Reflections after COP31…

Gökçe Parer, November 2026 | Avrasya Sera Gazı Doğrulayıcı Kuruluş A.Ş.

Overview

COP31, hosted by Türkiye, has come to a close. A conference of considerable importance for Türkiye and the world has concluded. What matters, of course, is how it ended. A COP's success should be assessed not only by the meetings held, but also by the practicality of its decisions and the measurability of its outcomes. COP21 in Paris established a common global framework; COP31 in Antalya focused on proposals on energy, finance, carbon markets and transparency to translate climate goals into implementation within that framework.

From my own perspective and that of Avrasya, we have an important role to play in advancing carbon markets and transparency. Türkiye's Emissions Trading System (ETS), the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and international carbon markets operate under different rules, yet share a common need: reliable emissions data. Country pavilion programmes brought together carbon pricing, industrial competitiveness, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and carbon accounting, making this connection clear.

In this short article, I reflect on my COP31 experience from my own perspective and that of Avrasya, with a focus on carbon markets and transparency.

What is a COP, and why is it held?

COP stands for Conference of the Parties, known in Turkish as Taraflar Konferansı. In the climate context, it refers to the collective decision-making body and annual meeting of the countries that are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Countries review progress in climate policy, discuss implementation challenges and adopt rules for collective action. [21]

Greenhouse gas emissions cause global warming, and their effects cross national borders. No country can therefore address this global challenge alone. The COP process enables countries to act together on mitigation, adaptation to the impacts of climate change, finance, technology and capacity-building. This framework also affects businesses: the emissions intensity of production, investment choices and data requirements in trade are increasingly part of the same climate agenda. [22, 24]

Who organizes the conference?

The conference is organized within the United Nations climate process through cooperation between the UNFCCC secretariat and the host country. The secretariat provides technical and institutional support; the host country undertakes the organizational arrangements, while the Presidency guides the negotiations. Decisions are taken by the Parties to the Convention. Businesses, scientists, civil society and other observers contribute knowledge and practical experience. [21, 23]

What should a COP deliver?

The expected outcome is to turn countries' shared goals into decisions that can be implemented. This may take the form of a new agreement, a financing arrangement, an implementation rule or a framework for reporting progress. Decisions that clarify countries' responsibilities, support needs and timelines lay the groundwork for implementation after the conference. [21–23]

PARIS COP21 / 2015

The Paris Agreement, adopted at COP21 on 12 December 2015, is one of the clearest examples of a successful COP. It aims to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It is built on countries strengthening their nationally determined contributions in five-year cycles and reporting progress transparently. [22]

The significance of Paris lies in linking a common temperature goal with national climate plans and monitoring mechanisms. Adopting the Agreement does not, in itself, ensure that its goals will be achieved. Subsequent COPs and national implementation must translate this framework into actual emissions reductions and climate resilience.

How should success be assessed?

From Avrasya's perspective, we can assess success through three questions: Does the decision deliver progress consistent with what science requires? Are responsibilities, financing and timelines for implementation sufficiently clear? Can the outcomes be demonstrated through traceable data—in other words, are they transparent and reliable? These questions help assess how political agreement translates into results on the ground.

A successful COP does not have to produce a new Paris Agreement every time. Making existing rules work, improving access to finance and strengthening reporting capacity also matter. The extent to which announced commitments are fulfilled is measured after the conference has ended.

COP31 in Antalya: zones and country pavilions

Held at Antalya EXPO Center from 9 to 20 November 2026, COP31 brought the global climate agenda to Türkiye. Under the Türkiye–Australia partnership arrangements, Türkiye hosted the conference and held the COP Presidency, while Australia held the Presidency of Negotiations. The conference brought together issues including mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and a just transition. [24]





The UN Sustainable Development Goals and Cryosphere pavilions: bringing the development agenda and climate science together at one conference. Photo archive: Gökçe Parer.

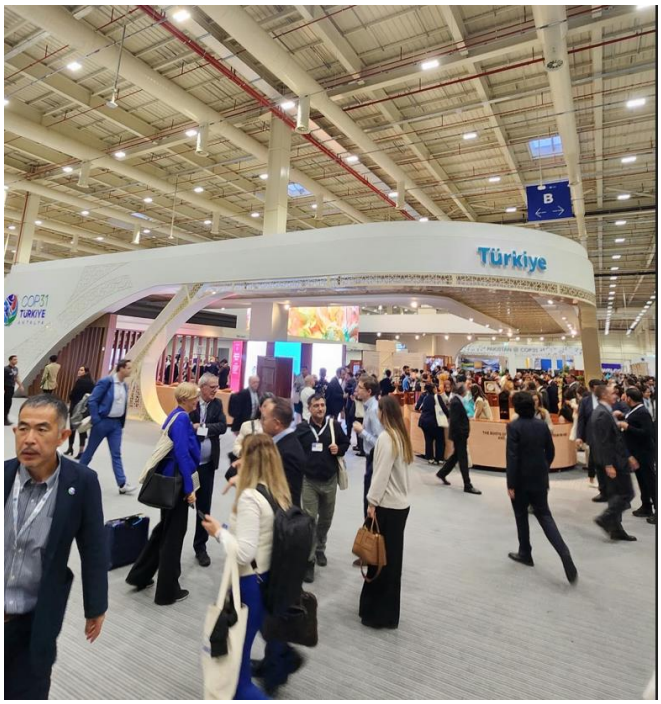


Views from the COP31 Blue Zone in Antalya. Photo archive: Gökçe Parer.



Entrance to the COP31 Blue Zone. Photo archive: Gökçe Parer.

COP31 has two main zones: the Blue Zone and the Green Zone. The Blue Zone is the official negotiations and events area, accessible to UNFCCC-accredited participants. It contains plenary halls for climate negotiations, offices for public institutions and agencies, and negotiating group offices. Events, panels, brief meetings and conferences take place in delegation pavilions, side event rooms and special event spaces. A media centre supports reporting from the COP. The Blue Zone is a meeting place where countries present their priorities, share technical experience and plans, and develop partnerships. The Green Zone, managed by the host country, provides space for public events and exhibitions. [3, 24, 31]



The Türkiye Pavilion in the COP31 Blue Zone, Antalya. Photo archive: Gökçe Parer.

How are decisions developed in the Blue Zone?

The two on-site information boards show that the Blue Zone extends well beyond country pavilions. The area codes below come from the venue maps; the descriptions of their functions draw on UNFCCC and UN conference information. The first map identifies D2 as the plenary area and D3 as the meeting area, while the detailed board groups D2–D3 together. The detailed board has therefore been used for room names. [3, 21, 31, 32]

D2 and D3: plenary halls and negotiating rooms

The Anadolu and Akdeniz plenary halls are the centres of the formal sessions. The COP brings together Parties to the Convention; the CMP, Parties to the Kyoto Protocol; and the CMA, Parties to the Paris Agreement. Each issue is decided by the body with the relevant mandate. Meeting Rooms 1–26 in the same area accommodate smaller working meetings. Discussing technical texts and adopting them in plenary are separate stages; not every position expressed in a room constitutes a collectively agreed decision. [3, 21, 25]

C1: coordination and negotiating groups

This area houses the UNFCCC and COP Presidency offices, the information and service hub, and negotiating group offices. Groups such as the African Group, the Group of 77 and China, the least developed countries and small island developing States coordinate to develop common positions. Meeting room allocation is also supported here. The area descriptions are based on the venue information board.

C3: delegation offices; D1: bilateral meetings

C3 provides working and coordination space for delegations. D1 houses protocol and external relations offices and Bilateral Rooms 1–15. Bilateral meetings support partnerships and efforts to reach agreement; they do not replace the plenary, which adopts decisions on behalf of all Parties. UN logistical information likewise identifies delegation offices and bilateral meetings as distinct conference functions. [32]

B1: side events; B2: delegation pavilions

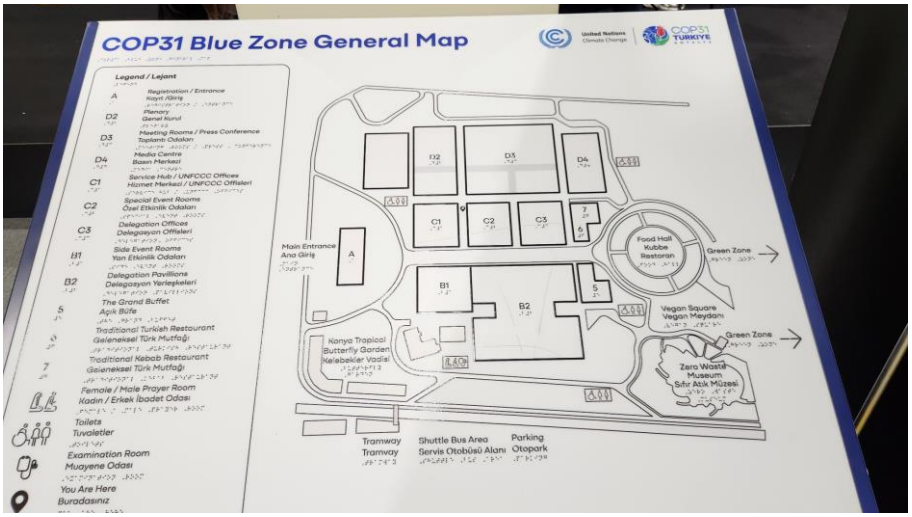
B1 contains Side Event Rooms 1–9, exhibits and observer constituency offices; B2 accommodates country and organization pavilions. Side events allow observers to share knowledge, discuss policy options and build connections. Technical programmes in the pavilions bring practical experience to the negotiations. However, a presentation's inclusion in a programme does not make it a UNFCCC-endorsed methodology or a binding decision. [4]

C2: special events and climate action

C2 is shown as housing special event rooms, the Marrakech Partnership space, Antalya Lounge and the COP Creator's Hub. Some special event rooms are located in B1. These spaces showcase implementation partnerships involving governments, businesses and other actors. The announcement of an Action Agenda initiative and a decision adopted by a negotiating body must be assessed according to their different legal status.

D4: media centre and public information

D4 contains the Media Centre and International Broadcast Centre, including the Yunus Emre Press Conference Room; the Mevlana Press Conference Room is in D2–D3. Press statements inform the public about the progress of negotiations. To confirm that a decision has been adopted, the official document and session record should be consulted alongside any announcement. Registration and accessibility services in Area A support participants' access to the conference. [3, 32]



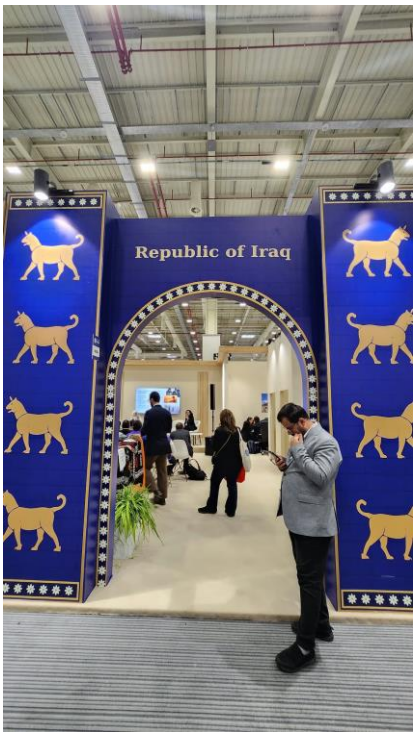
COP31 Blue Zone general map. Area codes and venue layout: Gökçe Parer photo archive.



Detailed information board showing Blue Zone areas and room names. Photo archive: Gökçe Parer.

What purpose do panels and meetings serve?

Conferences and panels open policy options to discussion, highlight implementation results and investment needs, and introduce emerging technologies. Technical workshops help develop a common understanding of methodologies, while bilateral meetings support partnerships on projects, finance and capacity-building. Countries' economic structures and climate risks shape the different priorities of their pavilion programmes. [4]

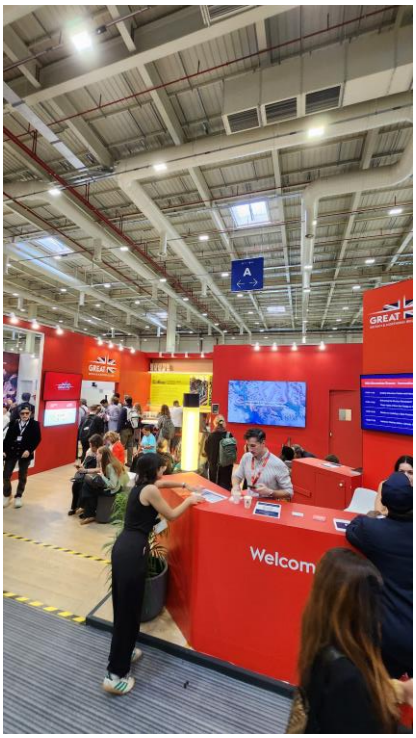






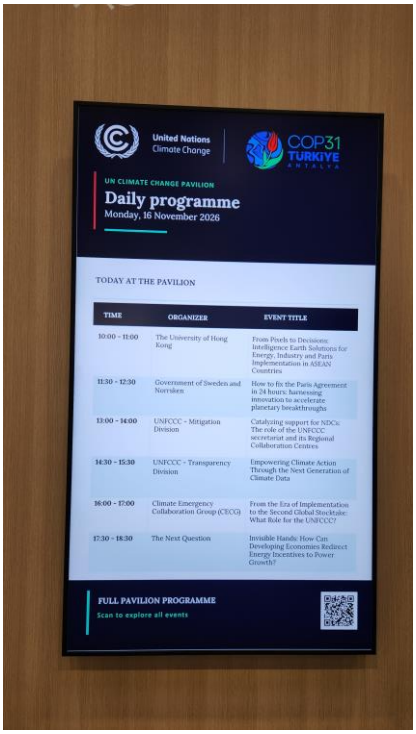




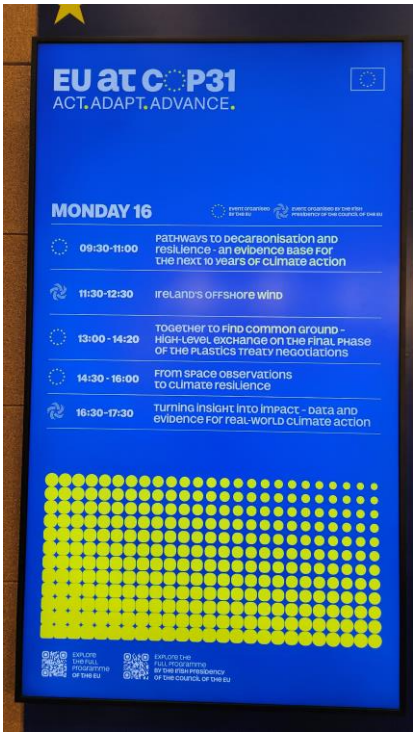


The Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Germany and Great Britain pavilions. Photo archive: Gökçe Parer.

Pavilions host a variety of meetings and conferences. Topics range from climate risk management to decarbonization and electrification projects; from technology needs for climate action to transparency principles and climate finance; and from ocean protection to safeguarding agriculture against climate impacts. A statement or partnership announcement made in a pavilion has a different legal status from an official COP decision. An event's inclusion in the programme does not mean that the approach presented there has been adopted.







Daily programmes at the United Nations, Japan and European Union pavilions. Photo archive: Gökçe Parer.

Where Avrasya's work meets the COP agenda

At the global level, the COP asks how close we are to achieving climate goals. In Avrasya's verification work, the question is whether the emissions statement of a particular facility, organization or product is supported by sufficient evidence. Reliable, traceable emissions information connects these two levels. Accurate and transparent data are the starting point for sound policy and, ultimately, sound outcomes. To reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change, we first need to know how much is being emitted. This information enables countries and the United Nations to implement emissions reduction activities and address climate change.

Avrasya's work in greenhouse gas emissions verification, carbon footprint verification and CBAM verification intersects with the COP agenda on transparency, industrial decarbonization and carbon pricing. [7, 29]

MARKET CONFIDENCE / EVIDENCE-BASED EMISSIONS STATEMENTS

The data chain, from monitoring and reporting through to verification, must be clear. Independent verification assesses a business's statement against the relevant criteria and contributes to the reliability of that information. For Avrasya, competence, independence and impartiality are the practical foundations of the market confidence discussed at COP.

ETS and CBAM on the Antalya agenda

The ETS and CBAM programmes in Antalya showed that carbon pricing was being considered alongside industrial competitiveness and transition finance. The development of Türkiye's ETS, the revision of the Green Deal Action Plan for 2026–2030, plans for a Turkish CBAM, and the definitive phase of the EU CBAM, which

began on 1 January 2026, gave these discussions practical relevance for facilities and exporters in Türkiye. [6, 12]

ETS design and industrial transformation

The ICAP session at the Türkiye Pavilion on 16 November addressed ETS design, CBAM and industrial decarbonization within a common framework. EPİAŞ's programme on 10 November focused on the relationship between carbon markets and transition finance. Carbon pricing and Climate Club events at the Germany Pavilion complemented this agenda through international cooperation and industrial transformation. [9, 12]

For Avrasya, the significance of this agenda lies in accurately determining the quantity of emissions on which pricing is based. Weaknesses in the monitoring, reporting and verification chain can affect both the calculation of compliance obligations and confidence in the market.

CBAM and international trade

The OYAK session at the Türkiye Pavilion was scheduled to address competitiveness in the CBAM era, while the TÜSİAD–MEDEF–IFD session at the France Pavilion on 17 November was designed to bring together CBAM, national ETSs and transition finance between Europe and Türkiye. UNIDO's event on 19 November focused on CBAM implementation and industrial competitiveness. [11, 12, 16]

Discussions in COP pavilions do not, in themselves, change EU legislation; they contribute to the debate on implementation challenges and policy proposals. They provide a forum to discuss producers' compliance challenges, data requirements and investment needs. [6, 7]

Trust in carbon markets and Article 6

On carbon markets, the Antalya agenda centres on implementing existing rules and establishing the infrastructure needed for credible transactions. The CMA 8 agenda under the Paris Agreement covers implementation of Article 6.2, the Article 6.4 mechanism and non-market approaches under Article 6.8. Infrastructure, processes and financing for capacity-building under Article 6.2 are also being addressed. [25]

From international transfers to registries

Article 6.2 provides the accounting and reporting framework for countries to use internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) towards their nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Article 6.4 establishes a crediting mechanism under UN supervision. Avoiding double counting, authorization, registries and reporting are important to the integrity of this cooperation. [26, 27]

The Singapore Pavilion programme covers demand for carbon credits, the translation of Article 6 agreements into projects, and the move from registries to international transfers. The Japan Pavilion's session on 16 November focuses on the practical implementation of Article 6.2 transfers. These topics show what is needed to turn a mitigation claim into an investable, traceable outcome. [13, 15]

Why do MRV and carbon accounting feature prominently?

UNOSD's programme at the Republic of Korea Pavilion addresses reliable climate data; ISO's programmes at the Türkiye and Brazil pavilions address harmonized carbon accounting; and TÜRKAK's programme at the Türkiye Pavilion focuses on the role of accreditation in building trust. These topics highlight the connection between carbon pricing and the quality of the underlying data. [8, 10, 12, 14]

The dialogue on Article 6 technical expert reviews, included in the UNFCCC programme for 13 November from 10:00 to 13:00, shows that implementation experience is also part of the formal agenda. IETA's policy paper likewise calls for clear reporting expectations and implementation support; these are IETA's positions, not adopted COP31 decisions. [28, 30]

ETS and CBAM events in the Blue Zone

November 2026 • All times: Türkiye time, UTC+3 • Programme snapshot: 13 November 2026

Date and time	Venue and organizer	Topic and source
10 Nov Tue 16:45–18:15	Blue Zone • Hasankeyf IETA programme	How international carbon credits, ETSs and climate finance can complement one another. [17]
13 Nov Fri 15:15–16:15	Brazil • Belém Ministry of Finance and partners	Implementation of Brazil's carbon market and next steps. [14]
14 Nov Sat 10:00–11:00	Special Event Room 3 OCCCM	Cooperation and a common agenda within the Open Coalition on Compliance Carbon Markets. [19]
14 Nov Sat 14:30–16:00	EU Pavilion European Commission	The Social Climate Fund and carbon pricing for a just transition. [14, 20]
16 Nov Mon 10:00–10:45	Türkiye B125 • Hall 2 ICAP	Carbon pricing as industrial policy: ETS design, CBAM and industrial transformation. [12]
16 Nov Mon 14:45–15:30	Türkiye B125 • Hall 2 OYAK	Maintaining competitiveness in the CBAM era. [12]
16 Nov Mon 18:00–19:00	Arab Climate Pavilion Climate Finance Hub Brasil and gFIS	CBAM and industrial competitiveness from a Latin American perspective. [14]
17 Nov Tue 17:00–17:45	France Pavilion TÜSİAD, MEDEF, IFD	EU CBAM, national ETSs and transition finance between Europe and Türkiye. [11]
18 Nov Wed 18:30–20:00	EU Pavilion ICAP	Experience-sharing and networking for emissions trading professionals and training alumni. [18]

Date and time	Venue and organizer	Topic and source
19 Nov Thu 10:00–11:00	UNIDO • C200, B2 UNIDO	CBAM implementation and industrial competitiveness. [16]

Carbon markets and Article 6 events in the Blue Zone

November 2026 • All times: Türkiye time, UTC+3 • Programme snapshot: 13 November 2026

Date and time	Venue and organizer	Topic and source
10 Nov Tue 10:00–10:45	Türkiye B125 • Hall 1 EPİAŞ	The climate economy: from carbon markets to transition finance. [12]
10 Nov Tue 10:00–11:30	IETA BusinessHub Indonesian ministry representatives	Indonesia’s carbon market regulation and Article 6 roadmap. [17]
11 Nov Wed 09:00–12:30	China Pavilion Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China	Building a high-quality carbon market. [14]
11 Nov Wed 11:10–12:10	UNIDO • C200, B2 UNIDO	Introduction of the Carbon Markets for Development (CM4D) initiative for industrial transformation. [16]
12 Nov Thu 09:30–11:00	Singapore Pavilion Coalition to Grow Carbon Markets	Policies to increase demand for high-integrity carbon credits and climate finance. [13]
12 Nov Thu 11:30–12:30	Singapore Pavilion Article 6 implementation partners	From Article 6 agreements to investable carbon projects. [13]
12 Nov Thu 12:30–13:45	Singapore Pavilion Singapore and World Bank partners	Scaling high-integrity carbon markets for development. [13]
13 Nov Fri 12:30–13:30	Germany Pavilion BDI	Scaling international carbon markets to achieve net-zero goals. [9]
13 Nov Fri 13:30–14:15	Türkiye B125 • Hall 1 Zero Emissions Traders Alliance	From voluntary to compliance markets and climate finance. [12]
14 Nov Sat 17:45–18:45	Brazil • Belém ICAP and Centro Clima/UFRJ	Regional cooperation among carbon markets in Latin America and the Caribbean. [14]

Data quality and verification infrastructure events in the Blue Zone

November 2026 • All times: Türkiye time, UTC+3 • Programme snapshot: 13 November 2026

Date and time	Venue and organizer	Topic and source
11 Nov Wed 14:30–16:00	IETA BusinessHub Experts from adelphi, INFRAS and UBA	Interactions between Article 6, ETSs and CBAM: MRV alignment and governance. [17]
12 Nov Thu 15:30–17:00	Singapore Pavilion S&P Global, Verra, Gold Standard and partners	From registries to ITMO transfers: international standards and avoiding double counting. Closed-door workshop. [13]
13 Nov Fri 09:00–10:00	Republic of Korea Pavilion UNOSD	Reliable climate data for finance and carbon markets. [8]
13 Nov Fri 10:30–11:30	Business Pavilion CEBDS	Carbon market interoperability and MRV infrastructure. [14]
13 Nov Fri 16:30–17:30	Brazil • Belém ISO, GHG Protocol and UNIDO	Harmonized GHG accounting for cross-border trade and industrial transformation. [10, 14]
16 Nov Mon 11:15–12:00	Türkiye B125 • Hall 1 ISO	Harmonizing carbon accounting for green industrialization. [10, 12]
16 Nov Mon 17:30–18:45	Japan Pavilion A6IP Center and Japan's Ministry of the Environment	ITMO transfers under Article 6.2: authorization, registries and reporting. [15]
17 Nov Tue 13:30–14:15	Türkiye B125 • Hall 1 TÜRKAK	The role of accreditation in building trust in climate action. [12]
19 Nov Thu 16:45–18:15	Gordiyon • Side Event Room 1 ISO	Carbon accounting, standards and trade for industrial decarbonization. [10]

Related sessions on carbon pricing and industrial transformation in the Blue Zone

November 2026 • All times: Türkiye time, UTC+3 • Programme snapshot: 13 November 2026

Date and time	Venue and organizer	Topic and source
16 Nov Mon 12:30–13:15	Türkiye B125 • Hall 3 Turkish Steel Exporters' Association	Steel decarbonization, standards and carbon border measures. [12]
16 Nov Mon 14:00–14:15	Germany Pavilion BMUKN	Deepening cooperation on carbon pricing. [9]
16 Nov Mon 14:15–15:30	Germany Pavilion BMUKN and the Climate Club	Accelerating industrial transformation through the Climate Club. [9]
19 Nov Thu 18:30–20:00	Hasankeyf • Side Event Room 7 TÜSİAD and BusinessEurope	Clean technology, investment, infrastructure and skills for industrial decarbonization. [11]

Measurable progress after Antalya

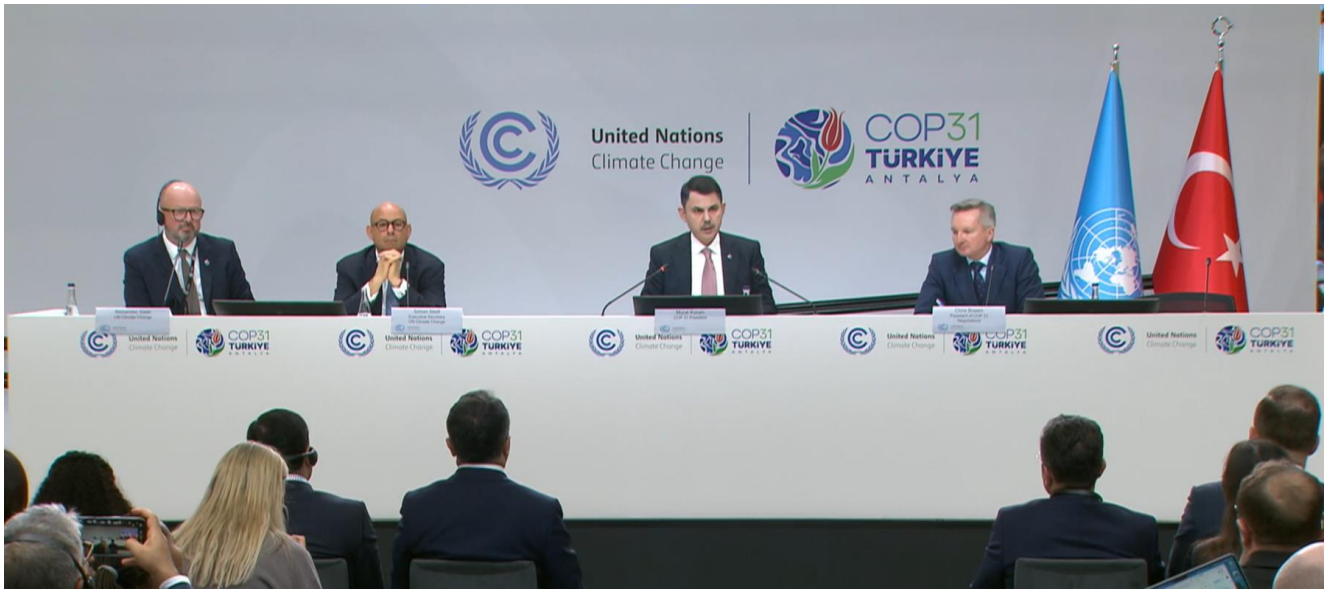
The lasting value of COP31 for Türkiye will depend on how the relationships established and policies discussed translate into facility data systems, investment decisions and traceable mitigation outcomes. The connection between global ambition and day-to-day business practice grows stronger when records are maintained systematically, methodologies are applied consistently and results are open to independent assessment.

For businesses, the first step is to stop treating emissions information simply as a report prepared at the end of a reporting period. Data sources, responsibilities, controls, interpretation and retention arrangements should be integral to the production process. [24, 25]

AVRASYA'S CONTRIBUTION

Avrasya's contribution to the COP agenda lies in assessing climate performance statements against the relevant standards and on the basis of sufficient evidence. By examining the reliability of reported progress, independent verification helps build trust among businesses, regulators and other stakeholders.

The close of COP31



COP31 concluded on 20 November 2026. What mattered was how it ended. Will this COP, too, be overshadowed by political and economic priorities? Or will COP31 mark a turning point and become a milestone in the fight against climate change?

Against this background, let us look at UNFCCC Executive Secretary Simon Stiell's remarks at the last two COPs.

18:39 | 22 November 2025

Simon Stiell's closing remarks: "COP30 showed that climate cooperation is alive and kicking, keeping humanity in the fight for a livable planet"



UN Climate Change Executive Secretary Simon Stiell spoke at the closing of the COP30 plenaries in Belém today. Some notable quotes include:

"We knew this COP would take place in stormy political waters. Denial, division and geopolitics has dealt international cooperation some heavy blows this year.

But friends. COP30 showed that climate cooperation is alive and kicking, keeping humanity in the fight for a livable planet, with a firm resolve to keep 1.5C within reach.

I'm not saying we're winning the climate fight. But we are undeniably still in it, and we are fighting back. Here in Belem, nations chose solidarity, science, and economic common sense."

16:55 | 19 November 2026

"These are crucial days ahead for climate cooperation. And we have no time to lose" — UN Climate Chief at COP31 press conference



Speaking at a press conference at COP31 this afternoon, UN Climate Change Executive Secretary Simon Stiell said getting to strong and balanced outcomes across all the issues will be very complex.

"But it is essential, so that COP31, like all recent COPs can take another serious step forward in the world's climate fight," said Stiell. "These are crucial days ahead for climate cooperation. And we have no time to lose."

The latest text published on the official UNFCCC website was the 'Draft text cover decision' dated 19 November 2026 at 14:10. I do not expect the final outcome to differ substantially from this draft. It contains proposals on energy, electrification, finance, carbon markets and transparency aimed at translating climate goals into implementation.

DRAFT TEXT
prepared under COP 31 Presidency consultations on
Presidency-led Party-driven cover decision

Unedited version 19/11/2026 14:10

The table below summarizes the draft cover decision.

Topic	Proposal in the draft
Electrification — §36(d)	Increasing electricity's share of global final energy consumption to 35% by 2035; supporting investment in grids, storage and efficiency.
Methane and nature — §36	Reducing methane and other non-CO_2 emissions, expanding early warning systems and advancing efforts to halt deforestation.
Carbon capture — §36(h)	Scaling up carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS). Numerical options remain in square brackets and are not agreed targets.
Adaptation finance — §40–45	A call to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035; identifying the baseline and developing an implementation pathway.
Antalya-to-Addis Ababa Roadmap — §45	Work on sources of adaptation and resilience finance and mechanisms for access; reporting in 2027.
Climate and trade — §61–62	Climate measures should not constitute arbitrary discrimination or disguised restrictions on trade; support for low-emission value chains.
Carbon markets — §76	Recognizing the role of Article 6 cooperation and markets with high environmental integrity in investment and mitigation; capacity-building support.
Transparency — §79–80	Launching a review of reporting and review rules in June 2027; inviting submissions by 31 March 2027.

From Avrasya's perspective, I consider the last two topics particularly important. Trust in carbon markets and transparency processes make it increasingly valuable for businesses to produce emissions data that are traceable and suitable for review. However, transparency reviews at the country level and the verification of emissions and product-level claims are distinct processes.

For CBAM, the trade paragraph cannot be interpreted as meaning that 'CBAM is being abolished' or that 'CBAM rules have changed'. The wording I could verify expresses a general trade principle; it does not indicate a legislative change specific to CBAM.

Sources and programme links

Numbers correspond to references in the text and event tables. Click the titles to access the sources.

01 World Trade Organization — COP31 dates and conference overview

02 Official Gazette — 27 August 2026, No. 33353; Türkiye Emissions Trading System Regulation

03 UNFCCC — COP31 information for participants and the Blue Zone

04 UNFCCC — Purpose of side events and exhibits

05 United Nations Türkiye — UN Türkiye Pavilion programme at COP31

06 European Commission — CBAM framework and definitive phase

07 European Commission — CBAM verification and accreditation framework

08 UNOSD — Reliable climate data event on 13 November

09 German Climate Pavilion — Current programme

10 ISO — Detailed COP31 event programme

11 TÜSİAD — COP31 bulletin and event programme

12 Directorate of Climate Change — Türkiye Pavilion B125 programme

13 Singapore Pavilion — Official programme and registration links

14 Brazil's Ministry of Finance, SEMC — Events organized and attended

15 Japan Pavilion — Article 6.2 event on 16 November

16 UNIDO — COP31 event calendar

17 IETA — Live BusinessHub programme

18 European Commission — ICAP gathering on 18 November

19 UNFCCC — Open Coalition on Compliance Carbon Markets event note

20 European Commission — Social Climate Fund and carbon pricing, 14 November

21 UNFCCC — What the COP is and how it works

22 UNFCCC — The Paris Agreement and its implementation cycle

23 UNFCCC — The role of the secretariat

24 UNFCCC — COP31 in Antalya and hosting arrangements

25 UNFCCC — CMA 8 agenda and Article 6 documents

26 UNFCCC — Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

27 UNFCCC — Article 6.2 accounting and reporting guidance

28 UNFCCC — Daily programme for 13 November 2026

29 Avrasya — Corporate identity and services

30 IETA — COP31 policy priorities

31 UN DESA — The Blue Zone and participation

32 United Nations — COP31 operational and logistical briefing

33 UNFCCC — Reporting and review

34 TÜSİAD — Report on the France Pavilion event of 17 November

35 UNFCCC — Official COP31 updates, 19 November

36 European Commission — OCCCM COP31 Declaration, 16 November

37 IISD — Inside COP31 assessments of the negotiations

Photographs: Gökçe Parer archive. Logo: Avrasya's official website. Article revision date: 19 November 2026. Event tables retain the programme snapshot compiled on 13 November 2026.

Some statements in this article draw on the cited sources; others reflect the author's interpretation. All assessments concerning Avrasya represent the author's views.