IPU Parliamentary Meeting at COP31

Antalya, Türkiye
16 November 2026

Outcome document

Adopted by consensus*

We, parliamentarians, gathered at the 31st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP31), held in Antalya, Türkiye,

Acknowledging the agreement reached between Türkiye and Australia on the partnership modalities for COP31, reflecting their shared commitment to cooperation, solidarity and the multilateral process under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

Acknowledging also the unique partnership between Türkiye, as COP31 President, and Australia, as President of Negotiations, *welcoming* the aim of Türkiye to shape COP31 as an Implementation COP and a COP of the Future, and *recognizing* the contribution of the Pacific Pre-COP to highlighting the particular circumstances and priorities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, as well as the outcomes of previous COPs and COP Parliamentary Meetings, and relevant Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) resolutions and declarations on climate action, sustainable development and multilateral cooperation,

Noting that 2025 was one of the three warmest years on record, with the global average temperature exceeding the 1850–1900 average by approximately 1.43°C,

Deeply concerned by the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's *Sixth Assessment Report*, the World Meteorological Organization's report *State of the Global Climate 2025*, and the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) *Emissions Gap Report 2025* and *Adaptation Gap Report 2025*, which together indicate that climate impacts are intensifying, extreme weather events and their impacts are becoming more severe, and the implementation gap is widening, posing immediate, long-term and cascading risks to lives and livelihoods, economies, ecosystems and sustainable development, and making the translation of existing commitments into practical action an increasingly urgent imperative,

Noting the importance of implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), including the ongoing review of the first Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR1s) and the preparation and submission of the second Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR2s), and *highlighting* the role of parliaments in using the information generated through the ETF to strengthen legislation, budgeting and oversight,

Recognizing that one of the central challenges in global climate action is bridging the gap between multilateral commitments and effective implementation, and *emphasizing* the need to accelerate action through an inclusive approach that takes into account the different circumstances, capacities and priorities of each country,

Acknowledging that 2026 marks an important phase in the implementation cycle of the Paris Agreement, as Parties advance the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) informed by the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake,

Acknowledging also that countries have contributed differently to climate change and possess different capacities to respond, and that mitigation efforts should be shared fairly and support for adaptation and implementation provided equitably in line with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement,

E

Recognizing that climate change hinders the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and presents challenges to societies, economies and ecosystems, while well-designed climate action can create opportunities for sustainable development, innovation, decent employment, enhanced competitiveness, improved public health, and greater energy and economic resilience,

Deeply concerned by the escalating health impacts of climate change, including the growing burden placed on health systems and services, and by the acute risks faced by vulnerable populations,

Acknowledging the role of the COP31 Action Agenda and its Global Implementation Targets as practical frameworks for accelerating implementation, mobilizing cooperation across sectors and translating climate commitments into measurable action,

Acknowledging also that accelerating a clean, secure and affordable energy transition through measures including the deployment of zero- and low-emission technologies, electrification, and investment in modern grids and infrastructure, while taking into account different national circumstances, pathways and approaches, can strengthen energy security, reduce exposure to volatile energy prices and advance climate action,

Recognizing the need to accelerate green industrialization through international cooperation, clean technology deployment, stronger markets for low-carbon products and improved access to finance, while supporting competitiveness, sustainable development and a just transition, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors and developing economies,

Emphasizing the need for sustainable and climate-resilient food systems built on integrated food, water and climate approaches, stronger support for women farmers and young people, and wider access to resilient agricultural practices and technologies,

Recognizing that cities are at the front line of climate impacts and solutions, and *emphasizing* the need to advance climate-resilient and liveable urban systems through low-carbon buildings, resilient infrastructure, robust standards and accessible sustainable finance,

Recognizing also the importance of advancing the transition to sustainable mobility and developing the necessary infrastructure, through a multi-pathway approach that leverages diverse low-emission and decarbonization solutions including sustainable fuels, while taking into account national circumstances and priorities,

Noting the findings of the UNEP *Global Methane Status Report 2025*, which highlights the important contribution of accelerated anthropogenic methane emission reductions to achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, *and recognizing* that zero-waste and circular economy approaches can support these efforts,

Acknowledging that the escalating impacts of climate change intensify the complexity of achieving global climate goals, while *recognizing* the significant gap in climate finance, particularly for developing countries,

Emphasizing the need to provide developing countries with timely, predictable and effective access to climate finance, enabling them to implement their national climate priorities and achieve tangible results,

Recognizing the particular circumstances of SIDS, including the Pacific Island countries, which require timely, predictable and effective access to climate finance to enable them to implement their national climate priorities and achieve tangible results, and *welcoming* efforts at COP31 to provide a platform for commitments to Pacific-led climate resilience initiatives, including the Pacific Resilience Facility,

Emphasizing the importance of implementing the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance, mobilizing public and private investment, and advancing country-driven voluntary initiatives such as the Climate Implementation Bridge to strengthen national implementation capacity, translate NDCs and national adaptation plans (NAPs) into investment-ready project portfolios, and connect national climate priorities with suitable financing partners,

Recognizing the role of accessible and affordable risk insurance tools in helping communities, farmers, businesses and public authorities to compensate climate-related losses and recover more quickly from disasters,

Affirming that young people should be involved, not only as inheritors of climate risks but also as present-day partners, in the design, implementation and assessment of climate solutions, in keeping with the principle of intergenerational justice,

Recognizing the importance of Indigenous voices and knowledge in climate action, including strengthening adaptation, resilience, and sustainable land and ocean management,

Stressing the need for clear, evidence-based and accessible public communication that explains climate risks, the costs of inaction, the opportunities and challenges of transition, and the reasons for policy choices, while combating misinformation and disinformation,

Recognizing the essential role of parliaments in adopting legislation, approving public expenditure, overseeing implementation, ensuring policy coherence and continuity, representing citizens, enabling inclusive national dialogue and raising public awareness,

Underscoring that credible implementation requires clear baselines, timelines and indicators, as well as responsible institutions, transparent budgets and regular reporting, so that the public can see where action began, what progress has been achieved and what remains to be done,

Supporting the COP31 Presidency's call for dialogue, consensus and action, and *underlining* that COP31 must be the moment when the international community closes the gap between commitments and implementation by turning agreed climate goals, including the Paris Agreement 1.5°C target, into concrete, measurable and trackable progress and practical outcomes, while taking into account the different circumstances, capacities and priorities of each country,

Stressing the importance of advancing work under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), strengthening resilience and adaptation efforts, and addressing the adaptation finance gap, particularly for developing countries, and especially for least developed countries (LDCs) and SIDS,

1. *Call upon* parliaments to support their governments' mitigation and adaptation efforts through relevant legislation and oversight mechanisms, in line with their respective NDCs and NAPs and the objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;

2. *Also call upon* parliaments to advance the COP31 Presidency's vision of dialogue, consensus and action by using their legislative, budgetary and oversight functions to turn climate commitments into concrete, transparent, measurable and trackable progress, including practical outcomes that are capable of keeping the Paris Agreement 1.5°C goal within reach;

3. *Urge* parliaments to ensure that national climate laws, policies, development plans and budgets work together and are backed by clear baselines, measurable targets, realistic timelines, responsible institutions and transparent reporting;

4. *Encourage* parliaments and governments to ensure that COP31 outcomes elevate SIDS, including those in the Pacific, as well as LDCs, in addressing their resilience needs;

5. *Call for* appropriate national climate budgeting in times of strained public finances, including the identification of climate-related allocations, expenditures and implementation gaps, to strengthen accountability and support the effective implementation of national climate commitments;

6. *Call upon* parliaments, within their respective mandates, to assess whether public funding and guarantees attract additional private investment in climate action and deliver measurable results, while ensuring transparency, the efficient use of public resources and oversight of risks to public finances and respecting legitimate commercial confidentiality;

7. *Urge* governments to speed up the transition to clean, secure and affordable energy through the deployment of zero- and low-emission technologies, including renewable energy, electrification, energy efficiency and storage technologies, as well as through a just, orderly and equitable transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems via nationally determined pathways, while taking into account different national circumstances and approaches;

8. *Call upon* parliaments, within their respective mandates, to identify legislative and regulatory barriers to electricity grid modernization, energy storage and improved energy efficiency, and to recommend measures to address them while safeguarding energy access and affordability;

9. *Encourage* parliaments to ensure that climate policies are designed not only to reduce environmental and socioeconomic risks, but also to deliver tangible development benefits by supporting green investment and innovation;

10. *Call for* legislation and investment that support green industrialization, cleaner production, energy and resource efficiency, and the use of low-carbon technologies, particularly in emissions-intensive sectors;

11. *Encourage* parliaments to promote enabling national frameworks for the responsible use of artificial intelligence and digital technologies in climate mitigation and adaptation, including early warning systems, sustainable water management and electricity grid optimization, and *also encourage* parliaments, within their legislative and oversight mandates, to support public procurement criteria requiring proportionate assessment of the energy and water demands, verifiable climate benefits and data protection safeguards associated with publicly funded applications, as well as to support human oversight and capacity-building to ensure that developing countries can access and effectively use these technologies;

12. *Call upon* developed countries, climate funds and international financial institutions (IFIs) to improve access for developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs, to adequate, timely, predictable and affordable finance, including by supporting initiatives such as the Pacific Resilience Facility, as well as to clean technologies, technical expertise and capacity-building for green industrial transformation;

13. *Urge* climate funds and IFIs to simplify application procedures, shorten approval periods and support country-driven initiatives, including the Climate Implementation Bridge, that strengthen project preparation and connect national climate priorities with suitable financing partners;

14. *Call upon* parliaments to promote integrated food, water and climate policies that improve water efficiency, soil health, agricultural resilience and food security, while reducing food loss and waste and improving access to resilient agricultural practices, technologies and finance, particularly for women farmers and young people, and to support climate-resilient water infrastructure and sustainable desalination, where appropriate;

15. *Also call upon* parliaments, within their respective mandates, to support implementation of the water-related targets agreed under the GGA by scrutinizing whether NAPs and relevant public investment programmes address climate-induced water scarcity and water-related hazards, and to promote measurable, nationally appropriate objectives for reducing water losses, expanding safe wastewater reuse and maintaining essential water and sanitation services during climate shocks, and *encourage* the competent committees to assess progress using relevant indicators agreed under the UNFCCC, as applicable, giving particular attention to water-stressed countries and communities in vulnerable situations;

16. *Further call upon* parliaments to strengthen climate-resilient health infrastructure, protect public health from climate hazards, and support efforts to integrate health priorities into NAPs and national climate financing frameworks;

17. *Encourage* national and local authorities to adopt stronger standards for climate-resilient buildings, transport systems and public infrastructure, and to expand access to finance for resilient and liveable cities;

18. *Encourage* parliaments to support wider use of electric vehicles by individuals and public authorities by promoting the purchase and acquisition of such vehicles as well as the development of accessible and reliable charging infrastructure, and to promote the development of electric public transport, while taking into account national circumstances and capacities;

19. *Also encourage* parliaments to support the wider deployment of sustainable mobility in both the private and public sectors by promoting, in a manner that is technology-neutral and takes into account national circumstances and capacities, the uptake of a range of low-emission and decarbonization technologies, including electro-mobility, as well as the development of the supporting infrastructure necessary for their deployment;

20. *Further encourage* parliaments to support measures to accelerate reductions in anthropogenic methane emissions across relevant sectors, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, including through zero-waste and circular economy approaches that reduce waste generation, ease pressure on natural resources, expand reuse and recycling, improve product durability, strengthen material security, cut pollution and methane emissions, and create new economic opportunities;

21. *Encourage* governments and investors to expand the range of affordable risk insurance products, including regional risk-pooling arrangements, for households, farmers, small businesses and public authorities in countries and regions most affected by climate-related disasters;

22. *Call upon* parliaments to establish regular channels for young people to contribute to climate legislation and policy, including through committee hearings, consultations, youth advisory bodies and participation in national climate processes;

23. *Encourage* governments and parliaments to benefit from Indigenous knowledge, voices and leadership in climate adaptation, resilience, and sustainable land and ocean management;

24. *Urge* governments and parliaments to provide the public with clear and accessible information on climate risks, the costs of inaction and the impacts of proposed measures, as well as on the economic, environmental and social opportunities resulting from climate action;

25. *Call for* stronger public access to reliable climate data and scientific evidence, and for coordinated action against climate-related misinformation and disinformation;

26. *Encourage* governments to publish regular implementation reports showing what measures have begun, how much has been spent, what results have been achieved and which targets remain unmet;

27. *Encourage* parliaments, in accordance with their constitutional mandates and national procedures, to use such reports to conduct an annual committee review of progress in implementing NDCs and NAPs, publish recommendations addressing identified implementation gaps and seek a government response within a nationally determined time frame, drawing on existing reporting mechanisms to avoid duplication;

28. *Encourage* parliamentarians to engage with UNFCCC national focal points and relevant ministries before and after COP sessions, and to examine how COP decisions will be reflected in national legislation, budgets and programmes;

29. *Encourage* parliaments to make greater use of information generated through the ETF, including BTRs and their review processes, in exercising their legislative, budgetary and oversight functions;

30. *Urge* parliaments and governments to accelerate the implementation of NAPs and to advance work under the GGA;

31. *Call upon* parliaments, following the adoption of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement at COP26 and its operationalization at COP29, to establish robust accounting frameworks within their domestic laws, and *call for* the implementation of domestic rules to authorize and account for the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes for the purpose of safeguarding pristine environments and Indigenous communities;

32. *Request* that the IPU support Member Parliaments in tracking the implementation of NDCs, NAPs and COP outcomes through technical assistance, peer exchange and capacity-building that help parliaments assess climate legislation, scrutinize climate-related expenditure and evaluate implementation results, in accordance with their respective constitutional mandates;

33. *Invite* the IPU to explore the establishment of a voluntary platform for exchanging parliamentary good practices on climate legislation, implementation oversight and climate budgeting, in support of the long-term implementation of COP outcomes;

34. *Commit* to reviewing the implementation of the recommendations of the present Parliamentary Meeting and to promoting the stocktaking of efforts through the IPU prior to COP32 in 2027;

The delegations participating in the Parliamentary Meeting at COP31 would like to extend their sincere gratitude to the Republic of Türkiye and its Grand National Assembly for hosting COP31 and this global parliamentary meeting, respectively, which come at a time when stronger and more coordinated action at all levels is urgently needed to address climate change and its far-reaching impacts.

---

[*] - The Russian Federation expressed a reservation on the entire document.