

**Question for written answer E-005024/2025
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Catherine Griset (PfE)

Subject: For a climate of free debate

Given the information available, which is contradictory, it falls to scientists, the media and citizens to give their opinion on, and to debate, the existence, cause and consequences of climate change.

However, COP30, which took place in November 2025 in Belém, saw a dozen or so states sign the Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change, with the stated aim of tackling ‘climate disinformation’¹.

Similarly, in France, there have been several attempts to enshrine in law the fight against climate disinformation, but these have not yet been successful.

More seriously, CNews was fined EUR 20 000 by Arcom, the French regulatory authority for audiovisual and digital communication, whose decision was upheld by France’s supreme administrative court (the Conseil d’État)², on the grounds that a ‘climate sceptic’ guest had not been contradicted in a broadcast.

In view of the above, can the Commission answer the following questions:

1. Do these administrative and judicial decisions comply with the Media Freedom Act, which has been fully applicable since 8 August 2025?
2. On what legal basis could a European or national authority define what constitutes climate disinformation?

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¹ https://www.contexte.com/fr/actualite/medias/la-lutte-contre-la-desinformation-climatique-se-fait-une-place-a-la-cop30_246010

² <https://www.conseil-etat.fr/fr/arianeweb/CE/decision/2025-11-06/497471>