Press Release: Participation of the International Cluster for Research on Sustainability Transition at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow on 1 – 12 November 2021

This press release outlines the activities and assessments of the International Cluster for Research on Sustainability Transition, an unofficial umbrella of organizations led or co-led by Professor Phoebe Koundouri (Sustainable Development Unit & EIT Climate-KIC Hub Greece at ATHENA RC, ReSEES Research Laboratory at AUEB and the collaborating Networks: SDSN Europe, SDSN Greece) at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow on 1 – 12 November 2021.

The COP26 summit brought parties together to accelerate action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. For nearly three decades the UN has been bringing together almost every country on earth for global climate summits – called COPs – which stands for 'Conference of the Parties'. In that time climate change has gone from being a fringe issue to a global priority. Learn more on the official website: https://ukcop26.org/ .

Ahead of the UN Climate Summit COP26 – EXPECTATIONS

K-report (31/10/2021)

Challenges and Opportunities for Global Sustainable Development

By Prof. Dr Phoebe Koundouri (*)

The 6th Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sounded the alarm regarding global warming and stresses the need for international efforts to limit it to below +1.5o C, a threshold that, according to the report, will be exceeded by 2040 if no measures are taken.

The main factor in increasing CO2 emissions and destabilizing the climate system, according to scientists, is fossil fuels. That is why it is necessary to drastically reduce CO2 emissions to prevent the worsening of the observed climate disasters.

Between 31 October and 12 November, the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, known as COP26, will be held in Glasgow under the presidency of the United Kingdom and Italy.

What do we expect from COP26?

1. **To ensure that the world will achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 and that the target of +1.5o C is feasible**. For this, Countries submit their ambitions for emissions reduction by 2030, which should be in line with attaining net-zero emissions by 2050.
2. **To increase the adaptation measures for the protection of communities and ecosystems**. The climate is changing and will continue to change, even with a reduction in emissions, with disastrous consequences. COP26 must call for countries affected by climate change to protect and restore ecosystems and create defences, warning systems and resilient infrastructure to avoid loss of property and lives.
3. **To mobilize funding**. Developed countries will have to keep their promise to activate at least $100 billion in climate finance. International financial institutions must work to unlock the trillions of private and public sectors needed to ensure net-zero emissions.
4. **To enhance effective cooperation**. The challenges of the climate crisis can only be addressed through cooperation. The rules stemming from the Paris Agreement should get finalized in the COP26 and action to tackle the climate crisis with cooperation between governments, businesses and civil society should be accelerated

COP26 is a great opportunity for a clear global commitment to net-zero Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions by 2050, to mitigate the effects of climate change. This objective is not utopian, as there are now the financial instruments that can support the transition to a sustainable model of economic and social activity, circular economy models and nature-based solutions, as well as the technology to exploit the huge potential of renewable energy sources at a cost comparable or even lower to that of fossil fuels.

According to a report by the International Energy Agency (IEA), supplying electricity to the nearly 785 million people who do not have access to it, and providing cooking capacity to 2.6 billion people who lack it, would cost about $40 billion a year, equal to about 1% of the average annual investment in the energy sector. At the same time, however, it would offer significant health benefits by reducing indoor air pollution, reducing the number of premature deaths by 2.5 million per year.

The global interest for COP26 is particularly high, as it takes place after a year of postponement due to COVID-19. But even without this delay, COP26 would be one of the most important summits anyway, as some of the key decisions that are expected to be taken will be about shaping an international carbon market as well as looking at ways in which the countries of the

global South should be compensated for the consequences of climate change they are already experiencing.

The Paris Agreement, the legally binding international climate change treaty adopted by 196 participants at COP21 in Paris in 2015, which aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping global warming below 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels, will also be reviewed for the first time during COP26. In this context, countries will have to demonstrate the level of achievement of their national targets and will be invited to present their current ambitions for the reduction of GHG emissions by 2030.

The Energy Transition Committee (ETC) report published in September proposed a 6-point plan that should be the benchmark for the discussions in Glasgow:

1. Significant and rapid reductions in emissions of methane, an extremely influential greenhouse gas, although it remains for a relatively shorter period in the atmosphere, compared to other gases.
2. Stop deforestation and start reforestation.
3. Decarbonisation of the electricity sector and phasing out of carbon dependency much earlier than planned so far.
4. Rapid conversion of road transport to electric.
5. Accelerate the release of carbon emissions in buildings, heavy industry, aviation and shipping.
6. Acceleration of improvements in the energy efficiency of new buildings and upgrading of old ones.

Countries worldwide, especially the most polluting ones, such as China, should step up their ambitions to reduce their emissions and invest significantly in adapting to new climatic conditions.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) provides a roadmap, which includes, among other things, stopping oil extraction, which may be difficult for countries that are a key activity such as Norway.

Australia, although planning to de-link its economy from GHG emissions by 2050, keeps insisting that the production or use of polluting fossil fuels will not be completely phased out. Just some days before COP26, Prime Minister Scott Morrison, bowing to international pressure and following a series of developed and emerging economies that have already done so, pledged Australia to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by mid-century. However, he made it clear that Australia will continue to rely on fossil fuels, disappointing groups that say their gradual abolition is necessary for emission-free targets to be credible.

In addition to stopping any new fossil fuels-based energy production, there are also other transformational steps like circular economy models, electrification of transport, improvement of energy efficiency of buildings, implementation of nature-based solutions for the deposition of more carbon dioxide in the soil, as well as the implementation of measures to adapt to changing climatic conditions. Research can support this transition through an energy transformation that will transform polluting global energy systems into zero-emission systems by adopting

renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, battery storage, hydrogen, electric vehicles and others.

Over the next decade, the need to accelerate the supply of clean electricity will be enormous. Huge improvements in energy efficiency, reduction of methane leakages, and innovation will also be required. The transformations must be global, but the real challenge is about what is going to happen in the emerging and developing countries, which have the fastest population growth and energy demand.

Regions with significant economic power, such as Europe and China, through the development of Green Deals, are making efforts to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. And this is very important as it gives the necessary impetus for a profound transformation of the economy and society. Moreover, it is important that the US, following the assumption of the Presidency by Joe Biden, has returned to the transition pathway to sustainability and acknowledges that major legislative and structural changes are required to take substantial steps in the right direction. In this context, the White House's intends to channel 25% of the flagship $2 trillion spending package, if approved, to climate measures, as well as the Clean Electricity Efficiency Program (CEPP), which is part of a larger budget plan that incentivizes utilities to turn to clean energy solutions.

No state can achieve transformations of such a scale on its own, but international cooperation and synergies are necessary. The most important foundation in terms of international cooperation is the adoption by 193 states of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda and the accompanying 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. The 2030 Agenda delivers a common vision for a peaceful and prosperous planet, by eradicating poverty in all its forms and by achieving sustainable development in three dimensions - economic, social and environmental - by 2030 worldwide, in a balanced and comprehensive manner, ensuring that no one is left behind. Harmonization with this Agenda essentially means that governments worldwide recognize that Sustainable Development must be placed at the heart of international cooperation and economic strategy between states.

In the context of COP26, the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE), the world's largest scientific association of environmental and natural resource economists with more than 1200 institutes from more than 85 countries as members, to which I am elected President, is organizing a discussion on Climate Neutrality and Biodiversity: Renewables Assets, Reporting Standards and Sustainable Finance. My intervention is about the Marine Spatial and Dynamic Design of Sustainable Blue Growth based on Science.

Also, as co-chair of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network - Europe, I will participate as a speaker at the Zero Emissions Solutions Conference we are organizing at COP26, in the section "Economic Response Toward Covid-19 Resilience", where we will discuss how green and digital economy can significantly enhance the resilience and efficiency of economies and societies, in the face of future economic recessions and environmental challenges. The UN SDSN is the largest global network (with more than 1500 universities and research centres as members) to promote scientific and technological Sustainable Development Solutions, including the design of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Finally, a discussion initiated by the Greek Government will be held within the framework of COP26 on "Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Cultural and Natural Heritage", in which, apart from Prime Minister Mr Kyriakos Mitsotakis, other Personalities, such as the Director-General of UNESCO, Mrs Audrey Azoulay, the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC Ms Patricia Espinosa, the Vice-Presidents of the European Commission, Mr Frans Timmermans and Mr Margaritis Schinas, the Special Envoy of the US President for Climate, Mr John Kerry, Ministers of Culture and Environment of countries that support the Initiative, and the Secretary-General of the Academy of Athens, Mr Christos Zerefos, will participate as well.

(*) Phoebe Koundouri is Professor at the School of Economics of the Athens University of Economics and Business, Director of the Research Laboratory in Socio-Economic and Environmental Sustainability (ReSEES), Director of the Sustainable Development Unit and the EIT Climate-KIC Hub of Greece, of the ATHENA Research Center, elected member of the World Academy of Arts and Sciences (WAAS), elected president of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE) and Co-chair of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network Europe (SDSN Europe) and Greece (SDSN Greece). She is also a member of the National Committee on Climate Change. Personal website: www.phoebekoundouri.org

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On the 27th of October, Professor Phoebe Koundouri, along with Theodore Georgakopoulos, Editorial Director of diANEOsis, was invited by the journalist George Kouvaras to the ACTION24 Channel in the Evening Report TV Show, where they talked about the research happening in Greece about Climate Change and the upcoming COP26 as well.

The discussion can be watched at the following link (57:52): https://action24.gr/ekpompes-on-demand/evening-report-on-demand/evening-report-27-10-2021/

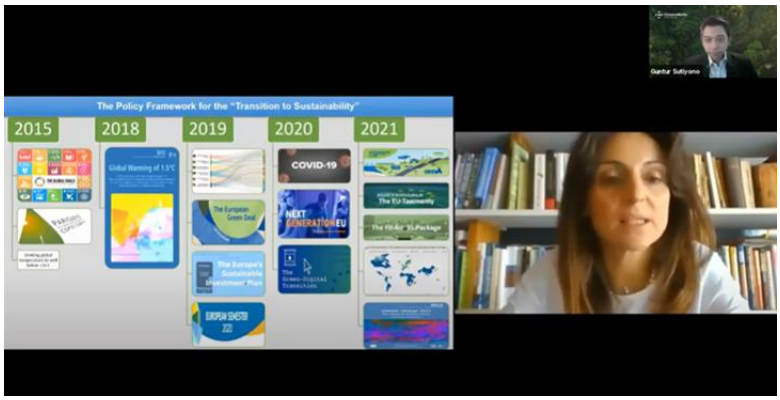
During United Nations Climate Summit COP26

Zero Emissions Solutions Conference (by SDSN)

Prof. Koundouri, co chair of SDSN Europe gave an interview during Zero Emissions Solutions Conference at COP26.

Listen to Phoebe Koundouri, Professor of Economics at the Athens University of Economics and Business, in her post during the Zero Emissions Solutions Conference organized by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), for her experience at COP26. Professor Koundouri has been a strong supporter of financial investment in Sustainable Development and agrees that the financial world must harness its power to implement Agenda 2030.Listen to her at the following link: https://youtu.be/jYk3qWQvnyA.

Zero Emissions Solutions Conference (by SDSN)



Prof. Koundouri, co chair of SDSN Europe, participated at the Zero Emissions Solutions Conference in the Session 2A "Economic Response Toward Covid-19 Resilience," organized by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network - Europe, which she co-chairs. The discussions there were about possible ways in which green and digital Europe can enhance the resilience and efficiency of economies and societies in the face of future economic downturns and environmental challenges. The discussion can be watched at the following link at YouTube

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EU Hybrid Side Event at COP26 "Climate Neutrality and Biodiversity: Renewables Assets, Reporting Standards and Sustainable Finance" (by EAERE)

Prof. Koundouri, as Presindent- elect of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists participated at the EU Hybrid Side Event at COP26 "Climate Neutrality and Biodiversity: Renewables Assets, Reporting Standards and Sustainable Finance" on November 3rd. The session was focused on technological, economic and political pathways to climate neutrality. Speakers including high-level representatives of academia, International Standards-Setting Bodies, Businesses and Financial Institutions. Her intervention concerned the Maritime Spatial and Dynamic Planning for a sustainable Blue Growth, including shipping, coastal and offshore energy production and the protection of the marine ecosystem. The discussion can be watched at the following link at YouTube

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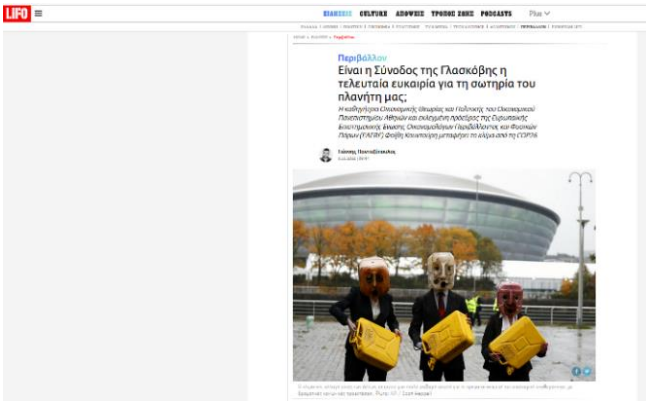
United Nations Climate Summit COP26 - OUTCOMES



Interview of Prof. Phoebe Koundouri to the journalist Giannis Pantazopoulos in the printed LiFO entitled "Is the Glasgow Summit the last chance for the salvation of our planet?" You can read the interview at the following link: https://www.lifo.gr/now/perivallon/einai-i-synodos-tis-glaskobis-i-teleytaia-eykairia-gia-ti-sotiria-toy-planiti-mas

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On 14/11 Prof. Phoebe Koundouri, gave an interview to the journalist Periklis Vassilopoulos at the ERT radio show "Athens Calling", where they discussed the results of the COP26 Global Climate Conference (Glasgow): https://webradio.ert.gr/proto/.

You can listen to the interview (in Greek) here.

K-report (14/11/2021)

Outcomes and messages from COP26

By Prof. Dr Phoebe Koundouri (*)

The conference of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, known as COP, is a very important event both for the leaders of the countries and for the heads of large private organisations, as its purpose is to contribute to the mobilisation of global efforts and to set the international framework for action against global average temperature increase. Science is clear that warming above +1.5^{o} C puts millions of people at risk from life-threatening heatwaves, floods and poverty. In addition, it threatens the extinction of coral reefs on which entire ecosystems worldwide rely. Sea levels are rising, resulting in more and more cities sinking. And that's just the beginning. To avoid these consequences, we must achieve zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

At the 26th Conference of the Parties on Climate Change of the United Nations (COP26), which took place between 1-12 November in Glasgow, Scotland, I participated as President of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, the largest scientific association in the world dealing with the interaction of nature and climate-economy-society. The main objective of COP26 was to agree on state greenhouse gas emission reduction targets to ensure climate neutrality by 2050. What have we achieved?

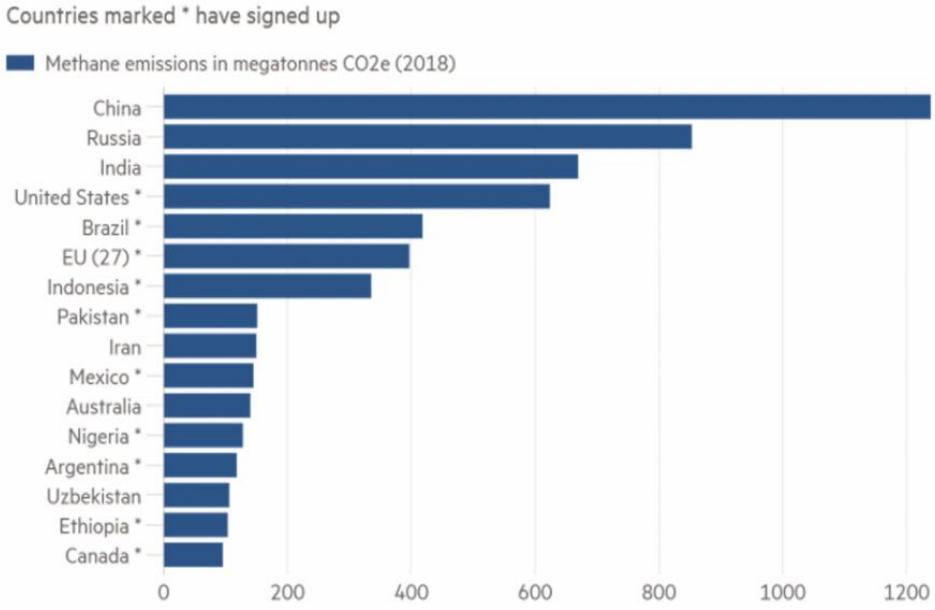
Let us start with the agreement (Glasgow Climate Pact) reached on the last day, after many hours of negotiations between the Parties. Following more than two weeks of intense negotiations, nearly 200 countries have agreed to adopt the Glasgow Climate Pact, which the United Kingdom

says “will keep alive the hope of halting the effects of global warming”. Firstly, as it appears that current commitments are not sufficient to prevent global warming above + 1.5o C compared to the pre-industrial period, the Pact obliges governments to strengthen their targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by the end of next year and not every five years as previously required. Secondly, the Pact requires, for the first time, Countries to eliminate their carbon dependence. In fact, on this issue, India requested at the last minute, to replace "phase out" with "phase down", which was finally accepted by the delegations of the countries. Thirdly, the developed countries have pledged $ 500 billion in funding over the next five years, as a result of developing countries complaints that the most developed countries broke their 2009 commitment to provide them with the financial support of $100 billion annually, coming from public and private sources, to help them reduce emissions and deal with the effects of the climate crisis. Fourth, market rules were agreed for coal, which means that trillions of dollars in forest protection, renewable energy facilities and other projects to combat climate change will be unlocked. Finally, it is important that the Paris Agreement and its main goal of maintaining the temperature rise to less than + 1.5º C were reaffirmed, although many countries came to COP26 reluctant to take stronger action in the first place.

In terms of reducing carbon dioxide emissions, at least 23 countries, including five of the most polluting countries in the world [1], namely Poland, Indonesia, South Korea, Vietnam and Ukraine, have made new commitments to phase-out of coal-fired power generation and almost 40 countries [2] have pledged to phase out coal and move to clean energy by 2050. Unfortunately, the biggest polluters, the US, China and India, did not co-sign this agreement. However, given recent commitments to zero carbon footprint from India's by 2070, from China's by 2060, from Saudi Arabia by 2060, and from Nigeria by 2060, it is possible to limit global warming to + 1.8º C by the end of the century [3]. The United States has not agreed to stop using coal, however, it has promised to stop financing oil, gas and coal abroad [4]. The message conveyed by the announcement of the China-US Agreement on enhancing climate cooperation over the next decade is very hopeful. Also, although both the Presidents of China and Russia did not participate in the Summit, their representatives took part in all the discussions [6]. Finally, it is worth noting that several countries and companies, including Ford, General Motors, Mercedes Benz, Volvo, have announced their intention to stop selling petrol or diesel cars after 2035 [7].

1 Charles, Prince of Wales – John Kerry, US President's Special Envoy for Climate – Joe Biden, President of the UNITED States

More than 100 countries have committed to reducing global **methane emissions** by 30% until 2030. Methane is the second-largest contributor to global warming after carbon dioxide (CO2) and leaks into the atmosphere in very large quantities from landfills, animals and the oil and gas industry. However, the three countries with the largest methane emissions in the world, China, Russia and India (3) did not sign up, so the achievement of the +1.5o C target is in doubt.



2 Some of the largest methane polluters did not sign up for the commitment to reduce their emissions. Source: Climate watch, 2020 © FT

About **forests and land use**, 133 countries, including - and this is of particular importance - Russia and Brazil, which collectively represent 90% of the world's forest cover, signed the relevant Leaders' Declaration [9], which aims "to stop and reverse the loss of forests and land degradation by 2030". What is worrying is that except for the European Union and the United Kingdom, the other states have not turned their promises into Laws or Regulations, and have not yet developed clear and detailed technological and economic pathways to be implemented, while many have planned their implementation for much later [10].

3 Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission – Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Another success of COP26 has been the impressive activation of Businesses and Financial Institutions to **finance sustainable investments** for the elimination of greenhouse gas emissions. Worldwide, more than $ 130 trillion of assets are committed to zero greenhouse gas emissions, which is impressive growth compared to just $ 5 trillion in 2019, when the United Kingdom and Italy jointly took over the Presidency of COP26 from China and Spain [11]. This unprecedented mobilization is of historical significance. The big challenge, however, is to translate these net-zero commitments into specific investment plans with clear goals and milestones. Of particular interest is the announcement of the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS Foundation) at COP26 regarding the establishment of an **International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).** The intention is to create a comprehensive database of Reporting Standards that meet the growing demand of investors for high-quality information on climate matters, as well as **Environmental, Social Responsibility and Governance (ESG)** issues, which will be characterized by transparency, reliability and comparability.

It is important to note, however, that the current National Determined Contributions or NDCs for emission reductions, made under the Paris Agreement are not sufficient to maintain a global warming average of less than + 1.5° C. Achieving this goal will require additional reductions of 17-20 Gt CO2 and a 40% reduction in methane emissions. A report from the Energy Transition Commission (ETC) describes technologically feasible actions that could close this gap so that countries can enter the + 1.5 ° C orbit [8]. Also, according to a recent **International Energy Agency (IEA)** analysis [12], 70% of the emission reductions required by 2030 to maintain the

target of + 1.5o C remain outside the current commitments of governments. Likewise, in the private sector, where more than 2 in 3 companies intend to align with the zero-carbon balance after 2030, which means postponing the effort for a decade, resulting in increased costs of emission reduction [13].

Another issue that has come to the face of the negotiations is that of the **carbon markets**, according to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (COP21, 2015) [14]. Disagreements on this issue revolve mainly around two dimensions: First, how the rules for both governments and the private sector will be established, and second, whether and how any revenue will be used to support developing countries. For the first issue, ensuring market integrity is essential, which means that specific rules for offsetting must be established to avoid greenwashing. For the second, namely the revenue redistribution issue, disagreements remain over whether some of the money raised from coal trading should be directed to developing countries to support their climate efforts. These disagreements are reinforced by the fact that the promise of $ 100 billion in annual financial support by 2020 has not been fulfilled yet.

A new topic discussed in the COP26 is **"Loss and Damage"**, concerning mainly the **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** which are unable to cope with the restoration of damages from extreme weather events or to adapt to prevent further disasters, without external financial assistance. A draft agreement on COP26 published on the 12th of November included for the first time a way of tackling the issue by creating a special Agency for this purpose. However, this preliminary draft does not provide for the creation of a relevant fund [16].

One other very important issue is that the representatives stressed the need to integrate "**climate education**" as part of the curricula. At the meeting of education ministers with youth, 23 countries submitted national commitments for climate education, including zero-emission schools and the placement of climate at the heart of their national curricula [15].

4 COP26 was also attended by Greta Thunberg

Finally, at COP26 there was a Day specifically dedicated to **Gender issues**, where the effects of climate change on women and girls around the world were highlighted, as it is true that the effects of climate change are greater for women than for men. In fact, according to the United Nations, the majority of people displaced by climate change are women. The United States has pledged to fund the Gender Equality Action Fund with $ 14 million (or € 12.1 million) and have also "invested $ 3 million to support women farmers in East Africa to adapt to the climate change effects". Several other countries, such as Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, Germany and Sweden, have outlined their plans for more gender-sensitive climate policies.

I had both the pleasure and honour to give a speech in the discussion organized by the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE), which was focused on technological, economic and political pathways to climate neutrality. Speakers including high-level representatives of academia, International Standards-Setting Bodies, Businesses and Financial Institutions. Participants included: **Ian Bateman,** OBE, US-NAS, FBA, FRSA, FRSB, Director of Land, Environment, Economics & Policy Institute (LEEP), University of Exeter Business School, UK; **Simone Borghesi**, Director of the Florence School of Regulation Climate, European University Institute (EUI) and University of Siena, Italy; **Peter Paul van de Wijs**, Head of Foreign Affairs, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI); **Harold Pauwels**, Standards Director, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI); **Michael Bonte-Friedheim**, Founding Partner & CEO of NextEnergyCapital Group; **Shane Swords**, CEO, Head of Investment Relations, NextEnergyCapital; **Markus H.-P. Müller**, CEO and Global Head of Chief Investment Office Private Bank of Deutsche Bank**.**

My intervention concerned the Maritime Spatial and Dynamic Planning for a sustainable Blue Growth, including shipping, coastal and offshore energy production and the protection of the marine ecosystem.

The discussion can be watched at the following link at YouTube

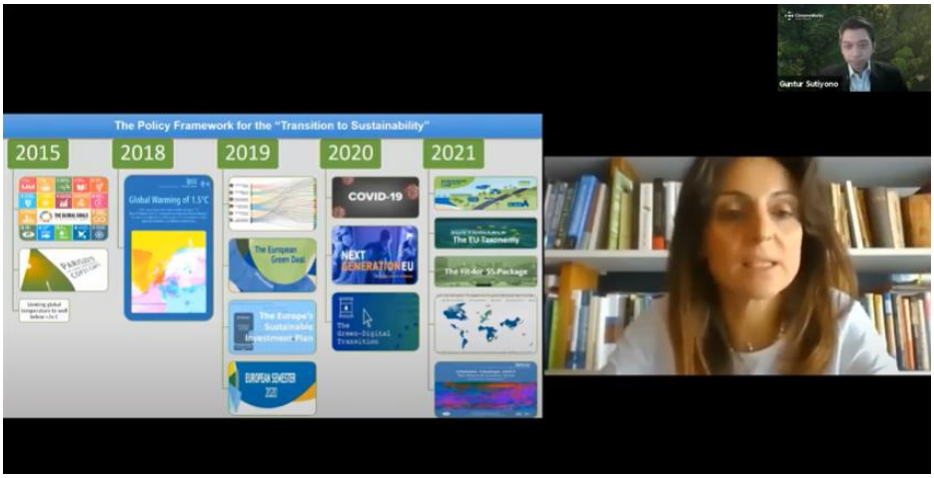
5 Eu Hybrid Side Event At Cop26 – Climate Neutrality And Biodiversity: Renewables Assets, Reporting Standards And Sustainable Finance

6 EU Hybrid Side Event At Cop26 – Climate Neutrality And Biodiversity: Renewables Assets, Reporting Standards And Sustainable Finance

I also gave a speech in the "Economic Response towards Covid-19 Resilience" section of the Zero Emissions Solutions Conference organized by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network - Europe, which I co-chair. The discussions there were about possible ways in which green and digital Europe can enhance the resilience and efficiency of economies and societies in the face of future economic downturns and environmental challenges. UN SDSN is the largest global network (with more than 1,500 universities and research centres as members) for promoting Sustainable Science and Technology Solutions, including planning the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Participants included: **Guntur Sutiyono**, Lead of ClimateWorks Australia; **Berly Martawardaya**, Director of Research, Institute for Economic and Financial Development

(INDEF); **Olga Mikheeva**, Research Fellow in Public Banking, UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose (IIPP)

The discussion can be watched at the following link at YouTube



7 Prof. Koundouri - Zero Emissions Solutions Conference at Cop26- «Economic Response Toward Covid-19 Resilience»

8 Prof. Phoebe Koundouri addressing COP26

I have been participating in the COPs institutional observatory since 2000. This is the first time I come back home hopeful. Why? Because we have reached a technological level where climate-neutral technologies are much cheaper than fossil fuels, and this makes businesses and financial institutions see the wealth of opportunities in climate-neutral investments. At the same time, unfortunately, the effects of climate-related disasters are being felt by society, which is putting

pressure on politicians. Hence, in combination, I see an unprecedented business-economic-political potential for the transition to a climate-neutral and resilient world. The grid of Science - Technology - Civil Society (and especially youth) can and will give the necessary acceleration for the transition to the developed world! The open wound is securing adequate funding for the transition to the developing world. By COP28, which will take place during 6-17 November 2023 in the United Arab Emirates, we must develop the financial instruments and the bridges for the technology transfer to support the transition to the growing and rapidly growing population of the Global South.

(*) Phoebe Koundouri is Professor at the School of Economics of the Athens University of Economics and Business, Director of the Research Laboratory in Socio-Economic and Environmental Sustainability (ReSEES), Director of the Sustainable Development Unit and the EIT Climate-KIC Hub of Greece, of the ATHENA Research Center, elected member of the World Academy of Arts and Sciences (WAAS), elected president of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE) and Co-chair of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network Europe (SDSN Europe) and Greece (SDSN Greece). She is also a member of the National Committee on Climate Change. Personal website: www.phoebekoundouri.org.

Read the article here.

On 19/11, Prof. Phoebe Koundouri was invited to the show O3 (Omicron three) in ERT3 with the journalist Alexia Tziona where they discussed the results of the COP26 Global Climate Conference (Glasgow)

You can watch the show at the following link (in Greek): https://www.ertflix.gr/series/ser.148120-o3-omikron-tria