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COP31: No Antalya Pact, but the Climate Agenda Moves On[1]

- COP31 closed without an overarching Antalya Pact, exposing the limits of consensus-based climate negotiations—but not reversing earlier Paris commitments.
- Its adopted decisions make selected implementation processes more specific: just transition has a 2027 design timetable, the global adaptation goal has a measurable indicator-testing calendar, and finance and Article 6 cooperation gained procedural follow-up without secured country-level funding.
- The Global Climate Action Agenda brought electrification and investment platforms into focus, though much of the reported pipeline, infrastructure and pledged funding predates Antalya or remains unspent.
- Under the BBVA Research implementation-grade test, the largest unresolved issues remain the translation of these processes into financed projects, accountable delivery and independently verifiable climate results.

1. COP31: Was this a backlash against climate-policy progress?

A negotiating setback, not a repeal of climate policy. The two Presidency-led cover decisions failed to obtain consensus on 22 November, including over fossil-fuel language, climate finance and the proposed 1.5°C response. Earlier Paris Agreement duties and the COP28 Global Stocktake call to transition away from fossil fuels remain in place. It remains analytically important to distinguish failure to add collective commitments from any evidenced reversal of national climate regulation or project investment.

[1]: This analytical document has been produced with AI assistance. Evidence is dated 26 November 2026. The comparison between expectations and outcomes on negotiated issues is based on the COP Presidency's draft as of 16 November.

Beyond Consensus: Climate Clubs and the Future of Multilateral Climate Governance

The UN climate governance framework faces a fundamental trade-off: consensus-based decision-making preserves the legitimacy and inclusiveness of multilateral cooperation, but often constraints ambition to the lowest common denominator, resulting in weak commitments and insufficient implementation mechanisms. COP31's failure to agree on the overarching Antalya Pact illustrates these limitations.[2] As BBVA Research has argued,[3] the way forward is not to abandon multilateralism but to complement it with more pragmatic forms of cooperation, such as *climate clubs* and coalitions of willing countries, sectors and companies. These arrangements could accelerate decarbonisation through coordinated carbon pricing, trade incentives, common standards and investment commitments, overcoming the limitations of universal consensus while preserving the Paris Agreement as the overarching framework. Their effectiveness, however, should ultimately be assessed against measurable results rather than additional pledges.

The missed opportunity is specific collective commitments. The unedited 16 November draft proposed a 35% electricity share of final energy by 2035, at least USD120bn in annual adaptation finance, fund-access disclosure, and phase-out language for some unilateral climate-related trade measures. None became an overarching COP31 agreement. The separate Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Work Programme continuation decision also failed: its next mandate is therefore uncertain, although earlier Paris and Global Stocktake commitments are not rescinded. This is a sharper problem than merely losing a political communiqué.[4]

2. What were the key outcomes? Negotiated versus catalytic action

a) Negotiated track: targeted decisions rather than a common package

Just transition and adaptation have specific next steps, not demonstrated climate impacts.

- The adopted CMA8 UAE Just Transition Work Programme text extends the work programme for three years, places the prospective mechanism under CMA authority and sets submissions by 15 March 2027, design work in June and consideration of functions and operations in November 2027. This is a governance advance, not a fully operating or capitalised mechanism.

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[2]: The EU has discussed procedural reform, but no UNFCCC voting change was adopted in Antalya.
[3]: Global | The inertia of climate summits is not enough | BBVA Research
[4]: Technical decisions did continue: The UNFCCC adopted-decision catalogue contains 46 advanced unedited entries—17 COP31, seven CMP21 and 22 CMA8(*)—covering just transition, adaptation, climate finance, market cooperation, reporting, technology and administration. These are decision entries, not 46 new policies or incremental climate-finance programmes. The evidence as of 24 November is stronger for selected operative clauses and official post-COP explanations; the full set of annexes has not yet been independently read clause by clause in this update.
(*) COP31, CMP21 and CMA8 refer to the joint meetings of the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Antalya, Türkiye, in November 2026:
- COP31: 31st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- CMP21: 21st session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.
- CMA8: 8th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

- The separate Global Goal on Adaptation decision sets up voluntary testing and a methodological task force around the 59 Belém Adaptation Indicators inherited from COP30; it does not itself document new adaptation outcomes. Crucially, voluntary use of the indicators cannot be made a prerequisite for access to climate finance.

The Adaptation Fund has an agreed transition trigger—not an effective transfer.

- The CMP21/CMA8 decisions established the conditions for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement exclusively, but the transition has not yet taken effect. It will occur once the first share of proceeds from Article 6.4 has been monetised and the resulting funds are available to the Fund, as confirmed by its trustee. Parties also agreed to a 17-member Board. The pre-existing mandatory 5% share of proceeds provides a potential funding channel, but does not imply cash already received. Similarly, approximately USD 50 million in 2026 donor pledges should not be confused with disbursements. COP31 did not adopt the cover draft's proposed USD 120 billion adaptation-finance benchmark or a country-level capital-allocation schedule
- Separate adopted decisions cover loss and damage, the Standing Committee on Finance, Article 2.1(c) finance-flow alignment, the Article 9 work programme and Article 6 carbon-market infrastructure.

b) Catalytic track: more visible delivery activity, less comparable evidence

Electrification links targets, utilities and financing tools; the numbers represent different stages.

- The 19 November Electrification Delivery Package reports activities spanning more than 150 countries plus the EU, 37 cities and over 260 companies; these are participants in a broad package, not all signatories to the separate 35-by-35 voluntary pledge.
- UNEZA reported more than 21,000 km of grids built in 2025 and at least USD 156 billion in annual investment plans. CIF AMPLIFi reported a GBP400 million UK contribution towards a potential GBP5 billion mobilisation; an Asia Electrification Fund targets USD 600 million with USD 50 million initial backing.
- Assets already built, contributions, targets and future investment plans have distinct vintages and must not be added into one "COP31 investment" total.

Catalytic platforms matter only when they change financing and investment decisions.

- BRIDGE includes nine participating countries and a USD3m Turkish operating grant for diagnostics and project preparation, not USD3m directly financing national climate projects. By helping countries translate national climate priorities into investment-ready projects and connect them with financing partners, BRIDGE could facilitate private-capital mobilisation over time.

- The Global Implementation Accelerator agreed governance in Antalya while inheriting its mandate from COP30; first solution selection is expected in 2027.
- The voluntary Antalya buildings compact targets a 25% reduction in global operational building-energy intensity by 2035 versus 2020, but funded country retrofit programmes have yet to be substantiated.

Beyond energy, the Action Agenda has targets and reported transactions, but additionality is unproven.

- The UNFCCC's 23 November summary reports approximately USD 8.3 billion in cumulative early sponsor pledges for the Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF), while the 2026 Yearbook identifies about USD 488 million in COP31-related additional commitments;neither is a measure of cash disbursed to forest countries.
- The same summary highlights 69 cities committing to 12-month climate projects, more than USD 225 million awarded to 20 climate-health programmes, and a global peatlands restoration objective of 30 million hectares by 2030.
- The 2026 UNFCCC Yearbook reports progress in 44 indicators, 83 cooperative initiatives submitting progress information and 84% of Plans to Accelerate Solutions reporting progress. These data capture multi-year, often self-reported activity; they cannot by themselves identify incremental COP31 effects.

3. What changed in implementation mechanisms — and what remains open?

The pre-COP BBVA Research Box 2 asks five practical questions: is the target measurable, is there an identified delivery chain, is financing specified, is performance accountable and is the activity consistent with climate objectives? A sixth distinction—additionality—asks what COP31 changed relative to pre-existing mandates and projects. The updated scorecard covers 46 adopted Advance Unedited Versions (AUV) catalogue entries and 38 selected catalytic cases, not a census of all Action Agenda plans or a political success ranking.

Implementation evidence, not a performance score

BOX 2 CRITERION	DOCUMENTARY POSITION AS OF 26 NOVEMBER	WHY IT MATTERS
Measurable	23/38 catalytic cases document quantitative targets/ coverage; 35/46 adopted entries still await full clause-level target checks.	The 35-by-35 voluntary target is not the rejected negotiated commitment.
Deliverable	11/38 catalytic cases document delivery elements; 6/46 formal decisions now have documented institutional delivery chains.	GGA task force and 2027 milestones are specified; actual adaptation investment is not.
Financed	0/38 selected catalytic cases meet all applicable stringent finance-evidence requirements (16 partial, 22 not documented). 29/46 adopted entries remain unverified on finance.(*)	A donor pledge, potential fund, investment plan, cash receipt and bankable project are not equivalent.
Accountable	1/38 catalytic cases have completed documentary accountability evidence; 13/46 formal entries document reporting or timetable arrangements.	GGA report deadlines and AF trustee notice are observable procedures, not achieved climate outcomes.
Climate-consistent	38/38 catalytic cases have only partial evidence on net climate consistency; 27/46 formal entries await clause-level checks.	Electrification must grow on lower-carbon power and displace fossil fuels to deliver net mitigation

(*) “Fully documented” means that the available evidence covers all applicable elements of a Box 2 criterion. For financing, these include amounts, sources, instruments, allocation and access arrangements, and relevant risk-sharing mechanisms. Partial documentation indicates that some, but not all, elements are evidenced. These classifications measure documentary completeness, not the absence of financing or the success of implementation. Financing requirements that are genuinely inapplicable should be classified separately. Source: 26 November scorecard. These counts describe availability of specified evidence, not policy performance. “Pending verification” means the adopted text/annex has not been checked completely; “not documented” means the reviewed source lacks the required proof. The catalytic sample is non-exhaustive (38 selected cases). Rejected drafts (five separate entries) are excluded from the negotiated heatmap.

Three unresolved questions now determine the implementation test.

- First, who can carry forward mitigation work and a science-consistent fossil-fuel transition after the unadopted Pact and failed MWP renewal?
- Second, how will adaptation and loss-and-damage finance move from historic targets and current pledges to accessible cash, with transparent contributors, grant components and milestones?
- Third, do BRIDGE, grid funds, city platforms and other Action Agenda initiatives generate new projects, financial closes and credible physical outcomes, rather than repackage earlier portfolios?

The new decisions improve processes and reporting, but do not yet demonstrate closure of the global implementation gap.

For banks, the key transmission channel is investability. Grids, storage, clean generation, industrial electrification, retrofits and resilient cities have investment needs beyond COP communiqués. They require credible revenues, permitting, sovereign and offtaker risk allocation, concessional credit enhancement and local-currency solutions. The international reporting cycle can improve measurement, but bankability depends on domestic policy and project structuring.

Background A. Negotiated outcomes: what was reached by 26 November

Table A1 groups adopted advanced unedited decision entries by substantive subject (parallel COP/CMA/CMP decisions may refer to the same underlying institution). “Adopted” applies to the official AUV index; precise text verification is labelled where available. The rejected overarching and other draft proposals remain outside adopted decisions.

Table 1. CATALOGUE OF DECISIONS AT COP/CMA/CMP

ITEM / GOVERNING BODY	WHAT WAS AGREED — OR NOT AGREED
Overarching Antalya Pact (COP31/ CMA8)	NOT ADOPTED. Two proposed cover decisions failed to achieve consensus. Their fossil-fuel, electrification, adaptation-finance, trade and overshoot proposals are not COP31 commitments.
Mitigation Work Programme (CMA8)	NOT ADOPTED. CMA8 did not renew the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Work Programme. The previously mandated programme reached the CMA8 decision point; its future mandate is unclear (not evidence that existing Paris/ GST obligations were repealed).
Response measures / trade (COP/CMA/ CMP)	NOT ADOPTED. Draft call to phase out certain unilateral climate-related trade measures by end-2027 did not become agreed UNFCCC policy.
GEF guidance (COP/CMA)	NOT ADOPTED. The proposed guidance decision failed. GEF remains operational under prior mandates; distinguished from GEF support mentioned in other adopted decisions.
Just transition (CMA8, item 5)	ADOPTED, L.24 §§15–23. UAE just-transition work programme extended three years; inputs 15 Mar 2027, SB66 June design and CMA9 November 2027 consideration. Mechanism not yet operational or funded.
Global goal on adaptation (CMA8, 9a)	ADOPTED, L.18 §§4–13,23–27,33,48. Voluntary indicator-testing by 31 Aug 2027, synthesis by 30 Sep, methodology task force terminating Nov 2027 and Baku-roadmap synthesis for 2028. Indicator use cannot be a condition of finance access. 59 indicators inherited from COP30.
Adaptation Fund (CMP21, 6; CMA8, 11e)	ADOPTED, CMP21 L.4 §1 / CMA8 L.16 §§1–6. Paris-only transition will take effect only after trustee certification that first Art6.4 proceeds were monetised and credited to the Fund; a 17-member Board also effective only upon that event. Existing 5% funding route not cash received.
Loss and Damage Fund (COP31, 8e; CMA8, 11d)	ADOPTED; GUIDANCE INDEX VERIFIED. Existing FRLD modalities and Board report; no newly secured financing programme established merely by the title. Funding needs and approved activities still to track.
WIM / Santiago network (COP31, 7; CMA8, 10)	ADOPTED, UNFCCC summary reviewed. Faster Santiago Network access and direct assistance outlined; exact funding share, amount delivered and effectiveness still require source-level follow-up.
Long-term climate finance (COP31, 8a)	ADOPTED; CATALOGUE VERIFIED. Continuation of long-term financing discussions, not proof of new contributor commitments or cash disbursement.
Standing Committee on Finance (COP31, 8b; CMA8, 11a)	ADOPTED; CATALOGUE VERIFIED. Reporting and monitoring processes continue; 16 Nov proposed grant-equivalent baselines require comparison to operative wording.
Green Climate Fund (COP31, 8c; CMA8, 11b)	ADOPTED; CATALOGUE VERIFIED. GCF reporting/guidance; a replenishment aspiration or GCF pipeline is not paid-in finance.
Finance-flow alignment Article 2.1(c) (CMA8, 11f)	ADOPTED, CMA8 L.15. The Veredas Dialogue/Xingu Finance Talks and consultation inclusivity continue; no binding universal bank-portfolio rule or new climate fund allocation.
Article 9 climate-finance work programme (CMA8, 11g)	ADOPTED, CMA8 L.17. Procedures for 2027–28 co-chaired workshops, submissions and annual reporting at CMA9/10; no agreed new country-level cash disbursement schedule or allocation formula.

Article 6.2 / 6.4 / 6.8 and infrastructure (CMA8)	ADOPTED, CMA8 L.3–L.6. Article6.2 reviews/database and June 2027 dialogue; Article6.4 Supervisory Body oversight; non-market work; L.6 defers infrastructure funding models and any fees to 2027. Rules do not themselves validate credits or provide cash to the Adaptation Fund.
Global Stocktake dialogue (CMA8, 4)	ADOPTED, existing Paris-cycle GST2 launched; information collection and technical assessment conclude in political consideration at COP33 (Nov 2028). Not a new emissions target.
Transparency/BTR support (CMA8, 8)	ADOPTED, CMA8 L.2. Transparency-support and review procedures; 31 Dec 2026 BTR2 deadline remains part of the existing Paris reporting cycle. Finance and coverage of reporting still need checking.
Technology Mechanism / CTCN (COP31/ CMA8)	ADOPTED; CATALOGUE VERIFIED. Institutional linkages and technology transfer decisions. New deployment and financing not demonstrated by the titles.
Capacity building (COP31/CMP21/CMA8)	ADOPTED; CATALOGUE VERIFIED. Capacity-building reviews/Paris Committee activities; primarily programmes and reporting rather than new financed decarbonisation projects.
LDC matters (COP31/CMA8)	ADOPTED; CATALOGUE VERIFIED. Decisions concerning vulnerable economies; country-level support and allocations await detailed text and delivery checks.
Governance and administration (COP31/ CMP21/CMA8)	ADOPTED; CATALOGUE VERIFIED. Sessions, compliance and organisational arrangements; administrative entries should not be counted as additional quantified climate policies.

Background B. Catalytic outcomes: commitments, instruments and evidence

Selected initiatives only; the register separately records 38 items, not every one of the 120 Plans to Accelerate Solutions (PAS). All financial amounts retain original currency, accounting stage and vintage. Announcements from COP31 may concern activity initiated before Antalya.

Table 2. CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA

INITIATIVE / SCHEME	DOCUMENTED ANNOUNCEMENT (26 NOV CUTOFF)	WHAT REMAINS TO VERIFY
Electrification Delivery Package	>150 countries plus EU, 37 cities and >260 companies involved in distinct activities announced 19 Nov; not all pledge signatories.	Causality of new COP31 investments; country baselines, finance stages and GHG outcomes.
Voluntary 35-by-35 pledge	2035 electricity final-energy target; UNFCCC cites backing from countries representing around half world GDP; IEA conditional analysis suggests >33% by 2035.	Pledge signatories vs wider participants, clean power mix, missing two percentage points to ambition and verified emissions effects.
UNEZA grid coalition	>21,000 km of grids built in 2025; >=USD156bn annual investment plans.	2025 delivery is inherited, not constructed at COP31; 2026–27 realised CAPEX and added grid capacity.
CIF AMPLIFi	UK GBP400m donor contribution to operational programme; up to GBP5bn mobilisation aspiration.	Funded projects and first drawdown; concessional risk sharing; realised private leverage.
Asia Electrification Fund	USD600m fundraising target; USD50m initial backing; initial Philippines pipeline.	Capital closed/disbursed, operating solar/ storage assets, emissions attribution.

BRIDGE	Nine countries; USD3m operational grant for project preparation; no verified portfolio of signed project loans.	Project bankability, financing partners, financial closes, private leverage and NDC/NAP impact.
Global Implementation Accelerator	Governance in place, two solutions per year planned starting 2027; initiative mandate from COP30.	Actual 2027 selections, country commitments, funded delivery and added value.
Buildings: Antalya Compact	Voluntary 25% cut in operational building-energy intensity by 2035 vs 2020; national endorsements during COP31.	Country-specific retrofit funding, measurement protocols and actual energy savings.
Transport / industry	13 zero-emission freight corridors (>29,000 km) under development; industry tracker reports 36 projects at FID over 12 months.	Road assets, project CAPEX, plant commissioning and pre-COP attribution.
Tropical Forests Forever Facility	Cumulative early sponsor pledges c. USD8.3bn; Yearbook identifies c. USD488m new COP31-linked commitments.	Net paid-in incremental finance, fund return model, disbursement to forest countries and verified conservation impact.
Peatland restoration initiative	30m ha restoration objective by 2030; USD100bn finance aspiration reported in yearbook.	Secured capital, hectares actually rehabilitated, avoided emissions and rights safeguards.
Coral-reef protection funding	UNFCCC reports >USD30m additional reef finance across 22 countries.	Commitment agreements, grant disbursement, biodiversity/resilience impact.
Cities: 12-month projects	69 cities (~270m residents) committed to develop 12-month climate projects.	Specific city capital budgets, project execution and realised outcomes.
Climate-and-health awards	More than USD225m awarded to 20 projects, per UNFCCC 23 Nov summary.	Dates of grant contracts vs payment and documented service/resilience outcomes.
EIB adaptation finance	EUR30bn+ 2026–2030 adaptation ambition cited by UNFCCC.	Already planned multi-year target vs newly mobilised COP31 finance; approvals, signatures and draws.
SURFF urban resilience facility	UN-Habitat/ILBANK/World Bank urban finance design announced pre-COP31.	Legal status, capital base, client city pipeline, first risk-transfer structures.
AF–GCF scaling framework	Early-November framework to refer proven AF adaptation projects for possible GCF scaling.	GCF approvals, new actual commitments and disbursement under framework.
Yearbook 2026 reporting	44 of 96 indicators improved; 83 initiatives reported >200 actions; 84% PAS reported progress.	Harmonised data quality, 2025 baseline, independent verification, COP31 additionality.

Background C. 16 November expectations versus 26 November outcomes

The 16 November Presidency draft is a time-stamped negotiating baseline, not a statement of agreed COP31 obligations. The table records whether each high-profile proposal appeared in the adopted text or only in voluntary action.

Table 3. COMPARISON OF 16 NOVEMBER PROPOSAL AND FINALLY DOCUMENTED POSITION

16 NOVEMBER DRAFT PROPOSAL	26 NOVEMBER DOCUMENTARY POSITION
Fossil-fuel transition (64–66)	NOT ADOPTED in either cover decision; COP28 first-GST transition-away commitment survives. Future MWP continuation is not agreed.
35% electrification by 2035 (50)	NOT ADOPTED as negotiated target; promoted separately via voluntary 35-by-35 pledge and heterogeneous delivery package.
Methane controls / MRV (51–52)	Proposed language not adopted in cover. Existing sectoral initiatives may continue; no new universal methane obligation verified.
CCUS 500Mt–2.5Gt by 2035 (60)	Proposed collective deployment figure not adopted through rejected cover.
Adaptation finance ≥USD120bn (73–75)	No new USD120bn annual benchmark adopted; GGA L.18 §49 recalls existing efforts to triple adaptation finance but does not allocate or disburse the sum.
Access to finance standards and approval times (79–80)	Fund-access obligations in cover not adopted. GGA L.18 §48 makes voluntary indicators non-conditional for funding access; fund processes remain separate.
Article 2.1(c) three financing dimensions (94–96)	CMA8 L.15 advances Veredas Dialogue participation, not the draft's three binding finance-alignment reporting dimensions.
Trade measures phase-out by 2027 (115–119)	NOT ADOPTED; response-measures decision also rejected. The previous response-measures framework is distinct.
Overshoot science work programme (0–42)	No cover-adopted programme. Paris science and future GST cycle continue independently.
GST2 energy goal tracking (127–28)	GST2 continues through 2028 under the Paris cycle; no special 16 Nov cover-draft energy monitoring duties enacted.
BRIDGE and buildings (126, 141)	Initiatives continue as voluntary/non-Party efforts, not because cover decision was adopted.
Ocean / mountain work (31–32, 129–33)	Proposed dedicated cover mechanisms not adopted; check separate sectoral decisions before claiming new institutional mandate.
Transparency review (144)	CMA8 transparency-support L.2 adopted, with specific procedural steps; not proof all draft review proposals were agreed.
Loss-and-damage finance (83–85)	FRLD and WIM/Santiago decisions adopted separately; fund requests, available allocations and new donor transfers remain distinct.
UNFCCC process reform (136–138)	Not agreed by cover; 25 Nov institutional/press discussion of possible negotiation reform is prospective, not a changed UNFCCC rule.

Background D. Sources and method

Document hierarchy:

- (i) The UNFCCC adopted advance unedited catalogue determines negotiated adoption status, with final operative paragraphs preferred where reviewed;
- (ii) The UNFCCC 23 November official recap provides provisional operational summaries;
- (iii) Original Presidency, UNFCCC and partner publications establish voluntary announcements;
- (iv) The 16 November unedited Presidency draft is a frozen expectations baseline.

“Documented” means specified proof exists in sources reviewed; it does not mean successful delivery, legal enforceability or emissions impact.

Finance is always classified as target, pledge, committed contribution, project approval, signed project or disbursement as appropriate.

[1] UNFCCC, advanced unedited adopted decisions, COP31/CMP21/CMA8 (as accessed 26 Nov 2026). Source
[2] UNFCCC, Simon Stiell closing plenary statement, 22 Nov 2026. Source
[3] UNFCCC, COP31 negotiated and Action Agenda outcome review, 23 Nov 2026. Source
[4] COP31 Presidency, unedited cover decision draft, 16 Nov 2026 12:40; NOT adopted. Source
[5] UNFCCC, Global Climate Action Agenda Electrification Delivery Package, 19 Nov 2026. Source
[6] CMP21, Adaptation Fund, FCCC/KP/CMP/2026/L.4, especially §1. Source
[7] CMA8, Adaptation Fund, FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/L.16, §§1–11. Source
[8] CMA8, Global Goal on Adaptation, FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/L.18, §§4–13,23–27,48–52. Source
[9] CMA8, UAE Just Transition Work Programme, FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/L.24. Source
[10] CMA8, Article 9 climate-finance work programme, FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/L.17; see IISD adopted-outcome summary. Source
[11] CMA8, Article 2.1(c) / Article 9 complementarity, FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/L.15. Source
[12] CMA8, Article 6.2 technical review and cooperation guidance, FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/L.5. Source
[13] CMA8, Article 6.2 infrastructure funding, FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/L.6. Source
[14] CMA8, Article 6.4 Supervisory Body guidance, FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/L.4. Source
[15] UNFCCC, 2026 Yearbook of Global Climate Action, six thematic axes and progress indicators. Source
[16] COP31 Presidency, BRIDGE platform background; UNFCCC 23 Nov implementation recap. Source
[17] European Parliament Research Service, COP31 climate change conference outcomes, 25 Nov 2026. Source
[18] IISD Earth Negotiations Bulletin, Antalya COP31 final outcomes and unadopted MWP. Source
[19] BBVA Research, COP31: From Commitments to Credible Delivery, Box 2 (pre-COP analysis). Source
[20] Adaptation Fund, 2026 donor pledges and transition information. Source
[21] European Commission, Antalya Compact for energy-efficient buildings, 20 Nov 2026. Source

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