



2026/2666(RSP)

21.5.2026

DRAFT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

further to questions for oral answer B10-2026 and B10-2026

pursuant to Rule 142(5) of the Rules of Procedure

on the 2026 UN Climate Change Conference in Antalya, Türkiye (COP31)
(2026/2666(RSP))

**Lídia Pereira, Heléne Fritzon, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Alexandr
Vondra, Emma Wiesner, Pär Holmgren, Lynn Boylan, Anja Arndt**
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety

**European Parliament resolution on the UN Climate Change Conference 2026 in Antalya, Türkiye (COP31)
(2026/2666(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol thereto,
- having regard to the agreement adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP21) in Paris on 12 December 2015 (the Paris Agreement),
- having regard to the 30th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP30), the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP20), the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA7), and the Glasgow Climate Pact adopted at COP26 on 13 November 2021,
- having regard to the agreement made at COP27 to create a specific fund for loss and damage, the establishment of a transitional committee on the operationalisation of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage at COP28, and the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage,
- having regard to the agreement made at COP29 on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) and the objective to triple financing for developing countries to USD 300 billion annually by 2035 and secure efforts from all actors to work together to scale up financing for developing countries, from public and private sources, to USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035, and to the outcomes of COP30 further clarifying its implementation framework, including on access, transparency and accountability, and including a call for efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035 within the NCQG,
- having regard to its resolution of 23 October 2025 on the UN Climate Change Conference 2025 in Belém, Brazil (COP30)¹,
- having regard to the First Conference on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels held on 24-29 April 2026 in Santa Marta, Colombia,
- having regard to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals,
- having regard to the UNFCCC synthesis report of 28 October 2025 on nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement,
- having regard to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) report of 23 March

¹ OJ C, C/2026/2101, 29.4.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2026/2101/oj>.

2026 on the state of the global climate in 2025,

- having regard to the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) and the WMO joint report entitled ‘European State of the Climate 2025’,
- having regard to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report of 4 November 2025, entitled ‘Emissions Gap Report 2025: Off target’,
- having regard to its resolution of [...] 2026 on the implementation and delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals in view of the 2026 High-Level Political Forum,
- having regard to the EU legislation enacting policies across various sectors to meet the EU’s targets of reducing net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and towards reaching the binding EU climate neutrality target by 2050 (‘Fit for 55’ package),
- having regard to the recently amended EU Climate Law², introducing a binding EU-wide 2040 climate target of a 90 % net reduction in GHG emissions compared to 1990 levels, together with the associated flexibilities and review mechanisms,
- having regard to Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme (EAP) to 2030³, as well as the European Environment Agency report of 10 December 2025 entitled ‘Monitoring report on progress towards the 8th EAP objectives 2025’ (EEA report 09/2025) and the 8th EAP mid-term review by the Commission,
- having regard to the European Environment Agency report of 29 September 2025 entitled ‘Europe’s environment 2025’,
- having regard to its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency⁴,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 11 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Green Deal’ (COM(2019)0640),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 26 February 2025 entitled ‘The Clean Industrial Deal: A joint roadmap for competitiveness and decarbonisation’ (COM(2025)0085),
- having regard to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, agreed at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP15) and to the 16th United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP16),
- having regard to the Agreement under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea on the

² Regulation (EU) 2026/667 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2026 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 as regards the setting of a Union intermediate climate target for 2040 (OJ L, 2026/667, 18.3.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2026/667/oj>).

³ OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2022/591/oj>.

⁴ OJ C 232, 16.6.2021, p. 28.

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement),

- having regard to the 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, its special report on climate change and land, its special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate and its sixth assessment report (AR6),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 6 February 2024 entitled ‘Securing our future – Europe’s 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society’ (COM(2024)0063),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 12 March 2024 entitled ‘Managing climate risks – protecting people and prosperity’ (COM(2024)0091),
- having regard to the joint communication from the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of 28 June 2023 entitled ‘A new outlook on the climate and security nexus: Addressing the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on peace, security and defence’ (JOIN(2023)0019)o, and the joint staff working document of 18 February 2025 entitled ‘Progress Report on the implementation of the Joint Communication – “A New Outlook on the Climate and Security Nexus”’ (SWD(2025)0049),
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/942⁵,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869⁶,
- having regard to Directive (EU) 2025/2360 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 November 2025 on soil monitoring and resilience⁷,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 establishing a Union certification framework for carbon removals, carbon farming and carbon storage in products⁸,
- having regard to UN Human Rights Council Resolution 41/21 of 12 July 2019 entitled ‘Human rights and climate change’,
- having regard to the Just Transition Declaration adopted on 4 November 2021 at COP26,
- having regard to the European Council conclusions of [...],
- having regard to the Council conclusions of [...] in view of the 31st Conference of the

⁵ OJ L, 2024/1787, 15.7.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1787/oj>.

⁶ OJ L, 2024/1991, 29.7.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1991/oj>.

⁷ OJ L, 2025/2360, 26.11.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2025/2360/oj>.

⁸ OJ L, 2024/3012, 6.12.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/3012/oj>.

Parties to the UNFCCC (COP31) in Antalya, Türkiye,

- having regard to the questions to the Commission and to the Council on the 2026 UN Climate Change Conference in Antalya, Türkiye (COP31) (O-0000 – B10-0000/2026 and O-0000 – B10-0000/2026),
 - having regard to Rules 142(5) and 136(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the motion for a resolution of the Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety,
- A. whereas the European Parliament has declared a climate and environmental emergency and has committed to take urgent action to contain this threat;
- B. whereas the Paris Agreement, signed and ratified by all EU Member States, entered into force on 4 November 2016;
- C. whereas according to the UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2025⁹, full implementation of the unconditional NDCs made under the Paris Agreement for 2030 would set the world on course to limit the global temperature rise to 2.5 °C this century, and fully implementing conditional NDCs would lower this temperature rise to 2.3 °C;
- D. whereas the 2025 NDC synthesis report¹⁰ states that the global GHG emission level in 2030 is projected to fall 6 % below the 2019 level; whereas the IPCC concludes that in scenarios limiting warming to 1.5 °C, GHG emissions need to be 43 % below the 2019 level by 2030;
- E. whereas EU legislation establishes a reduction target of at least 55 % for net GHG emissions by 2030, and a 90 % reduction target by 2040, compared to 1990 levels and together with the associated flexibilities;
- F. whereas according to the C3S and WMO joint report, 2025 was the third-warmest year on record, with global temperature estimated as being 1.4°C above pre-industrial levels¹¹;
- G. whereas seven out of nine planetary boundaries have been exceeded according to the Stockholm Resilience Centre report entitled ‘Planetary Health Check 2025’¹²;

State of the global climate and the need for urgent action ahead of COP31 in Antalya

1. Stresses that 2025 was one of the hottest years ever recorded; stresses that each of the last 10 years rank among the top 10 hottest years on record; underlines that Europe is the fastest warming continent in the world;
2. Recognises that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, with no or minimal overshoot,

⁹ UNEP report, 4 November 2025, [Emissions Gap Report 2025: Off Target](#).

¹⁰ UNFCCC Secretariat, 28 October 2025, synthesis report, [Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement](#).

¹¹ C3S-WMO, 2026, [European State of the Climate Report 2025](#).

¹² Stockholm Resilience Centre, 2025, Planetary Health Check report.

requires deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global GHG emissions, amounting to a reduction of 43 % by 2030 and 60 % by 2035 relative to the 2019 level, reaching net-zero GHG emissions globally by 2050;

Global stocktake, NDCs and COP31 in Antalya

3. Notes that the February 2025 deadline for submitting NDCs setting 2035 targets was missed by the vast majority of parties, including the EU, with only a fraction of parties having submitted their targets by the original deadline; welcomes the fact that, as of COP30 in Belém, 108 countries covering 71 % of global emissions had ultimately submitted new NDCs, while acknowledging that significant gaps remain; calls on all parties that have yet to submit or update their NDCs to do so without further delay, and to ensure that their NDCs are sufficiently ambitious and aligned with the outcomes of the first global stocktake;
4. Stresses that the adoption of the global Mutirão decision at COP30 was an important step in upholding the multilateral process to combat climate change; regrets nevertheless that the commitments made are not sufficient to bridge the gap to the emissions reductions necessary to reach the targets of the Paris Agreement;
5. Stresses that COP31 marks an important implementation phase following the mandates of the global stocktake and that a collective effort and further concrete actions from all parties are required to close the emissions gap, with major emitters bearing a particular responsibility in this regard;
6. Strongly regrets the decision by the US Government to withdraw, for the second time, from the Paris Agreement; reiterates its call for the United States to reconsider its withdrawal, to contribute its fair share to the global effort to tackle climate change and to support global climate finance in line with the Paris Agreement, especially in regard to its responsibility, based on cumulative past emissions of GHG;

Mitigation

7. Stresses that mitigation, through ambitious and sustained reductions in GHG emissions, must remain at the heart of COP negotiations, and calls on all parties to ensure that their commitments and actions reflect this important role;

Transitioning away from fossil fuels

8. Urges all parties to deliver on the COP30 agreement to accelerate implementation of the UAE consensus; welcomes the EU submission to the COP30 Presidency roadmap on the transition away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner;
9. Welcomes the outcome of the First Conference on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in Colombia in April 2026; highlights in this regard the importance of the first movers' coalition; calls for the EU to follow up on the outcome and coordinate with the first movers' coalition ahead of UNFCCC conferences;
10. Recalls the importance of transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner; calls on the Parties to the UNFCCC to develop a fossil fuel non-

proliferation treaty and time-bound plans to phase out fossil fuel subsidies and fossil fuel production;

International climate finance and sustainable finance

11. Recalls that the gap in global climate finance between what is needed and what is currently provided is significant and growing;
12. Notes that the EU and its Member States are the largest providers of public climate finance, providing roughly one third of global public climate finance, with the EU and its Member States providing EUR 31.7 billion from public sources in 2024, and mobilising EUR 11 billion in private finance¹³;
13. Notes that many climate-vulnerable countries, including several least-developed countries, are in debt distress or at significant risk of debt distress, which diminishes the effectiveness of international climate finance;
14. Welcomes the launch of the global climate finance accountability framework at COP30, designed to strengthen transparency, credibility and trust in climate finance delivery;

Adaptation, loss and damage, and just transition

15. Underlines the need to step up climate adaptation, resilience and preparedness within the EU and globally in order to minimise the negative effects of climate change and biodiversity loss;
16. Reiterates its call for loss and damage to be a standing agenda item at COP meetings; welcomes the operationalisation of the fund for responding to loss and damage;
17. Calls on all parties to advance the just transition work programme by promoting concrete actions to address inequalities that climate change is known to exacerbate and to ensure a comprehensive effectiveness review;

EU climate policy aligned with the Paris Agreement

18. Highlights the fact that the EU is currently on course to reduce net GHG emissions by around 54 % by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, if the Member States fully implement existing and planned national measures and EU policies; calls on the Member States to take the necessary measures to address this gap, and on the Commission to take additional measures to support the Member States in that effort;
19. Welcomes the adoption of the binding EU 2040 climate target set by the amending act to the European Climate Law;
20. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to ensure that the national energy and climate plans and long-term strategies of the Member States include sufficient action and financial means to achieve EU targets for 2030 and beyond;

¹³ Council of the European Union, 27 October 2025, [press release](#).

21. Highlights the importance of science-based decision-making; calls for the EU to enhance its exchanges with climate scientists and the broader scientific community;

Triple planetary crisis: climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution

22. Underscores that the climate, biodiversity and pollution crises are interlinked and that the responses to each need to be aligned; emphasises the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems, and the need to manage natural resources sustainably, an approach that results in multiple shared benefits;
23. Stresses the need to protect the rights and interests of indigenous peoples and local communities;
24. Stresses the need to support and protect environmental defenders;
25. Emphasises the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and water-related ecosystems; highlights the devastating environmental, social and economic impacts of desertification, droughts, floods and water pollution;
26. Welcomes the entry into force of the BBNJ Agreement on 17 January 2026 and calls for its swift ratification by all parties; looks forward to an ambitious first Conference of the Parties (COP1) for the BBNJ Agreement in early 2027; calls on the parties to continue work on the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue;
27. Stresses that climate mechanisms depend on the health of the ocean and marine ecosystems that are currently affected by global warming, pollution, overexploitation of marine biodiversity, acidification, deoxygenation and coastal erosion;
28. Stresses the need to combat plastic pollution; regrets that negotiations on a global plastics treaty have repeatedly failed to produce an agreement;
29. Notes that a global wildlife for climate action declaration will be launched at COP31, aiming to formally integrate wildlife conservation into global climate policy;

Climate, peace and security

30. Welcomes the fact that increased focus has been given to the climate, peace and security agenda at COP meetings, particularly evident at COP29 with the launch of the Baku call on climate action for peace, relief and recovery, and with the previous COP27 climate responses for sustaining peace initiative and the COP28 declaration on climate, relief, recovery and peace;
31. Stresses that climate change and environmental degradation are threat multipliers that can lead to scarcity of natural resources and food shortages, increase tensions in international relations and conflicts over natural resources, and cause natural catastrophes, all of which are major drivers of human displacement and migratory flows;
32. Stresses that continued dependence on fossil fuels is a vulnerability and, when used as a weapon of war, can cause disruptions to important infrastructure and price shocks for

energy and fuel, as shown by the current geopolitical situation;

33. Notes that reducing fossil dependency is the best way to lessen inflationary pressure, while also acting as a security measure;

Efforts across all sectors

34. Stresses that all sectors must contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions;
35. Welcomes the fact that almost 160 countries have become signatories to the Global Methane Pledge; calls for a quantified, science-based assessment of the progress made since its adoption at COP26; calls on all parties to also include specific methane reduction targets in their NDCs;
36. Acknowledges the significant potential for GHG emission reductions in the agricultural sector;
37. Highlights the potential of reducing emissions in the agri-food sector, including the emissions reduction potential from avoiding food waste; calls for advancing the food waste breakthrough initiative launched at COP30;
38. Notes with concern that the transport sector is the only sector in which emissions have risen at EU level since 1990 and that steeper reductions will be needed to meet the EU's climate goals;
39. Underlines that the transition to a low-carbon economy can stimulate innovation, foster the emergence of new industrial ecosystems, create high-value jobs and support long-term sustainable growth across the EU;

Climate change and gender

40. Recognises the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and girls, worsening existing gender inequalities and posing unique threats to their livelihoods, health and safety;
41. Welcomes the Belém gender action plan for 2026-2034 and its new framework for gender-responsive climate policy, and calls on all Parties to deliver on the commitments therein;

Conflicts of interest, transparency and integrity

42. Urges the UNFCCC and the Parties to take the lead in proposing an ambitious accountability framework that would protect the UNFCCC's work from undue influence, based on the model contained in the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control with regard to the tobacco industry;

Participation of stakeholders at COP31

43. Recalls the importance of the full involvement of all parties in the UNFCCC decision-making process;

Role of the European Parliament at COP31

44. Believes that Parliament should be an integral part of the EU delegation at COP31, given that it must give its consent to international agreements and plays a central role in the domestic implementation of the Paris Agreement as one of the EU's co-legislators; expects, therefore, to be allowed to attend EU coordination meetings at COP31 in Antalya and to be guaranteed access to all preparatory documents in good time; commits to act independently and free from conflicts of interest;

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45. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, with the request that it be circulated to all non-EU Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.