undue commercial influence and information distortions.

The Meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention adopted [decision VIII/1](#), 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.

The European Commission addresses disinformation through both policy and communication measures. It recently launched the European Democracy Shield, 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.

The European Climate Pact, launched in 2019, aims to involve citizens and communities in climate action. It provides communication resources that also help counter climate disinformation.

UNESCO, Brazil and the UN have launched the **Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change**. 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.

Additional tools include [Climate Safeguard](#), 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.

Effective responses

The discussions examined effective responses and outlined future directions to counter climate disinformation.

It is essential to bridge information gaps and connect sources of environmental information across sectors and levels of government. Collaboration among civil society, 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 people in vulnerable and marginalised situations who are disproportionately affected by climate change.

Public authorities should ensure that environmental information is accurate, up to date, comprehensive, standardised and quality controlled. They should also actively disseminate real-time data as well as historical and dynamic information.

The public plays an increasingly important role as a provider of information. Local knowledge is essential for documenting climate impacts and supporting effective climate 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 literacy, critical thinking and civic education.

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 defenders and civil society organisations are shielded from threats posed by private companies. Fighting strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs) is therefore essential to safeguarding democratic participation and the integrity of environmental oversight.

Speakers:

- Dr Elisa Morgera, UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the context of Climate Change.
- Ms Maryna Yanush, Environmental Affairs Officer, Aarhus Convention Secretariat, UNECE.
- Mr Jeremy Herry, Information and Communication Officer, Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission.
- Ms Mareike Welke, Representative of Germany in the GME.
- Ms Tara Beattie, Adviser to the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights.
- Ms Elvana Thaçi, Head of the Tromsø Convention Unit, Council of Europe.
- Ms Eva Morel, General Secretary of QuotaClimat.
- Mr Simon Moutquin, former Member of Parliament and member of the parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Civil society representative.
- Mr Sébastien Duyck, Senior Attorney, Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL).
- Ms Priscila Bianchetti, Liaison Officer on Just Transition and Resource Justice, Youth and Environment Europe (YEE).
- Ms Małgorzata Kwiędacz-Palosz, Senior Lawyer at ClientEarth, representative of the Council of Europe Conference of International NGOs.

APPENDIX VI

ABRIDGED REPORT OF THE 5TH MEETING OF THE GME

2-4 December 2025

1. The Ad hoc Multidisciplinary Group on the Environment (GME) held its 5th and last meeting in Strasbourg on 2-4 December 2025. The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Maria DIAMANTOPOULOU and Ms Ruzanna GRIGORYAN.
2. The GME adopted the report of the 4th GME meeting and the agenda of the 5th meeting as it appears in Appendix I. The list of participants appears in Appendix VII.
3. The GME took note of the statement of Mr Rafael BENITEZ, Director of Social Rights, Health and Environment, regarding developments in the Council of Europe of interest for the GME, namely the decisions taken by the Committee of Ministers at their ministerial session in Luxembourg, 14 May 2025 and follow-up including the establishment of a Steering Committee on the Environment (CDENV). The GME was also informed about the outcome of the Ministerial Conference marking the 25th Anniversary of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention (Florence, 27-28 October 2025), Council of Europe's involvement in the UN Climate Change Conference – COP30 (Belém, Brazil, November 2025), and Congress Recommendation 536 (2025) “An additional protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government on the environment.”
4. The Chair of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention, Mr Carl AMIRGULASHVILI, updated the GME on the upcoming 45th Standing Committee meeting and on ongoing activities relevant to the future work of the CDENV.
5. The GME was informed by the Secretariat of the execution of judgements of the European Court for Human Rights related to environment.
6. The GME examined the implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy on the Environment and adopted the draft Progress Report and took note of the updated Action Plan as they appear in Appendices III and IV.
7. The GME was informed of the preparations of the 1st European Forum for Environmental Human Rights Defenders to be held at the Council of Europe Headquarters in Strasbourg on 3-4 June 2026.
8. The GME held a preliminary exchange of views regarding the UN Climate Change Conference – COP31 (Antalya, Türkiye, November 2026).
9. The GME held a thematic discussion on “Human Rights and Climate Disinformation” with the participation of representatives of member States, international organisations, NGOs and representatives of other Council of Europe entities, see programme in Appendix V.
10. Ms Michelle DUIN, in her capacity as GME Gender Equality rapporteur, delivered a presentation on gender equality in the work of the GME.
11. The GME highlighted the important contribution which the observers made to the work of the GME and supported their inclusion, subject to request, in the CDENV. The GME was informed of the procedure for submitting a request for observer status interested observers were invited to submit requests to the attention of the Secretary General by email to environment@coe.int as soon as possible.

12. The Chair thanked members of the Committee for their valuable contribution through the existence of the Committee which allowed the Committee to deliver on its mandate and called on members to continue the cooperation within the remit of the CDENV and to facilitate the transition between the GME and the CDENV.
13. The GME adopted the present abridged report and agreed to adopt the report of the 5th GME meeting through written procedure.

APPENDIX VII

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBERS / MEMBRES	
ALBANIA / ALBANIE	
ANDORRA / ANDORRE	Mr Carlos PUENTE GALINDO Legal Adviser - Third Secretary Ms Charlène VIGNAIS (online/en ligne) Third Secretary
ARMENIA / ARMENIE	Ms Ruzanna GRIGORYAN Head of International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia Ms Kristine KHACHATRYAN (online/en ligne) Ministry of Environment
AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE	
AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAIDJAN	Ms Rugiyya MALIKOVA Second Secretary, Department for Cooperation with International Human Rights Institutions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan
BELGIUM / BELGIQUE	Ms Sophie THYS (online/en ligne) Legal Policy Advisor
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE & HERZEGOVINE	
BULGARIA / BULGARIE	
CROATIA / CROATIE	
CYPRUS / CHYPRE	
CZECH REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE	Ms Barbora CHRPOVA (online/en ligne) Officer
DENMARK / DANEMARK	
ESTONIA / ESTONIE	
FINLAND / FINLANDE	Ms Anna Charlotta VON TROIL (online/en ligne) Senior Ministerial Adviser, Legislative Affairs Ministry of the Environment Unit for International and EU Affairs

FRANCE	Ms Sarah BARNIER-LEROY Legal Adviser, Directorate of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs
GEORGIA / GÉORGIE	Ms Tamta CHANKSELIANI (online/en ligne) Senior Specialist
GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE	Ms Mareike WELKE Deputy Head of Unit / Bilateral Cooperation with EU/EFTA Member States and the UK
GREECE / GRÈCE	Ms Maria DIAMANTOPOULOU Ambassador, Head of Directorate for the Protection of Environment, Climate Change and World Politics, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ms Aliko GKANA Rapporteur Legal Department Public International Law Section Ministry of Foreign Affairs
HUNGARY / HONGRIE	
ICELAND / ISLANDE	Ms Brynhildur SÖRENSEN (online/en ligne) Specialist
IRELAND / IRLANDE	Mr Andrew MALONE (online/en ligne) Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
ITALY / ITALIE	Ms Laura MESSINA Official
LATVIA / LETTONIE	Ms Anita TOCA Climate Change Counsellor, Permanent Representation of Latvia to the European Union
LIECHTENSTEIN	Mr Fabian RITTER (online/en ligne) Diplomatic Officer
LITHUANIA / LITUANIE	Ms Inga AKSAMITAUSKAITĖ (online/en ligne) Advisor of the Group of the Environment protection policy coordination at the Ministry of Environment of Lithuania
LUXEMBOURG	Ms Svenja STOLTZ (online/en ligne) Jurist
MALTA / MALTE	Mr Jake AGIUS (online/en ligne) Manager Ms Paula AXIAK (online/en ligne) Unit Manager – Legal Affairs

	Mr Steve BORG (online/en ligne) Legal Officer Ms Sarah Jane ELLUL (online/en ligne)
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA	Ms Mariana COVIC Head of Financial and administrative Direction Ministry of Environment
MONACO	Ms Céline IMPAGLIAZZO (online/en ligne) Chargé de Mission Mr Gabriel CHABERT Deputy to the Permanent Representative
MONTENEGRO	Ms Brankica CMILJANOVIC (online/en ligne) Head of Directorate of environmental enhancement
NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS	Ms Michelle DUIN (online/en ligne) Legal Officer at the International Law Division Legal Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ms Sara VAN DEN BOOM Legal officer
NORTH MACEDONIA / MACÉDOINE DU NORD	
NORWAY / NORVÈGE	Mr Terje Birkrem HOVLAND (online/en ligne) Research Coordinator Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment
POLAND / POLOGNE	Mr Jan SZYDLO (online/en ligne) Specialist
PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL	Ms Ana CASTELA RODRIGUES Senior Advisor
ROMANIA / ROUMANIE	Ms Caterina NEAGU Adviser
SAN MARINO / SAINT MARIN	
SERBIA / SERBIE	Mr Darko NINKOV Counsellor at the Sector for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
SLOVAK REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE	
SLOVENIA / SLOVÉNIE	

SPAIN / ESPAGNE	
SWEDEN / SUÈDE	
SWITZERLAND / SUISSE	Mr Sébastien TRUFFER Chef de section suppléant Ms Maya BEELER-SIGRON (online/en ligne) Jurist Ms Andréa PAULUS (online/en ligne) Student
TÜRKIYE	
UKRAINE / UKRAINE	
UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI	Ms Isobel COOK Human Rights and Environment Policy Lead, Human Rights Department FCDO, United Kingdom Mr Adam LAVIS Environmental Rights Lead

PARTICIPANTS / **PARTICIPANTS**

COUNCIL OF EUROPE ENTITIES / **ENTITES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe	Ms Aurora FLORIDIA Italy Member of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development
Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe	
European Court of Human Rights	
Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe	
Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe	Ms Małgorzata KWIĘDACZ-PALOSZ Senior Lawyer, ClientEarth
Council of Europe Development Bank	

COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE /**COMITES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**

Bern Convention	Mr Carl AMIRGULASHVILI President of the Bern Convention Standing Committee
CDEDU	
CDENF	
CDPC	Mr Šimon PEPŘÍK Chair of the Committee of Experts on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law (PC-ENV)
CPT	
ECSR	
GEC	
EUR-OPA	
Advisory Council on Youth / CCJ	Mr Sean CURRIE Member of the Advisory Council on Youth Federation of Young European Greens

OBSERVER STATES TO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE /**OBSERVATEURS PERMANENTS DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**

CANADA	
HOLY SEE / SAINT-SIÈGE	Mr Nicolas BAUER Représentant
JAPAN / JAPON	
MEXICO / MEXIQUE	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE	

NON-MEMBER STATES PARTIES TO THE BERN CONVENTION /**ETATS NON-MEMBRES MAIS PARTIES A LA CONVENTION DE BERNE**

BURKINA FASO	
MOROCCO / MAROC	
SENEGAL / SÉNÉGAL	
TUNISIA / TUNISIE	Ms Sabria BNOUNI Directrice Générale de la Coopération Internationale Ministère de l'Environnement

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS /**ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES**

The United Nations and its agencies	OHCHR	Ms Sonia CUESTA (online/en ligne) Human Rights Officer Ms Carla Margarita LICHTBLAU (online/en ligne) Intern
	UNFCCC	
IUCN		Ms Agnes MICHELOT (online/en ligne) Professeure des universités, membre du Steering Committee WCEL IUCN

OBSERVERS / OBSERVATEURS	
Organisation	Nominated representative
World Wide Fund for Nature	
Youth and Environment Europe	Mr Alexandros KASSAPIS (online/en ligne) Advocacy Manager Ms Priscila MALLMANN BIANCHETTI (online/en ligne) Liaison Officer Ms Pola ZABUSKA (online/en ligne) Liaison Officer Mr Ippokartis TSVERNIS (online/en ligne) Liaison Officer
International Young Nature Friends	
ClientEarth	
Greenpeace	Ms Laura VAN TAMELEN Senior Political Strategist Mr Simon MOUTQUIN Advocacy Officer
Wild Legal	Ms Marine CALMET (online/en ligne) President Ms Emma Juliette MARC (online/en ligne) Legal Expert
Global Initiative to End Wildlife Crime	
Wildlife Justice Commission	Ms Lea LUXEMBOURGER (online/en ligne) Policy Officer
European network of national human rights institutions	
Amnesty International	Ms Ann HARRISON (online/en ligne) Climate Justice Researcher and Policy Advisor
International Commission of Jurists	
International Federation of Human Rights	Ms Lucia POSTERARO (online/en ligne) Business, Human Rights & Environment Desk
Center for International Environmental Law	Mr Sebastien DUYCK Senior Attorney

	Ms Camilla POLLERA (online/en ligne) Programme Associate
Global Network for Human Rights and the Environment	Ms Corina HERI (online/en ligne) Deputy Director for Europe Ms Annalisa SAVARESI (online/en ligne) Professor
Green Rights Coalition	Ms Sarah BATELLIER Volunteer

SPEAKERS / ORATEURS

Name	Department
Dr Elisa Morgera	UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the context of Climate Change
Ms Maryna Yanush	Environmental Affairs Officer, Aarhus Convention Secretariat, UNECE
Mr Jeremy Herry	Information and Communication Officer, Directorate-General for Climate Action, European Commission
Ms Eva MOREL	General Secretary of QuotaClimat

SECRETARIAT / SECRÉTARIAT

Name	Department
Mr Rafael BENITEZ	Director of Social Rights, Health and Environment
Mr Gianluca SILVESTRINI	GME Secretary of the Ad hoc Multidisciplinary Group on the Environment
Ms Nino LATSABIDZE	GME Policy Advisor
Ms Jenny MITCALF	GME Administrative Support Assistant
Ms Irina SPOIALA	GME Administrative Assistant

Ms Caroline MARTIN	Landscape Convention Secretary
Ms Tara BEATTIE	Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights Adviser
Ms Claire DUBOIS-HAMDI	Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Committee of Social Affairs, Public Health and Sustainable Development
Ms Aiste RAMANAUSKAITE	Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Committee of Social Affairs, Public Health and Sustainable Development
Mr Guillaume LOISEAU	Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe Co-Secretary of the Committee on the Monitoring of the implementation of the European Charter of Local Self-Government
Ms Elvana THAÇI	Tromsø Convention Head of the Unit
Ms Eva PASTRANA	CDPC Head of the Criminal Law Division
Mr Hugo DAMAGGIO	CDPC Administrative Assistant
Mr Patrice WEBER	CPT Head of Communication and Information Unit
Ms Diana BALANESCU	ECSR Collective Complaints Division
Ms Emma WILLIAMS	ECtHR Trainee