



## **Access to Environmental Information: Official Scientific Information**

Prof. ssa Annamaria Bonomo  
University of Bari, Italy  
[annamaria.bonomo@uniba.it](mailto:annamaria.bonomo@uniba.it)

Prof.ssa Marina Caporale  
University of Bologna, Telematic University « L. da Vinci »  
[marina.caporale@unibo.it](mailto:marina.caporale@unibo.it) , [m.caporale@unidav.it](mailto:m.caporale@unidav.it)

Angel Manuel Moreno  
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid  
[angelmanuel.moreno@uc3m.es](mailto:angelmanuel.moreno@uc3m.es)

Access to environmental information characterized the debate and the legislation in many countries since the approval of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. In recent years, a theme that precedes this important acknowledgment of these information rights, namely the configuration of environmental information itself, has been raised in a more significant way.

It is known that different theses on climate change oppose each other, among those who believe that it actually exists and those who contest it, and it is however original that, for this last position, we speak of “negationism”, a term contrasted and applied, with many problems, to other contexts. In any case, even recent environmental organizations have raised the issue of scientific knowledge and therefore of its accountability and the need to share and compare data about climate change.

- What do we intend for environmental information?
- From local to national and international level, what are the institutional tools for creating and sharing accountable scientific data and evidences on climate change? And what are the limits?
- What are the duties to publicize documents, data and information related to environment? Public institutions are committed to disclose to other countries notice related to environmental disasters/emergencies?
- What tools are available for individuals and groups to access to environmental information fully and in a usable way? To what extent public bodies consent or deny the access to environmental information?
- What is the relationship between the sources of public bodies and those of private bodies?
- What are the interests at stake and how much do any lobbies influence the debate on the topic?
- How can fake news hitting old and new media be identified, curbed and combated?



The papers can relate, in an interdisciplinary perspective, to the approach of institutions in increasing or hindering the transparency in sharing climate change-related data in order to increase the awareness of the effects of climate change and to maximize the potential of data availability at global level.