Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment

LSE Global School of Sustainability

# Building for a 21st century climate:

## Fostering resilience through better regulation

Martina Podestà, Tiffanie Chan, Swenja Surminski, Catherine Higham and Mallika Magoon

Policy report

November 2026

Grantham Foundation for the Protection of the Environment

**The Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment** was established in 2008 at the London School of Economics and Political Science. The Institute brings together international expertise on economics, as well as finance, geography, the environment, international development and political economy to establish a world-leading centre for policy-relevant research, teaching and training in climate change and the environment. It is hosted by the Global School of Sustainability at LSE and is funded by the Grantham Foundation for the Protection of the Environment.
www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute

## About the authors

**Martina Podestà** is a Policy Officer at the Grantham Research Institute.

**Tiffanie Chan** is a Policy Fellow at the Grantham Research Institute.

**Swenja Surminski** is a Professor in Practice at the Grantham Research Institute.

**Catherine Higham** is a Senior Policy Fellow at the Grantham Research Institute.

**Mallika Magoon** is an Occasional Research Assistant at the Grantham Research Institute.

## Acknowledgements

The authors thank Rebekkah Markey-Towler and Caitlin Douglas for their helpful review comments on this report. Nick Sarson edited the report.

Authors' declaration of AI use: The authors used Claude (Sonnet 5.5) for analysis and data visualisation, as well as language editing and formatting of references. It was only used to explore alternative formulations for technical texts and improve readability of draft sections. It was also used to assist in writing and troubleshooting Python scripts used to process data, generate summary statistics and visualise data; all code was reviewed, tested and validated by the authors before use in the analysis. The same model was also used to tidy up formatting in Figure 3.1 of this report. No arguments, conclusions, or empirical claims were generated by AI tools. All outputs generated by AI tools were reviewed and, where necessary, corrected by the authors, who remain fully responsible for the content of the report.

The views expressed in this report represent those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the host institutions or funders. As well as Swenja Surminski's role at the Grantham Research Institute, she is Managing Director, Climate and Sustainability at Marsh. Surminski's contribution to this report was made in her capacity as Professor in Practice and the views expressed are her own. The authors declare no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

This report was first published in November 2026 by the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment.

© The authors, 2026

Licensed under CC BY-NC 4.0. Commercial permissions requests should be directed to gri@lse.ac.uk.

**Suggested citation:** Podestà M, Chan T, Surminski S, Higham C, and Magoon M (2026) *Building for a 21st century climate: Fostering resilience through better regulation*. London: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science.

DOI: 10.21953/researchonline.lse.ac.uk.00141849

# Contents


Summary 4

1. Building resilience through regulation 5

2. Snapshot of building regulations globally 8

3. Regulatory (un)certainty and litigation risk 16

4. Policy recommendations 22

References 24

Appendix: building-related climate change laws and plans across the world 28

# Summary

Buildings are a significant source of global greenhouse gas emissions and are increasingly exposed to heatwaves, flooding and wildfires. Climate change, population growth and urbanisation are intensifying pressure on the built environment, and much of the building stock needed by 2050 has yet to be built. Failure to adapt buildings to the impacts of climate change will be costly.

Building regulations are a cost-effective way to reduce these risks. Yet in many countries, the reach of regulation is influenced by housing shortages and affordability pressures. Policymakers often fear that additional measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change and reduce emissions will raise building development costs and constrain supply. These perceived trade-offs can significantly hinder the development and implementation of more ambitious regulation.

While it is clear that building regulations are a crucial tool in a changing climate, to understand how they can be most effective requires examining the laws, policies, plans, codes, standards and permits that shape the behaviour and outcomes in the built environment.

**Drawing on analysis of regulatory and litigation trends around the world, we make four recommendations:**

**1. Adaptation and mitigation should be addressed as complementary objectives**

Pursuing adaptation and mitigation together through building regulations can capture co-benefits and ensures that climate resilience is not relegated to a secondary concern. Poorly designed energy-efficiency measures can increase overheating, and electrification strategies must account for extreme heat, flooding and power outages. Therefore, addressing adaptation and mitigation at the design or retrofit stage also reduces the cost of future interventions.

**2. Modernise building regulations for a changing climate**

Most building regulations assume that future climate conditions will resemble those of the past, but that assumption no longer holds true. Buildings constructed today already face conditions that differ markedly from those underpinning current design standards. Regulation, and the public-led methodologies it incorporates, should shift from using historical data to forward-looking climate information. This would deliver more resilient buildings and reduce litigation risk against both public and private actors across the project life cycle.

**3. Increase retrofitting and upgrading of existing building stock**

Most climate-related impacts in the coming decades will be felt by buildings that already exist, yet regulation, standards and incentives focus disproportionately on new development. Systematic retrofitting and upgrading are needed to prevent avoidable harm. Existing developments also carry litigation risk, particularly as insurers reassess risk, premia and property values. There is an urgent need to assess and maintain existing building stock so that it withstands evolving climate risks and meets the needs of homeowners, tenants and communities.

**4. Reduce regulatory uncertainty and translate adaptation ambitions into clear duties**

Plans, policies and tools to address climate-related risk in buildings exist, but few mandates specify when and how they must guide public and private decision-making. As a result, courts are increasingly being asked to define what reasonable conduct looks like for decision-makers involved in the building project life cycle, such as public authorities, developers and investors, in the face of growing physical climate risk. Greater regulatory clarity would reduce uncertainty for such stakeholders, while improving resilience outcomes and housing delivery.

# 1. Building resilience through regulation

Buildings are both a major source of global greenhouse gas emissions and directly exposed to climate-related hazards, such as heatwaves, flooding and wildfires (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC], 2022a). Failure to adapt buildings to the physical impacts of climate change will be costly. Global risk modelling by the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) estimates average annual losses of approximately US$426 billion in relation to buildings due to cyclones, floods, tsunamis and earthquakes. More than half of these estimated losses are associated with residential buildings (UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [UNDRR], 2026). Our built environment is under pressure not only from the impacts of climate change, but also from population growth and rapid urbanisation (World Bank, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery [GFDRR] and Inter-American Development Bank [IDB], 2025). A significant share of the building stock that will exist in 2050 is yet to be built, much of it in African, Asian and Latin American cities (ibid). This presents an opportunity to ensure that future buildings are designed and built to be resilient to climate risks. Building codes are a cost-effective way to reduce climate-related losses: in the United States, every dollar invested in adopting model building codes is estimated to avoid US$11 in losses (National Institute of Building Sciences, 2019).

**This report examines building regulations as a crucial tool for adapting the built environment to climate change-related risks.** We define building regulations as regulatory instruments – such as laws, policies, plans, codes, standards, permits – that alter the behaviour of others to produce outcomes relevant to the built environment (adapted from Black, 2002; Morgan and Yeung, 2007).

The primary purpose of building regulations has historically been to protect life, health and safety. Climate adaptation can be understood as an extension of this core regulatory function, ensuring that buildings continue to provide safe and healthy living and working environments under changing climatic conditions (World Health Organization, 2018).

However, in many parts of the world, persistent challenges around housing shortages and affordability shape the political context in which building regulations are developed. Policymakers are often concerned that additional regulatory requirements, including those aimed at addressing climate risks and reducing emissions, may increase development costs and constrain housing supply. As a result, perceived trade-offs between housing affordability, housing delivery and regulatory ambition can act as a significant barrier to the adoption and strengthening of climate-related building regulations.

### Structure of the report

Table 1.1 below summarises the range of potential governance tools relevant to the built environment. In Section 2 we then focus on analysing national building regulations, drawing on insights from the broader governance system relevant to the sector – for example, the role of industry networks and private sector initiatives.

Where building regulations are silent or unclear on climate change, litigation may fill the gap, requiring courts to interpret existing standards in the face of changing realities. In Section 3, we draw on analysis of global trends in climate change litigation to assess liability risks facing governments, public authorities and private actors, such as developers, investors, lenders and insurers, in the built environment. In Section 4, taking regulation and litigation trends together, we conclude with a series of policy recommendations for stakeholders across the building project life cycle in order to adapt our built environment to climate change impacts and foster resilient buildings for the future.

Table 1.1. Tools relevant to the built environment in the context of climate change

| Tools | International | Supranational and national | Subnational and local |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Direct regulation:** binding rules on how and where buildings are built, such as codes, standards and permitting conditions | Almost none. No binding global building rules; model codes and ISO/CEN standards (e.g. ISO 52000 series on energy performance) diffuse voluntarily | National planning policy frameworks, building energy codes, minimum energy performance standards, zero-emission building definitions, whole-life carbon limits; structural codes for wind, snow, flood and seismic loads, overheating requirements (e.g. England's Part O) as well as bushfire construction standards (e.g. Australia's AS 3959, applied through the National Construction Code) | Code adoption and amendment, stretch codes, permitting conditions, occupancy rules; statutory land-use plans and zoning (e.g. bushfire and flood overlays applied by councils under the Victoria Planning Provisions, Australia) |
| **Climate-specific plans or strategies**: procedural instruments that set direction for climate policy, such as national adaptation plans and local climate action plans | Nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national adaptation plans | National energy and climate plans, national building renovation plans (e.g. Croatia's Long-Term Strategy for the Renovation of the National Building Stock, 2020) and national adaptation strategies (e.g. the Netherlands' Framework for Climate Adaptive Buildings, 2022) | Local climate action plans, heat action plans, non-statutory spatial strategy |
| **Economic and financial instruments:** measures that change the costs and financial rewards of building or retrofitting to a given standard, such as taxes, subsidies, grants, insurance pricing and mortgage rules | Climate finance and adaptation finance goals; multilateral development bank lending conditions | Carbon pricing on heating fuels, tax relief for renovation, subsidies and grants, green taxonomies, public procurement, risk-based insurance pricing, mortgage underwriting standards and prudential climate-risk rules; insurance-linked resilience schemes (e.g. Flood Re) | Property tax abatement, development charges, resilience grants, state roof-strengthening grants linked to insurance premium reductions (e.g. Strengthen Alabama Homes) |
| **Information-based instruments:** measures that produce or disclose information on risk and building performance, such as hazard maps and energy performance certificates | Global status reporting, benchmarking trackers, standardised metrics | Energy performance certificates, renovation passports, sustainability reporting, hazard and flood-risk disclosure at sale or lease (e.g. France's Decree No. 2022-1289 on informing buyers and tenants of risks), building stock databases, national hazard maps, including those co-produced with insurers, flood insurance rules that exclude new build (e.g. Flood Re excludes homes built from 2009) | Local hazard maps, flood risk registers, heat vulnerability mapping, periodically reviewed bushfire maps (e.g. Victoria, Australia) |

| Tools | International | Supranational and national | Subnational and local |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Capacity-building**: training, technical support and certification of professionals | Technical assistance and code-development support for states without energy codes | Training and certification of inspectors, designers and installers | Municipal technical support, one-stop renovation shops |
| **Networks and soft governance:** voluntary cooperation, such as intergovernmental councils, industry alliances and city-to-city learning. | Intergovernmental councils, sector breakthroughs, city networks, green building councils (e.g. Intergovernmental Council for Buildings and Climate, Buildings Breakthrough) | National alliances, industry roadmaps | City-to-city learning, pilot districts |

*Source: authors adapted from the taxonomy of climate change adaptation-relevant policy tools developed by Ulibarri et al. (2022). We adapt this taxonomy specifically to building regulations and climate change, and show private and hybrid initiatives where they interact with public instruments to help the reader conceptualise the different components of the regulatory regime affecting the built environment. Capacity-building and networks are not regulatory instruments in the strict sense, but we mention them because they condition how regulation is adopted and enforced.*

# 2. Snapshot of building regulations globally

Building regulations include a broad range of regulatory instruments nationally and subnationally. We provide a snapshot of how national climate change laws, plans and policies integrate adaptation considerations in the built environment. This analysis draws on the Climate Change Laws of the World (CCLW) database – the most comprehensive global resource on national climate legislation and policy. Using a keywords approach, we identify 975 buildings-related climate change laws, plans and policies across 159 countries and territories and the European Union (EU), as of September 2026.[1] These are counts of records, not measures of legal effect, stringency nor implementation.[2] See Appendix for documents.

The CCLW database's main objective is to help users gain a broad overview of national level climate action. As such, CCLW shows how policymakers are considering the need to increase resilience in the buildings sector as part of their national climate change agendas. However, as the database may not be comprehensive in covering how climate-related issues are embedded in more granular building regulations, we complement the CCLW findings with insights from other research built on analysis of datasets of building codes and standards. This includes a report by the World Bank, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which covers 22 mostly low- and middle-income countries, but does not cover planning regulations (2025), and a report by the Global Resiliency Dialogue (2021). Although our analysis is focused on the national level, we also highlight examples of subnational building regulations through illustrative case studies.

### Key insights

#### Buildings-related climate laws and policies are concentrated in high-income regions

The 975 laws and policies identified from CCLW are concentrated in higher-income regions: North America, Europe and Central Asia (45%), followed by East Asia and the Pacific region (c. 17%), Latin America and the Caribbean (c. 11%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (c. 10%) (see Figure 2.1 below).

#### Laws and policies focus on buildings as sources of emissions, rather than assets at risk

To date, national climate change laws and policies have focused on reducing emissions from buildings rather than adapting buildings to climate-related impacts. Climate-related provisions in approximately 80% of documents reviewed address buildings primarily as a source of energy demand.

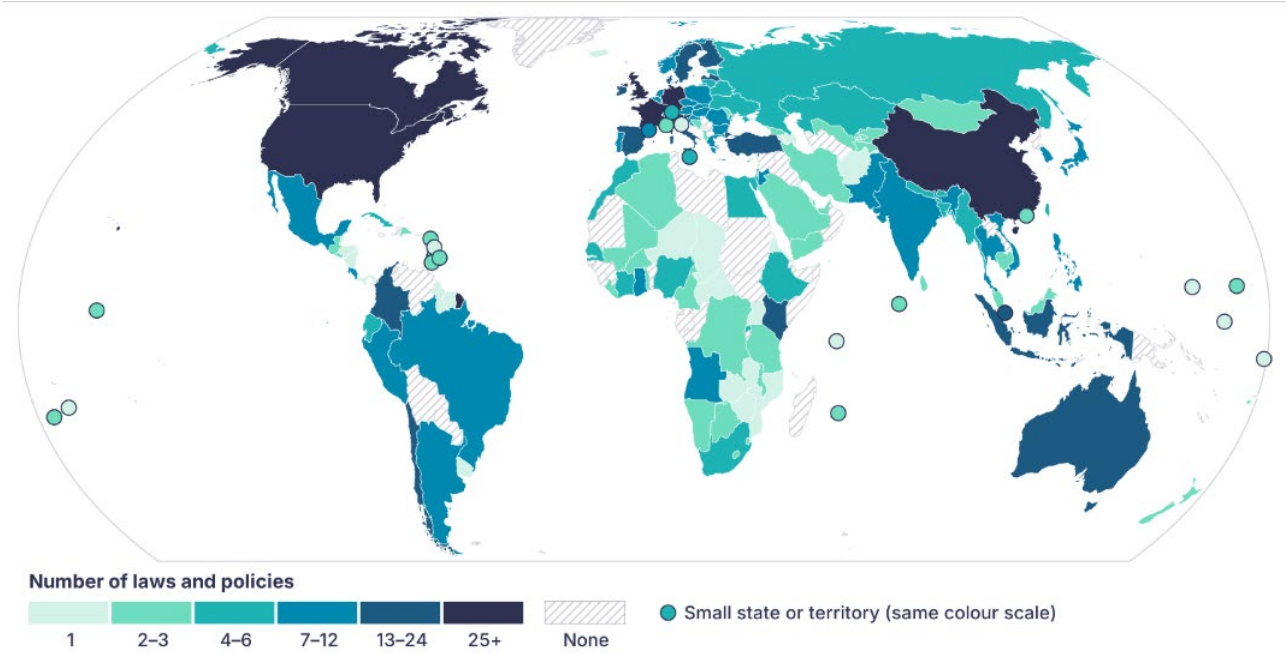
Analysis of adaptation within building codes finds a similar trend. The 2025 review of technical building codes found that even where such codes exist, they frequently lack provisions on climate-related hazards, such as extreme heat, flooding and wildfire (World Bank, GFDRR and IDB, 2025). Of the 22 countries assessed, 15 had no flood design provisions – including Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico, which have some of the most advanced codes – and provisions on extreme heat and wildfire were too rare to be assessed (ibid.). An earlier 2019 review of adaptation laws in 100 countries also found that only about a quarter explicitly required climate adaptation to be considered in building codes (Nachmany et al., 2019). This also aligns with findings on adaptation policy outside the built environment. Early climate change laws and policies largely prioritised reducing greenhouse gas emissions, while adaptation was less visible and treated as a secondary co-benefit (Chan et al., 2026).

---

[1] The dataset includes 159 countries and territories and the European Union. While the EU is regional, rather than national, we have included its laws and policies for this report, given their applicability and relevance to EU member states.

[2] We identified CCLW documents that refer to the following keywords: building, buildings, built environment, construction, housing, dwelling, residential, non-residential, commercial buildings, public buildings, energy efficiency, energy performance, building code, building regulations, energy performance certificate (EPC), energy label, minimum energy performance standards (MEPS), nearly zero-energy building (NZEB), net-zero building, zero-carbon building, passive house, retrofit, renovation, refurbishment, deep renovation, insulation, thermal efficiency, weatherization, building envelope, climate-resilient buildings, flood-proofing, heat resilience, urban planning, zoning, land use, rooftop solar, solar water heater, distributed generation, prosumer and net metering.

Figure 2.1. Distribution of buildings-related national climate change laws and policies




*Source: authors' analysis, using the Climate Change Laws of the World database.*

### Growing recognition of climate resilience alongside emission reduction

Despite the overall emphasis on emissions in building regulations, we find that there are signs that adaptation is beginning to feature more prominently. The dataset analysed covers 1970 to September 2026, with around 85% of records from 2010 onwards and over 60% since 2015. Before 2010, only 8% of documents had both adaptation and mitigation-relevant content; this rises steadily to 19% in 2010–2014, 25% in 2015–2019 and 42% in 2020–2026.

This trend shows that adaptation has become more prominent on the policy agenda in recent years (see Box 2.1, UK case study). Internationally, the Buildings Breakthrough launched at the 28th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP28) in 2023 includes a commitment to resilient buildings alongside its net zero goal. At the national level, in 2025 Canada updated its National Building Code to account for future climate conditions for the first time. In this way, as the impacts of climate change intensify, building regulations may soon evolve in step.

#### Box 2.1. UK case study: integration of climate change adaptation into building regulations

Buildings regulation in the UK is devolved: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each set their own standards. Recent reform has focused mainly on decarbonisation. In England, the government published its response to the 2023 Future Homes and Buildings Standards (FHBS) consultation in March 2026, with amending regulations and revised Approved Documents L and F. These come into force on 24 March 2027 (24 September 2027 for higher-risk buildings), followed by a one-year transitional period (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government [MHCLG], 2026). New homes must emit, on average, at least 75% less carbon than under 2013 standards. This makes low-carbon heating mandatory. New homes must also install solar PV equivalent to 40% of the dwelling's ground-floor area, with limited exemptions (e.g. buildings over 18 metres, or sites where 720 kilowatt hour (kWh) a year cannot be achieved). A parallel on-site renewable electricity requirement applies to new non-domestic buildings.

Adaptation has also progressed but at a slower pace. In 2010, the Adaptation Sub-Committee of the UK's Climate Change Committee (CCC) advised that buildings needed to be designed and renovated for rising temperatures (Adaptation Sub-Committee, 2010).

Twelve years later, England introduced requirements on overheating for new residential buildings (Approved Document O, statutory guidance which took effect in June 2022, and supports interpretation of Part O of Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 2010). Requirement O1 requires reasonable provision to limit unwanted solar gains in summer and to provide an adequate means of removing heat from the indoor environment. Wales introduced an equivalent Part O in 2022 and Scotland introduced Standard 3.28 in December 2022 (CCC, 2026). England was among the first countries to regulate specifically for overheating due to climate change (International Energy Agency [IEA]-Energy in Building and Communities Programme [EBC], 2023).

Compliance can be shown in two ways. The first is a simplified method that limits glazing areas and sets minimum openable areas according to location. The second is dynamic thermal modelling against industry standard design methodology (Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers [CIBSE] TM59). Air conditioning may be relied on only where passive measures are insufficient. However, there is not yet direct evidence on how compliant homes perform in practice, and the basis of the TM59 bedroom criterion (that bedroom temperatures should not exceed 26°C for more than 1% of night-time hours, from 10pm to 7am, over a year) has been questioned. Large-scale post-occupancy monitoring has been recommended (Mumovic et al., 2026). The climate data used for compliance may also underestimate current extremes: conditions such as the July 2022 heatwave still appear in CIBSE's 2080s weather files (Kapur et al., 2024).

Part O's scope is narrow. It applies only to new residential buildings. It does not cover conversions (material change of use), which remain under discussion. Nor does it cover public buildings, such as schools, hospitals and prisons, which have no equivalent overheating assessment (Mumovic et al., 2026). It also applies only to heat. Resilience to flooding, another major challenge for the UK, is handled largely through the planning system, rather than building regulations. The CCC notes that in England the mix of tests, exemptions and guidance on flood risk creates ambiguity, particularly for surface water (CCC, 2026). Meanwhile, one in nine new homes in England built between 2022 and 2024 was in the highest flood-risk zones (Aviva, 2026).

The CCC's Fourth Independent Assessment of UK Climate Risk (CCRA4-IA), published in May 2026, rates overheating and flooding as the most urgent risks to UK buildings and communities, with "critical action needed" (CCC, 2026). The UK Government must now lay its own risk assessment (CCRA4) before Parliament by January 2027. Yet the March 2026 FHBS package left Approved Document O unchanged and committed instead to a comprehensive technical review (MHCLG, 2026). This review is urgently required. England's Third National Adaptation Programme sets no specific overheating objectives and relies on the expected effect of current building regulations.

The largest adaptation gap is in the existing building stock, which will make up the majority of buildings in use by the middle of this century. Over half of UK homes are already at risk of overheating. This rises to 92% under 2°C of global warming by 2050, and to all homes under around 4°C by 2100 (Arup, 2022). Neither the FHBS nor Part O requires existing homes to be adapted to heat. The remaining regulatory levers are partial. The Housing Health and Safety Rating System treats excess heat as a hazard, but only triggers enforcement in the most serious cases. The PAS 2035 retrofit framework considers overheating, but is mandatory only for publicly funded retrofit (Mumovic et al., 2026) . The CCC argues that adaptation should be built into decarbonisation retrofit, for example through heat pumps that also provide cooling and shading fitted alongside glazing upgrades. It estimates that delivering a cost-effective package of cooling measures to the 30% most vulnerable urban areas could cut heat-related excess deaths by 57% in the 2050s, with a benefit-cost ratio of around 3:1 (CCC, 2026).

### Integration of emissions reduction and adaptation still limited

Addressing decarbonisation and climate-proofing buildings as complementary objectives can bring important benefits (Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction [GlobalABC] and World Green Building Council [WorldGBC], 2026; World Bank, GFDRR and IDB, 2025). For example, energy-efficient buildings are typically more resilient to extreme heat and to power outages through better thermal performance and passive survivability. We find emerging examples of laws and policies that address adaptation and mitigation together in the built environment (see Box 2.2). Rwanda, Indonesia and Ghana, for example, encourage or mandate natural ventilation in their building codes, both to reduce energy use and to keep buildings habitable if power for cooling is lost (World Bank, GFDRR and IDB, 2025). But such integrated approaches remain far from common practice. While building sector climate policy has traditionally focused on mitigation, there is growing recognition that climate-resilient and low-carbon buildings should be pursued simultaneously. The IPCC emphasises that pathways for climate-resilient development depend on integrating adaptation and mitigation objectives, while the building sector has been identified as an area where these synergies remain underexploited (IPCC, 2022b). Similarly, the Partnership for Energy Efficiency in Buildings argues that adaptation continues to lag behind mitigation in building policy and investment despite clear opportunities to generate multiple benefits through integrated approaches (Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings [PEEB] Secretariat, 2021).

The importance of integrating emissions reduction and adaptation is also demonstrated by practical and economic considerations. Combining energy-efficiency improvements with measures to reduce climate-related risks, such as overheating protection, flood resilience or water efficiency, can reduce transaction costs, minimise disruption to occupants and avoid repeated interventions to the same building (PEEB, 2021; Arup and Saint-Gobain, 2024). More importantly, ensuring that both adaptation and mitigation objectives are embedded in the design of new developments can avoid costly retrofits later in a building's life, reducing overall life cycle costs while delivering buildings that are both low-carbon and resilient to future climate conditions (IPCC, 2022b; Arup and Saint-Gobain, 2024).

#### Box 2.2. Illustrative examples of building regulations that address both mitigation and adaptation

In our coding analysis, we found examples of building regulation that include measures to increase energy efficiency alongside named climate-related hazards. These include:

- Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change (Canada, 2016): mitigation terms include energy efficiency, labelling, net-zero and on-site renewables; hazards named include drought, extreme heat, flood, storms and wildfire.
- National Roadmap for Net Zero Carbon Buildings (Colombia, 2022): mitigation terms include energy efficiency; hazards named include extreme heat.
- Climate Action Roadmap for Buildings and Construction (Ghana, 2024): mitigation terms include efficiency, cooling, appliances and labelling; names extreme heat and flood. This Roadmap aims to build on Ghana's Building Code (2018), which already sets heat-related requirements, such as external shading, limits on site hardscaping and minimum solar reflectance for roofs (World Bank, GFDRR and IDB, 2025).
- Green Building Code of Pakistan (2023), a technical code: mitigation terms include efficiency, heating, cooling, insulation and renewables; hazards named include extreme heat, flood and heavy precipitation.
- Guidelines for the Energy Renovation of Cultural Heritage Buildings (Slovenia, 2016), technical guidance for existing buildings: mitigation terms include energy renovation measures; hazards named include flood and earthquake (a non-climatic hazard).

### The role of the planning system

Planning policy is increasingly recognised as a cornerstone of climate resilience because it shapes long-term patterns of development, infrastructure investment and land use, thereby influencing exposure and vulnerability to climate hazards. By integrating climate risk considerations into decisions on urban growth, housing, transport and ecosystem management, planning systems can reduce future losses, while supporting sustainable development pathways. The IPCC identifies land-use planning as one of the most effective governance mechanisms for climate adaptation, particularly in managing risks associated with flooding, extreme heat, sea-level rise and other climate-related hazards (IPCC, 2022a). Planning policies can promote resilience through a range of measures, including risk-informed zoning, restrictions on development in hazard-prone areas, resilient building standards and the protection or restoration of ecosystems that provide critical adaptation services (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2024).

Our analysis yielded several examples of countries where national planning laws or policies had been or were being reformed to reflect this. In the UK, for example, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to apply a risk-based approach to development, directing new construction away from areas at highest flood risk and ensuring that climate adaptation is integrated into local plans (see UK Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2024). In Cuba, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment is tasked with conducting analyses of climate change impacts to support their incorporation into territorial and urban planning processes under the Law on Territorial and Urban Planning and Land Management. In Taiwan, the Spatial Planning Act of 2016 requires both national and subnational level spatial plans to include climate change adaptation measures, reflecting the fact that planning policy almost always involves multi-level governance, with subnational policy critical.

Further evidence from diverse national contexts demonstrates how subnational governments are deploying planning policy as a tool for building resilience. In the Netherlands, the city of Rotterdam has integrated climate adaptation objectives into spatial planning through its Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, combining water-sensitive urban design, multifunctional public spaces, green infrastructure and adaptive flood management measures to address increasing flood and heat risks (C40 Cities, 2016). In China, the national Sponge City Programme has supported cities to incorporate nature-based solutions, including wetlands, permeable surfaces, green corridors and urban retention areas, into urban planning to improve stormwater management and reduce flood vulnerability in rapidly urbanising regions (State Council of China, 2015; Asian Development Bank, 2022). These examples illustrate how planning policy can move beyond reactive disaster management by shaping development trajectories in ways that anticipate future climate conditions and enhance societal resilience.

### Interplay of national and subnational regulations in federal systems

In federal systems, national instruments may be adopted to serve as a model (rather than a binding rule) and be complemented by local building codes adopted by states, provinces and municipalities. Inspections and enforcement are also likely to be implemented locally. Box 2.3 provides some examples of the interaction between national and subnational building regulations.

**Box 2.3. Subnational building regulations and their interaction with national codes**

**Canada**. The National Building Code of Canada (NBC) and the National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings (NECB) are *model* codes developed by the National Research Council under the Canadian Board for Harmonized Construction Codes. Under Canadian law, building regulation is the responsibility of the provinces and territories. The model codes therefore have no legal force until a province, territory or local authority adopts them, in whole or in part. Energy performance requirements are set in tiers – five for small buildings and four for large buildings – rising to 'net zero energy-ready'. The 2025 editions (released December 2025) add an energy use intensity compliance path, requirements for renovations and provisions on operational greenhouse gases. Uptake rests on a federal–provincial Reconciliation Agreement on Construction Codes, under which signatories are to bring the 2025 editions into force within

18 months, by around mid-2027. The codes are updated on a regular five-year cycle, which allows the climatic design data used to set climate loads – the snow, wind, rain and temperature conditions that a building must be designed to withstand – to be revised with each edition (World Bank, GFDRR and IDB, 2025).

**Australia**. The National Construction Code (NCC), produced by the Australian Building Codes Board, works the same way. The Building Ministers' Meeting[3] agrees a national adoption date, but each state and territory implements it through its own legislation and may attach variations. The climate content sits mainly in NCC 2022, which raised the residential minimum from 6 to 7 Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme stars and added a Whole of Home energy budget. NCC 2025, published in final form on 1 May 2026, is almost entirely focused on commercial buildings, lighting controls and mandatory on-site solar PV, because ministers agreed to hold the 7-star standard and pause further residential energy changes until around 2029. In doing this, they dropped EV-readiness provisions and shifted embodied carbon measures into voluntary guidance.

**India**. The National Building Code is like a voluntary technical standard; the legal obligation flows through local bye-laws and the building-permission system, which adopt the national code and standards to varying degrees. The national government's Model Building Bye-laws 2016 are guide state governments, urban local bodies and development authorities. They include adaptation content such as mandatory rainwater harvesting provisions for various building types. The model has long been advisory, with the Union government circulating it to states for adoption and urging them through letters, workshops and conferences.

### The focus on new buildings risks overlooking existing stock

Where the type of stock is expressly specified, most regulations address new and existing buildings together. Out of the laws and policies that refer to forms of *direct regulation* (such as a specific building code, standard or permitting process),[4] around 61% cover both new and existing buildings, 9% address new buildings only, while the remainder (c.30%) do not specify the type of stock. However, a 2025 assessment of technical building codes found limited provisions for the safety and resilience of existing buildings, such as vulnerability assessments, rehabilitation and retrofit (World Bank, GFDRR and IDB, 2025). Fewer than half (46%) of the 22 countries assessed had code provisions for changes of use and building additions, and existing-building provisions were often introduced only after disasters had exposed vulnerable buildings (ibid.).

### Hazard-specific versus multi-hazard

In terms of the hazards considered in building regulations, we find that many laws and policies refer to physical climate risks in general. This is to be expected as assessments of given hazards are usually found in technical assessments and reports rather than in legislation. Where hazards are specified, flood is the most referenced across the dataset, followed by extreme heat and storms. Submersion due to flooding and the impact of heatwaves have previously been identified by the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction as the two biggest risks facing the building sector (GlobalABC, 2021; UN Environment Programme [UNEP], 2021). Yet flood design provisions are among the least developed in technical building codes, as flood risk is still managed mainly through planning rules on where to build (World Bank, GFDRR and IDB, 2025). The types of climate-sensitive hazards addressed in building regulations should reflect the climate risk and vulnerability profile of the relevant country. Different areas of the same country may also be exposed to different hazards.

[3] The Building Ministers' Meeting (BMM) oversees policy issues affecting Australia's building and construction industries.

[4] This subset covers 87 documents in total. The majority of these are national energy and climate plans, sectoral roadmaps, adaptation strategies, disaster risk management plans and climate framework laws that refer to a building code. However, the dataset also includes examples of technical buildings codes, such as the Green Building Code of Pakistan.

### Box 2.4. Building regulations for wildfire prevention and loss reduction

Building regulations are increasingly recognised as a critical tool for reducing wildfire risk and disaster losses by establishing minimum standards for the design, construction and maintenance of buildings in areas prone to fires. In wildfire-exposed regions, regulations typically require measures such as ignition-resistant roofing and cladding materials, ember-resistant vents, protected windows and doors, adequate separation from vegetation and access for firefighting operations. These requirements reduce the likelihood that structures ignite from embers, radiant heat or direct flame contact, which are the main mechanisms through which wildfires damage buildings (International Code Council [ICC], 2024; Standards Australia, 2021).

Regulatory approaches differ significantly across jurisdictions. Australia has adopted a hazard-based approach through AS 3959: Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-Prone Areas. This uses the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) framework to link construction requirements directly to assessed levels of bushfire exposure (Standards Australia, 2021). In the US, wildfire resilience is primarily addressed through the International Wildland – Urban Interface Code (IWUIC), which combines building requirements with provisions for defensible space, site design, emergency access and vegetation management (ICC, 2024). By contrast, most European countries have historically focused on landscape-scale wildfire management through forest management, fuel reduction, spatial planning and civil protection systems, with comparatively limited use of wildfire-specific building standards. However, this is beginning to change in parts of Southern Europe as wildfire risk increases (European Commission, 2023).

Climate change, prolonged drought and the continued expansion of development into the wildland–urban interface increase the risk to buildings of wildfire exposure. In this context, building regulations are increasingly important as a long-term adaptation measure. Unlike temporary risk reduction interventions, building standards embed resilience into the built environment for decades. If applied consistently and supported by enforcement, retrofitting programmes, and complementary land-use planning measures, building standards can substantially reduce future losses. Evidence from recent wildfire events in Australia and the US suggests that buildings constructed to modern wildfire-resistant standards are significantly more likely to survive exposure to wildfires than structures built under older codes (Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety [IBHS], 2023; Standards Australia, 2021) (see Table 2.1 for a comparison of different regulatory approaches to wildfire risk).

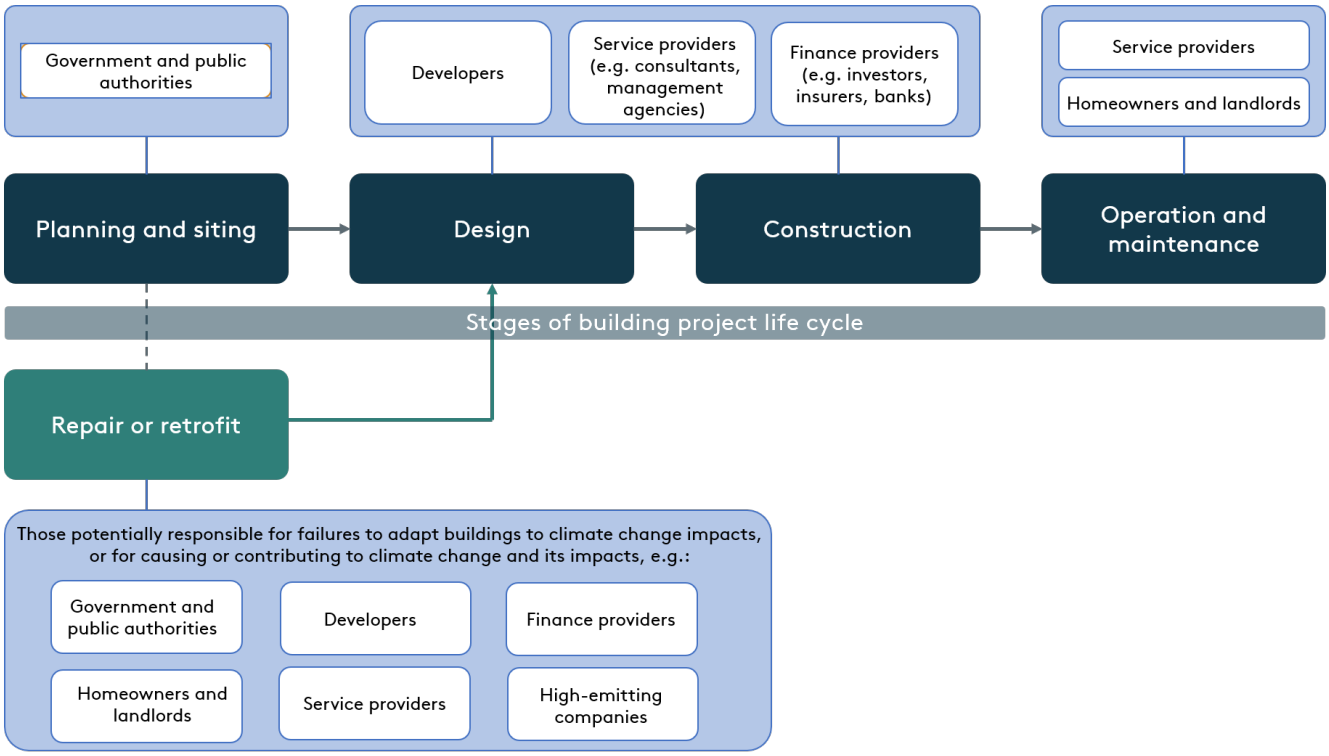
| Table 2.1. Comparison of wildfire regulatory approaches | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region | Main regulatory instrument | Primary focus | Building-level requirements | Distinguishing feature |
| Australia | AS 3959 (Bushfire-Prone Areas) | Risk-based building design | Requirements linked to Bushfire Attack Levels (BALs) | Construction standards vary according to site-specific hazard exposure |
| United States | International Wildland-Urban Interface Code (IWUIC) | Building resilience and community protection | Ignition-resistant materials, ember protection, defensible space, emergency access | Integrates building codes with vegetation and site management |
| Southern Europe | Spatial planning, forestry and civil protection regulations | Landscape-scale risk reduction | Limited wildfire-specific construction requirements | Greater emphasis on fuel management and prevention |
| Northern and Central Europe | General building and fire safety regulations | Structural fire safety | Few wildfire-specific provisions | Wildfire resilience is generally not yet embedded in building regulations |

# 3. Regulatory (un)certainty and litigation risk

As Section 2 shows, building regulations are starting to address climate adaptation, but progress is at an early stage. In the absence of clear regulatory requirements for climate resilience in buildings, litigation challenging inadequate adaptation measures is becoming more common. The scope of these cases extends beyond individual buildings to encompass broader infrastructure assets and systems. This includes failures to introduce adaptation measures to prevent anticipated future risks; failures to maintain well-adapted infrastructure that are alleged to have already led to losses; and failures to consider adaptation and 'build back better' following climate-related disasters (UNEP, 2025). Collectively, cases such as these are often referred to as '**failure to adapt**' cases. While such cases have been best documented in the US (Waisman, 2024) and Australia (Peel and Osofsky, 2015), litigation concerning a lack of adequate adaptation efforts has also been found elsewhere in the world (Setzer and Higham, 2026).

Even where laws exist, weak enforcement, capacity or economic pressures may mean that design standards are not understood or followed (Arku et al., 2016; Pan and Garmston, 2012), which can lead to increased risk of litigation. Stakeholders with competing interests may have very different interpretations of how legal duties and obligations should be interpreted considering available information on physical climate-related risk. Where interpretations clash, parties are likely to resort to the courts to contest them, particularly as the changing climate results in increasing economic loss. Uncertainty in the initial phase of implementation of building regulations may also lead to litigation (American Bar Association [ABA], 2026). Figure 3.1 highlights actors involved in key stages of the building project cycle who face potential litigation risk, based on current litigation trends.

**Figure 3.1. Public and private actors facing potential litigation risk along a building project life cycle**




*Note: While cases against high-emitting companies typically focus on their contributions to greenhouse gas emissions, claims are emerging that connect such activities with rising insurance premiums and the need for such companies to contribute to costs for adaptation. See Box 3.3. This figure is non-exhaustive.*

### Emerging trends in climate change litigation related to the built environment

To provide a snapshot of climate change litigation relevant to the resilience of the built environment, we draw on two sources: the Climate Litigation Database maintained by the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law at Columbia University and the Australia and Pacific Climate Change Litigation Database maintained by the University of Melbourne.[5]

We find three emerging trends:

1) Cases that largely relate to land use **planning processes and permissions** for future developments. These cases are typically filed against local governments, as the entity responsible for approving new buildings or substantial changes to buildings
2) Cases challenging the **lack of adaptation** in existing housing stock and seeking redress for existing or anticipated losses linked to climate change
3) Signals that the **real estate sector**, including developers, could in the future be impacted by litigation that concerns the resilience of the buildings it builds or manages.

We highlight key insights and examples drawn from these three categories below.

## Key insights

### Assessment of climate risk at the planning stage can help avoid delays

Over the last two decades, there have been many documented instances of litigation against public authorities challenging building permits or development licenses on the basis that they have been granted without adequate consideration of the physical risks and impacts linked to climate change (Setzer and Higham, 2026). Where legally binding building regulations are unclear on what is required, litigation can arise to clarify their interpretation in practice.

For example, in *Moradi-Bossari v. Mornington Peninsula SC* (2023), the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal in Australia considered a case involving flood risk. The local Planning Scheme (a legal document setting out state and local planning policies) requires new development proposals to assess their vulnerability to the effects of climate change. However, the Planning Scheme does not specify any metric or methodology for making such assessments. The tribunal found that, in this case, "oral evidence about a future with greater rainfall intensity, absent any modelling or specific technical assessment at any level of sensitivity" would not be sufficient to meet this requirement. While these types of cases may bring clarity in the longer-term, in the short-term, litigation can contribute to project delays.

In some cases, overarching climate plans have been interpreted as evidence of the state's commitment to manage how climate change impacts new developments, even in the absence of clear legal requirements to do so. Box 3.1 highlights two examples from Australia, where adaptation considerations have long featured in disputes over project approvals (Peel and Osofsky, 2015). Addressing climate-related hazards may form part of legal obligations under overall planning policy, even if not explicit.

**Box 3.1. Assessing climate-related hazards at the planning stage**

In *Bird in the Hand 1 Pty Ltd v. Tweed Shire Council* (2024), the Land and Environment Court in New South Wales (NSW) considered bushfire risk in the context of an application for subdivision of rural residential land.

- When granting land use permission, the council (local authority) decided that additional risk management actions were needed given the risk of bushfires. However, the applicant

[5] For the Climate Litigation Database, we rely on case analysis conducted for the *Global trends in climate change litigation: 2026 snapshot* report by Setzer and Higham (2026) and focus on cases classified as 'failure to adapt' or 'transition risk' cases. For the Australia and Pacific Climate Change Litigation Database, we reviewed cases classified on the database as 'Project Approval – Adaptation' from 2023-2026.

argued that bushfire should be differentiated from managing sea level rise, given that there was a specific NSW Sea Level Rise Policy Statement.

- The court noted that while no specific bushfire policy instrument existed in NSW, the adoption of a NSW Climate Change Adaptation Strategy meant that policymakers were working towards reducing the impact of climate change on existing and future developments. The court therefore agreed with the council that additional bushfire risk management actions were necessary in this case.

In *Hubbard v. Bass Coast SC* (2023), the applicants applied to the council to expand residential building lots, which involved the removal of native vegetation.

- The council refused the application, partly on account of bushfire and flood risk. The Planning Policy Framework requires authorities to "balance conflicting objectives in favour of *net community benefit* and sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations". In areas affected by bushfires, the framework requires that authorities must prioritise the protection of human life over all other policy considerations.
- In this case, while flood risk is not explicitly a threshold issue to the application, the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal interpreted that flooding and stormwater management contribute to uncertainty on the "net community benefits" of a new project. The tribunal therefore agreed with the council. They decided that flood and stormwater risk should have been relevant to assessing whether the proposal was acceptable. No permit was granted.

### Decisions about development should reflect up-to-date climate risk information

While laws and policies may not explicitly require consideration of climate models or scenarios in new developments, questions about how such tools should be used are starting to make their way before courts. Where there is ambiguity over the source or type of information that can be relied on by public authorities and developers, courts are likely to consider what might have been reasonable for them to consider. For example, what information was reasonably available, what risks were reasonably foreseeable and whether decision-makers and developers acted reasonably in considering relevant climate-related information in the circumstances (Castillo, 2026). These considerations, and thus litigation risk, can emerge at multiple stages of the project's life cycle. See Box 3.2 for a case example (see also Waisman, 2024 on the US context).

#### Box 3.2. Integrating climate risk information in planning decisions

The type of climate-related information relied on by the parties, and how up to date such information is, plays an important role in a court and planning authority's assessment of the net benefits of a project.

In the US case of *Argos v. City of Virginia Beach* (2018), a developer challenged the city council's refusal of its rezoning application to develop agricultural land as a residential neighbourhood.

- The developer argued that current legislation did not require the council to consider future climate data. As such, they argued that future sea level rise, increased precipitation and storm surges should not be factored into zoning decisions.
- Rejecting these arguments, the court found that the council had authority to factor in future climate conditions and that the absence of an explicit legal mandate does not necessarily make accounting for forward-looking risk unreasonable, given public policy concerns.

### Building resilient homes requires proactive planning for climate change impacts

In deciding on cases of this kind, courts are being asked to balance present or near-term housing needs with potential physical risk and damages in future. For public authorities, considering both short-term interests and longer-term risk is crucial. For example, in *6C RAZ Pty Ltd v. Frankston City Council* (2023), an Australian tribunal considered proposals for residential developments located in flood risk areas in Frankston, a suburb of Melbourne. The tribunal concluded that while it must consider the inefficiency of leaving the site empty and the context of high housing demand, approving such development would ultimately be unreasonable when accounting for the effect of climate change and increased flood risk. The decision highlighted that future occupants would be isolated in their houses for long hours during a flood. The decision also urged public authorities and government to urgently address inadequate stormwater drainage systems.

Similarly, in *Fellows v. Bass Coast Shire Council* (2024), in considering a proposed residential development, the Australian tribunal emphasised the unfair burden on future persons to evacuate, given the risk of coastal inundation and flooding. Specifically, the tribunal accounted for 2100 scenarios, where residents would have to evacuate by wading along a 1.5-kilometre section of road that is flooded to varying depths and, at times, unsafe even for adults. The tribunal found this would place an unreasonable burden on future owners and residents, who would have to judge when conditions were safe and decide when to evacuate.

Prioritising longer-term risks requires clear communication to minimise litigation risk. For example, legal challenges to the US National Flood Insurance Program's revised risk-rating methodology highlight concerns about the use of future climate risk projections and their impact on premia (see for example, *Louisiana v. Mayorkas* filed in 2023).

While most cases have been brought against state actors, some have been brought against private actors for their failure to adapt construction of fossil fuel infrastructure, considering anticipated climate impacts (Setzer and Higham, 2025). For example, in *Conservation Law Foundation v. ExxonMobil Corp.* (2016), a non-governmental organisation (NGO) challenged ExxonMobil for its failure to account for foreseeable flooding risks (among other environmental impacts) to its petroleum bulk storage terminal in Massachusetts. The case was ultimately settled, as the company notified the court of its decision to permanently close the facility. In considering the potential for hearing such a claim, the court considered whether "good engineering practice" could require the use of current and publicly available hazard information (Castillo, 2026). Although these existing cases are filed against energy infrastructure, it is possible similar cases concerning residential or commercial buildings could emerge.

### Existing buildings may also be challenged for not being well-adapted to climate risks

In addition to litigation challenging the lack of integration of physical climate risk in future housing stock, homeowners and tenants have turned to courts seeking redress for climate impacts they are already experiencing because of poorly adapted homes (see Box 3.3 for international case examples). The lack of regulation or clarity over how homeowners can proactively choose to adapt their homes to emerging and evolving risks, such as extreme heat, can also give rise to litigation. For example, there are cases challenging public authorities' refusals of applications for installation of air-conditioning in residential housing given the impacts of climate change (e.g. *Hunt v. Owners of Strata Plan No 1158/84199*).[6] The rising cost of insurance, together with insurers' use of legal mechanisms such as subrogation to recover losses from responsible third parties, is likely to lead to more litigation related to climate impacts and risk allocation (Frith, 2025). Ultimately, unless underlying climate risks are addressed and building and land-use decisions adequately account for those risks, insurance is likely to become progressively more expensive and, in some cases, unavailable altogether (Surminski et al., 2016).

[6] Although the applicants argued that the tribunal had not considered the fact of climate change and as a result the need for air-conditioning, this was not discussed at depth. The tribunal ultimately dismissed the case for other factors, including that the applicants could have installed units in locations which did not affect the amenity of other property owners.

## Box 3.3. Who bears the costs of poorly adapted buildings?

Cases not only challenge the lack of adaptation measures. They also raise key questions about who should bear the burden and cost of climate risk.

### Canada

A proposed class action was filed in July 2026 on behalf of building owners and tenants against the City of Dollard-des-Ormeaux and the City of Montreal alleging that the cities failed to maintain adequate flood defences despite increased flood risk due to climate change, leading to excess losses following floods in June 2026 (*Wolofsky v. City of Dollard-des-Ormeaux and the City of Montreal)*. The petition argues that the defendants were "grossly negligent as they were acutely aware of the risk of flooding" and that "climate change has increased the number of rainstorms" in the area. As with other failure-to-adapt cases discussed above, the gap between the type of action that the available information about levels of physical climate risk suggests, and the actions being taken in practice, is at the heart of these challenges.

### Australia

In September 2026, four residents in Papunya (a remote Aboriginal community in Central Australia) filed a claim against their landlord, the Northern Territory Government, arguing that in failing to provide public housing that is safe to live in during extreme heat, the government is in breach of an implied contractual term of habitability (Clark and Jessup, 2026; Human Rights Law Centre, 2026). Business-as-usual projections expect Papunya to see an increase of 38 days above 35°C, and an increase of 23 days above 40°C by 2050 (Climate Council, 2025). The case is yet to be decided, but it could have significant implications for the rights of landlords and tenants in the climate change context and could also serve as a model for strategic cases in other jurisdictions.

### US

A novel case filed in November 2025 against several oil and gas majors (*Kennedy v. Exxon Mobil Corp. et al.*) also engages with this question from the insurance perspective. In this case, homeowners are arguing that fossil fuel companies' involvement in climate disinformation campaigns, which has sustained demand for fossil fuels and slowed the transition to clean energy sources, has caused "multi-billion dollar" increases in the cost of their home insurance. The claimants argue that the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters has led insurers to increase premia, as they seek to spread costs across their customer pool. This case has some similarities with a broader line of cases where cities and states in the US are seeking to recover adaptation costs from major emitters (see UNEP, 2025; Setzer and Higham, 2026).

### South Africa

Beyond the domestic buildings sector, in July 2025, insurer Tokio Marine reportedly initiated a subrogated claim arising from flood damage to the insured Toyota South Africa Motors' plant during the April 2022 floods in South Africa (Field et al., 2025). The floods forced the facility to shut for several months, causing extensive physical and business interruption losses. After paying out the insurance claim, Tokio Marine exercised its right of subrogation and initiated a recovery action against the municipality, the local Department of Transport, and the state-owned logistics company for their alleged failure to maintain stormwater canals and drainage infrastructure. The insurer argues that this failure turned a foreseeable extreme weather event into a much larger disaster. The case is ongoing at the time of writing (Chan et al., 2026).

### Emerging climate litigation in construction and real estate sectors

While there have been cases against utility companies for failing to maintain and adapt infrastructure to foreseeable physical climate risks (e.g. *Stewart v. Entergy Corporation* filed in 2021 regarding hurricanes; *In re Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. Stockholder Derivative Litigation* filed in 2024; *Bark v. Pizarro* filed in 2025 regarding wildfires), to date, there has been no example of a 'failure to adapt' case against a residential or commercial developer.

However, there are reasons to believe such cases may be on the horizon. Analysis by the Victorian Bar Association of climate litigation in Australia suggests that physical climate hazards may increase legal risks around the cost, design and performance of new buildings, and may give rise to a new line of contractual disputes in the construction sector (Scott et al., 2025). The speed and scale of the transition may add to this pressure, as it may increase demands for rapid build-out of infrastructure such as renewable energy, grid expansion and carbon storage, particularly in or near urban areas. Similarly, a recent report by the American Bar Association identifies potential litigation risk facing the real estate sector in the face of climate change, in light of "tools, standards, and industry practice" evolving faster than regulation (Castillo, 2026).

Litigation may also target inconsistencies in how a company addresses climate risk across its business. In *Kvek v. Cushman and Wakefield* (2026), a former employee alleges that the real estate company and the managers of its employee pension fund breached their fiduciary duties by adopting an investment strategy that does not adequately consider climate-related financial risks. The case is notable because it contrasts Cushman's voluntary engagement on climate change and sophisticated risk management strategies, including its accounting for physical climate risk in managing its buildings, with the alleged failure to account for climate risk in employee pension assets. Clearer mandates and performance standards across the sector may help reduce litigation risk.

# 4. Policy recommendations

Drawing on our analysis of both building regulations and litigation trends, we make four key policy recommendations in order to adapt our built environment to climate change impacts and foster resilient buildings for the future.

### Recommendation 1: Adaptation and mitigation should be addressed as complementary objectives

Our analysis shows that adaptation and resilience in buildings have lagged behind questions about energy efficiency in climate policymaking, although this is starting to change. Similarly, although there are some policies which address both adaptation and mitigation, this is far from universal. Addressing both agendas together presents opportunities to capture co-benefits. However, it may also create risks if resilience considerations remain secondary to those of mitigation. Effective climate policy should promote buildings that are both low-carbon *and* resilient. Energy-efficiency measures can improve thermal comfort, but poorly designed efficiency measures may also increase the risks of overheating in buildings. Similarly, electrification strategies should consider exposure to extreme heat, flooding and power outages. Addressing both aspects together at design or retrofit stages is likely to reduce costs of future interventions and adjustments.

Government, legislatures and public authorities should:

- Require climate change adaptation measures alongside energy-efficiency requirements in planning permissions and building standards
- Review existing energy efficiency building standards to identify unintended resilience risks
- Promote and provide incentives for building designs that simultaneously reduce emissions and vulnerability.

### Recommendation 2: Modernise building regulations for a changing climate

Most building regulations were originally developed on the assumption that future climate conditions would resemble those of the past. This assumption is no longer valid. Many codes are also out of date: only four of the 22 countries assessed by the World Bank had structural and resilience code documents less than ten years old (World Bank, GFDRR and IDB, 2025). Buildings constructed today are already experiencing climatic conditions that differ significantly from those used to define many current design standards. Building regulations should move from reliance on historical climate data towards the systematic use of forward-looking climate information. Industry standard methodologies that are incorporated into regulation must also be revised to reflect new realities, as the UK example highlighted in Box 2.1 makes clear. This can both mitigate litigation risk throughout a project life cycle, and secure resilient buildings for the future.

Government, legislatures and public authorities, as well as developers and other stakeholders financing or invested in a project should:

- Incorporate future climate projections into building standards and planning regulations and define design horizons that reflect expected building lifetimes
- Establish regular mechanisms for updating regulatory design thresholds
- Ensure that industry standard methodologies incorporate the most recent projections of climate impacts and are able to rapidly evolve as actual impacts are felt
- Develop guidance for dealing with uncertainty associated with physical climate risk, rather than treating uncertainty as a reason for inaction.

### Recommendation 3: Increase retrofitting and upgrading of existing building stock

Our findings indicate that there is an emphasis on improving design standards for new buildings, and less attention on retrofitting existing stock. Most climate-related impacts over the next decades will be experienced by buildings that already exist today. Yet regulation, standards and policy incentives appear to focus disproportionately on new development. Some approaches developed for seismic risk offer starting points: New Zealand requires the retrofitting of unreinforced masonry buildings, and Berkeley, California, reduces property transfer tax for buyers who complete seismic retrofits (World Bank, GFDRR and IDB, 2025).

To prevent anticipated harm and losses from climate-related risk, there needs to be more systematic attention to retrofitting and upgrading existing buildings. Litigation risk can also arise in relation to existing developments, particularly as insurers re-evaluate risk levels, changing premia and property values. Assessment and maintenance of existing housing stock is urgently needed to ensure that this stock is adapted to meet evolving climate-related risks and the needs of homeowners, tenants, residents and local communities.

Government, legislatures and public authorities should:

- Establish minimum resilience requirements for major refurbishments and renovations
- Support regular climate risk assessments and maintenance of existing housing stock
- Adopt an approach to existing stock that prioritises vulnerable communities and low-income households to avoid adaptation-driven inequalities.

### Recommendation 4: Reduce regulatory uncertainty and translate adaptation ambitions into clear duties

While plans, policies and tools to address climate-related risks exist, there is an absence of mandates and mechanisms that clarify when and how such instruments must guide decision-making by public and private actors. This absence plays out increasingly in litigation, with courts being asked to clarify what reasonable conduct is needed to manage our built environment. Greater regulatory clarity would reduce uncertainty for key stakeholders involved in the building project life cycle, including public authorities, developers, investors, lenders and insurers, while improving resilience outcomes.

Government, legislatures and public authorities should:

- Ensure that national adaptation objectives are reflected in both national and subnational planning rules, development controls, building regulations and building standards
- Establish clear responsibilities for managing climate-related risks at different levels of government
- Ensure climate plans become implementation tools rather than stand-alone strategy documents
- Specify minimum expectations for climate risk assessments, including, for example, defining the data, metrics and time horizons that should be used in decision-making
- Provide practical guidance on how adaptation obligations should apply across sectors and building types, such as housing, commercial building and energy infrastructure.

# References


Adaptation Sub-Committee (2010) *How well prepared is the UK for climate change?* London: Climate Change Committee. https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/how-well-prepared-is-the-uk-for-climate-change/

American Bar Association [ABA] (2026) *Sustainability and Climate Change Risks and Opportunities in Real Estate Development: A Practice Guide for Lawyers*. ABA Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources. Task Force on Sustainable Development and Climate Change in Law Practice. Dernbach JC, François C, Maslow SA and Edwards AL eds. https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/environment_energy_resources/2026/sustainability-climate-change-risks-practice-guide-for-lawyers.pdf

Arku G, Mensah KO, Allotey NK and Addo Frempong E (2016) Non-compliance with building permit regulations in Accra-Tema city-region, Ghana: exploring the reasons from the perspective of multiple stakeholders. *Planning Theory & Practice*, *17*(3), 361-384.

Arup (2022) Addressing overheating risk in existing UK homes. An Arup report commissioned by the Climate Change Committee. London: Arup. https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/addressing-overheating-risk-in-existing-uk-homes-arup/ https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Addressing-overheating-risk-in-existing-UK-homes-Arup.pdf

Arup and Saint-Gobain (2024) *Adapting Buildings to Climate Change Insights into the contribution of building construction solutions to the climate adaptation agenda*. https://www.saint-gobain.com/sites/saint-gobain.com/files/media/document/adapting-buildings-to-climate-change.pdf

Asian Development Bank (2022) Sponge Cities: Integrating Green and Gray Infrastructure to Build Climate Change Resilience in the People's Republic of China. Manila: ADB. https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/838386/adb-brief-222-sponge-cities-prc.pdf

Aviva (2026) Proportion of new homes built in flood areas rises to one in nine. Press release, 18 February. https://www.aviva.com/newsroom/news-and-research-overview/news-releases/2026/02/proportion-of-new-homes-built-in-flood-areas-rises-to-one-in-nine/

Black J (2002) Critical reflections on regulation. *Australian Journal of Legal Philosophy* 27: 1–35.

C40 Cities (2016) Climate Change Adaptation in Delta Cities: Good Practice Guide. London: C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group. https://www.c40.org/wp-content/static/good_practice_briefings/images/5_C40_GPG_CDC.original.pdf?1456788885

Castillo Y (2026) *Evolving industry and professional standards of care*, Chapter 2 In *Sustainability and Climate Change Risks and Opportunities in Real Estate Development: A Practice Guide for Lawyers*. American Bar Association: Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources. Task Force on Sustainable Development and Climate Change in Law Practice. Dernbach JC, François C, Maslow SA and Edwards AL eds. https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/environment_energy_resources/2026/sustainability-climate-change-risks-practice-guide-for-lawyers.pdf

Chan T, Mehryar S, Podestà M and Beswick A (2026) *Climate change adaptation laws and policies: a review of trends, gaps and opportunities in 35 countries*. London: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science. https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/publication/climate-change-adaptation-laws-and-policies-a-review-of-trends-gaps-and-opportunities-in-35-countries/

Chan T, Sedilekova Z and Williams L (2026) How does the rise of climate change litigation impact insurers? Blog post, 10 June. Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the

Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science. https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/explainers/how-does-the-rise-of-climate-change-litigation-impact-insurers/

Clark C and Jessup B (2026) Are the next climate litigants tenants? Extreme heat and public housing is going to court. Blog post, 22 September. Monash University. https://www.monash.edu/law/research/centres/castancentre/public-events/news/2026/are-the-next-climate-litigants-tenants-extreme-heat-and-public-housing-is-going-to-court

Climate Change Committee [CCC] (2026) *A Well-Adapted UK: The Fourth Independent Assessment of UK Climate Risk (CCRA4-IA)*. London: Climate Change Committee. https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/a-welladapted-uk/

Climate Council (2025) Climate Heat Map of Australia. Web page, 26 February. https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/resources/heatmap/

European Commission (2023) EU Policy Guidelines on Wildfire Prevention and Preparedness. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Field TL, van der Berg A and Machaka C (2025) Should governments pay businesses for climate disasters? Researchers unpack huge lawsuits in South Africa. Blog post, 31 August. The Conversation. https://theconversation.com/should-governments-pay-businesses-for-climate-disasters-researchers-unpack-huge-lawsuits-in-south-africa-263647

Frith EE (2025) Insurer Subrogation Claims: The Next Frontier for Climate Litigation. *Iowa L. Rev.*, *110*, 2311.

Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction [GlobalABC] and United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP] (2021) Buildings and climate change adaptation: a call for action. Nairobi: UNEP. https://globalabc.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/Buildings%20and%20Climate%20Change%20Adaptation%20-%20FULL.pdf

Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction [GlobalABC] and World Green Building Council [WorldGBC] (2026) *Near-zero emission and resilient buildings: shared definitions, indicators, frameworks and policy guidance for implementation*. Paris: GlobalABC. https://globalabc.org/resources/publications/near-zero-emission-and-resilient-buildings-shared-definitions-indicators

Global Resiliency Dialogue (2021) *The use of climate data and assessment of extreme weather event risks in building codes around the world. Survey Findings from the Global Resiliency Dialogue*. Washington DC: International Code Council. https://www.iccsafe.org/advocacy/global-resiliency-resources/

Government of Canada. 2025. National Building Code of Canada 2025, developed by the Canadian Board for Harmonized Construction Codes. Ottawa: National Research Council of Canada. https://publications.gc.ca/pub?id=9.950265&sl=0

Human Rights Law Centre (2026) Tackling extreme heat in housing in the Northern Territory. Blog post, 22 April. https://www.hrlc.org.au/projects/climate-safe-housing/

Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety [IBHS] (2023) Wildfire-Resistant Construction: Research and Best Practices. Richburg, SC: IBHS.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] (2022a) *Climate change 2022 — impacts, adaptation and vulnerability: Working Group II Contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009325844

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] (2022b) *Buildings* in *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment*

*Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/chapter/chapter-9/

International Code Council [ICC] (2024). International Wildland–Urban Interface Code (IWUIC). Washington, DC: ICC. https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IWUIC2024V2.0

International Energy Agency [IEA]-Energy in Building and Communities Programme [EBC] (2023) *Resilience Issues in Building Energy Codes*. United States: Battelle Memorial Institute. https://www.iea-ebc.org/Data/publications/EBC_WG_BECs_Resilience_Issues_August_2023.pdf

Kapur S, Nemes R, Truepenny-Phillipson T, Rusby C, Scott W, Howarth C and Beswick A (2024) Building heat-resilient neighbourhoods. London: Shade the UK, Love Design Studio and Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science. https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/publication/building-heat-resilient-neighbourhoods/

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government [MHCLG] (2026) *The Future Homes and Buildings Standards: 2023 consultation – government response*. London: MHCLG. https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-future-homes-and-buildings-standards-2023-consultation

Morgan B and Yeung K (2007) *An introduction to law and regulation: text and materials*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mumovic D, Heaviside C, Sun T, Brousse O, Davidson E and Nishesh J et al. (2026) *Built Environment* in: CCRA4-IA Technical Report. London: Climate Change Committee. https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/publications/technical-report-ccra4-ia/chapter-4/#section-1-about-this-document

Nachmany M, Byrnes R and Surminski S (2019) *National laws and policies on climate change adaptation: a global review*. London: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science. https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/publication/national-laws-and-policies-on-climatechange-adaptation-a-global-review/

National Institute of Building Sciences [NIBS] (2019) *Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves: 2019 Report*. Washington DC: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council, NIBS. https://nibs.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/mitigationsaves2019_complete.pdf

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD] (2024) *Climate change adaptation: Policies for a resilient future*. Policy Papers No. 3. https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2024/12/climate-change-adaptation_7671dc54/8f29a387-en.pdf

Pan W and Garmston H (2012) Building regulations in energy efficiency: Compliance in England and Wales. *Energy Policy*, *45*, 594-605.

Peel J and Osofsky HM (2015) Sue to adapt? *Minn. L. Rev.*, *99*, 2177. https://access.heinonline.com/HOL/P?h=hein.journals/mnlr99&i=2253

Partnership for Energy Efficiency in Buildings [PEEB] Secretariat (2021) *The adaptation imperative for buildings: How can development banks scale up low-carbon and resilient buildings?* France: PEEB. https://peeb.build/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/adaptation_imperative.pdf

Scott M, McAvaney H, Aumann C and Smith JM (2025) *Construction Law and Renewables* In Australian Climate Change Litigation Annual Review 2025. Victorian Bar Association. https://www.vicbar.com.au/Web/Contents/Associations/Commercial/Publications/CommBar-Climate-Change-Report-2025.aspx?hkey=9c0128f9-9812-4e6a-9508-62552b8ff00d

Setzer J and Higham C (2025) *Global Trends in Climate Change Litigation: 2025 Snapshot*. London: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science. https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/publication/global-trends-in-climate-change-litigation-2025-snapshot/

Setzer J and Higham C (2026) *Global Trends in Climate Change Litigation: 2026 Snapshot*. London: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science. https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/publication/global-trends-in-climate-change-litigation-2026-snapshot/

Standards Australia (2021) AS 3959: Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-Prone Areas. Sydney: Standards Australia.

State Council of the People's Republic of China (2015) Guidelines for Promoting Sponge City Development.

Surminski S, Bouwer LM and Linnerooth-Bayer J (2016) How insurance can support climate resilience. *Nature Climate Change* 6(4): 333–334. https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate2979

Ulibarri N, Ajibade I, Galappaththi EK, Joe ET, Lesnikowski A, Mach KJ et al. (2022) A global assessment of policy tools to support climate adaptation. *Climate Policy* 22(1): 77–96. https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2021.2002251

United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP] (2025) *Climate Change in the Courtroom: Trends, Impacts and Emerging Lessons*. Nairobi: UNEP. https://wedocs.unep.org/items/d24911d5-d873-42f8-9e41-d5921264a66d

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [UNDRR] (2026) Resilience starts at home: housing accounts for more than half of expected annual building losses. Blog post, 13 October. https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/housing-accounts-for-more-than-half-of-expected-annual-building-losses

Waisman D (2024) Failure-to-Adapt Climate Litigation at 20: An Underused Tool?. *Env't L. Rep.*, *54*, 10960.

World Bank, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery [GFDRR] and Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] (2025) *A global assessment of building codes: current status and evolving needs to promote resilient, green and inclusive buildings*. Washington DC: World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/6f69f235-edf6-40b9-9a4b-5efad46630aa

World Health Organization [WHO] (2018) *WHO Housing and health guidelines*. Geneva: World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241550376

# Appendix: building-related climate change laws and plans across the world

## Europe & Central Asia (440 records)

| No. | Title (links to CCLW record) | Country | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Law on Energy Efficiency No. 124/2015 | Albania | 2015 |
| 2 | Law on Energy Performance in Buildings No. 116/2016 | Albania | 2016 |
| 3 | National Energy and Climate Plan | Albania | 2021 |
| 4 | Law 21/2013, of 10 October, for the promotion of the rehabilitation of the real estate park, the improvement of the energy efficiency of buildings and the use of renewable energies | Andorra | 2013 |
| 5 | Law 15/2016, of 20 October, amending Law 4/2016, of 10 March, on the promotion of electric vehicles | Andorra | 2016 |
| 6 | Decree of 15-03-2017 approving the Regulation of financial aid for electric mobility and for the improvement of energy efficiency and safety of the national car park | Andorra | 2017 |
| 7 | Law 21/2018, of 13 September, on the promotion of the energy transition and climate change, amended by Law 16/2022 and Law 37/2022 | Andorra | 2018 |
| 8 | Decree of 13-5-2020 approving the buildings regulations | Andorra | 2020 |
| 9 | Decree of 29-1-2020 approving the Regulations for the qualification of energy efficiency in buildings | Andorra | 2020 |
| 10 | Law 31/2022 for the development and diversification of the livestock and agricultural sectors | Andorra | 2022 |
| 11 | Law 4/2022 - Budget for the year 2022 creating the Green Fund | Andorra | 2022 |
| 12 | Decree 144/2024, of 10-4-2024, approves the regulation of the RENOVA aid program | Andorra | 2024 |
| 13 | Decree 145/2024, of 10-4-2024, approving the Regulation of financial aid for electric mobility and for improving the energy efficiency of the national car fleet | Andorra | 2024 |
| 14 | National Program of Adaptation to Climate Change (Decree N 749-L-2021) | Armenia | 2021 |
| 15 | Climate and Energy Fund Act | Austria | 2007 |
| 16 | Climate Protection Act | Austria | 2011 |
| 17 | The Austrian Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAS) | Austria | 2017 |
| 18 | Austria Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Austria | 2019 |
| 19 | Out of Responsibility for Austria. Government Programme 2020-2024 | Austria | 2020 |
| 20 | Austria's National Plan for Resilience and Recovery - EU-Aufbauplan | Austria | 2021 |
| 21 | Renewable Energy Expansion Act (EAG) | Austria | 2021 |
| 22 | The Environmental Foundation | Austria | 2022 |
| 23 | Austria Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Austria | 2024 |
| 24 | State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2008-2015 | Azerbaijan | 2008 |
| 25 | Act No. 190-Z of 1998 on energy savings | Belarus | 1998 |
| 26 | Directive No.3 on the Economy and Savings as the Main Factors of the Economic Security of the State | Belarus | 2007 |
| 27 | Act No. 204 on renewable energy sources | Belarus | 2010 |
| 28 | State Building Sector Development Concept for 2011-2020 (Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 1589) | Belarus | 2010 |
| 29 | Strategy of technological development of Belarus up to 2015 (Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 1420) | Belarus | 2010 |
| 30 | Belgium's Social Heating Fund, adopted by Law of 4 September 2002 | Belgium | 2002 |
| 31 | Act on nuclear energy for industrial electricity production | Belgium | 2003 |
| 32 | The Federal Sustainable Development Plan (2004-2008) | Belgium | 2004 |
| 33 | Special Act to reform the finance of the Communities and the Regions, the extension of the tax autonomy of the Regions and the finance of new competences | Belgium | 2014 |
| 34 | Ministerial Decree concerning the issuance by the Belgian government of a bond series - Green bonds ("Green OLO") | Belgium | 2018 |
| 35 | Law on the Mobility Budget | Belgium | 2019 |
| 36 | Belgium's recovery and resilience plan | Belgium | 2021 |
| 37 | Law on Spatial Planning and Construction 2013, amended in 2019 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2013 |
| 38 | Law on energy efficiency | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2017 |
| 39 | Spatial Development Act, last amendment in 2025 | Bulgaria | 2001 |
| 40 | Energy Efficiency Act, last amendment in 2025 | Bulgaria | 2008 |
| 41 | Ordinance on Methodologies for Setting National Energy Savings Targets and Verification of Energy Efficiency Measures (SG 27/2009, last amended SG 88/2011) | Bulgaria | 2009 |
| 42 | Decree 18/2015 on the National Programme for Energy Efficiency of Multi-Family Residential Buildings, amended by Ordinance 29/2017 | Bulgaria | 2015 |
| 43 | Ordinance E-RD-04-2 (2022) on Energy Efficiency Inspection, Certification and Assessment of Energy Savings in Buildings | Bulgaria | 2022 |
| 44 | Ordinance No. RD-02-20-3 (2022) - Technical Requirements for Energy Performance of Buildings | Bulgaria | 2022 |
| 45 | Bulgaria Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Bulgaria | 2025 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | Program for Energy Renovation of Public Sector Buildings from 2016 to 2020 | Croatia | 2016 |
| 47 | Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan for the Republic of Croatia | Croatia | 2019 |
| 48 | Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia until 2030 with an outlook to 2050 | Croatia | 2020 |
| 49 | Long-Term Strategy for the Renovation of the National Building Stock | Croatia | 2020 |
| 50 | Circular Spatial and Building Management Development Programme for the period 2021-2030 | Croatia | 2021 |
| 51 | Croatia's recovery and resilience plan | Croatia | 2021 |
| 52 | Energy Renovation Programme for the Public Sector up to 2030 | Croatia | 2022 |
| 53 | Croatia Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Croatia | 2025 |
| 54 | Cyprus' Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Cyprus | 2020 |
| 55 | Cyprus Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Cyprus | 2024 |
| 56 | Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on Energy Management | Czechia | 2001 |
| 57 | Czechia National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Czechia | 2019 |
| 58 | Czechia's recovery and resilience plan | Czechia | 2021 |
| 59 | New Green Savings Programme (2021+) | Czechia | 2021 |
| 60 | State Programme on the Promotion of Energy Savings (EFEKT III) | Czechia | 2022 |
| 61 | Czech Wood Policy | Czechia | 2024 |
| 62 | Czechia Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Czechia | 2024 |
| 63 | National Reform Programme | Czechia | 2024 |
| 64 | Heat Supply Act | Denmark | 1990 |
| 65 | Danish strategy for adaptation to a changing climate (2008) and the Action Plan for a climate-proof Denmark (2012) | Denmark | 2008 |
| 66 | Act on the Promotion of Energy Savings in Buildings | Denmark | 2012 |
| 67 | Energy Agreement 2012-2020 | Denmark | 2012 |
| 68 | Executive Order on individual metering of electricity, gas, water, heating and cooling | Denmark | 2014 |
| 69 | Act on Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes and of Specific Projects (EIA) | Denmark | 2016 |
| 70 | Building Regulations 2018 (BR18) | Denmark | 2019 |
| 71 | Denmark Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Denmark | 2019 |
| 72 | Long-term strategy for the renovation of the national building stock | Denmark | 2020 |
| 73 | Action Plan for Circular Economy | Denmark | 2021 |
| 74 | Denmark's recovery and resilience plan | Denmark | 2021 |
| 75 | The Danish Ministry of Defence: Green Action Plan 2021-2025 | Denmark | 2021 |
| 76 | A new reform package for the Danish economy (2022) | Denmark | 2022 |
| 77 | Agreement for a greener and safer Denmark (2022) | Denmark | 2022 |
| 78 | Climate Agreement on Green Power and Heat (2022) | Denmark | 2022 |
| 79 | Denmark Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Denmark | 2024 |
| 80 | Roadmap for energy efficiency | Denmark | 2024 |
| 81 | Act on managing rising groundwater levels | Denmark | 2025 |
| 82 | Executive Order on energy efficiency in the public sector | Denmark | 2025 |
| 83 | National Environmental Strategy until 2030 | Estonia | 2007 |
| 84 | Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2030 | Estonia | 2017 |
| 85 | Estonia's recovery and resilience plan | Estonia | 2021 |
| 86 | Green Transition Action Plan 2023-2025 | Estonia | 2022 |
| 87 | Estonia Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Estonia | 2025 |
| 88 | Land Use and Building Act, as amended by Act 752/2023 to Land Use Act (Act 132/1999) | Finland | 1999 |
| 89 | Land Use and Building Regulation (895/1999) | Finland | 1999 |
| 90 | Act 490/2013 on wind power compensation areas | Finland | 2013 |
| 91 | Act 50/2013 on the Energy Performance Certificate of a Building, last amended by Act 1010/2024 | Finland | 2013 |
| 92 | Government Decree 331/2013 on Landfills, last amended by Decree 1030/2021 | Finland | 2013 |
| 93 | National Energy and Climate Strategy for 2030 | Finland | 2016 |
| 94 | Decree 1010/2017 of the Ministry of the Environment on the Energy Performance of New Buildings | Finland | 2017 |
| 95 | Finland Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Finland | 2019 |
| 96 | Finland's Long Term Renovation Strategy 2020-2050 | Finland | 2020 |
| 97 | Finland's recovery and resilience plan recovery and resilience plan | Finland | 2021 |
| 98 | Carbon Neutral Finland 2035: National Climate and Energy Strategy | Finland | 2022 |
| 99 | Climate Act 423/2022, last amended by Act 896/2024 | Finland | 2022 |
| 100 | Medium-term Climate Change Policy Plan (2022) | Finland | 2022 |
| 101 | Act 1270/2023, last amended by Act 550/2026 (Emissions Trading Act) | Finland | 2023 |
| 102 | Finland Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Finland | 2024 |
| 103 | Energy Policy Framework (POPE, No. 2005-781) | France | 2005 |
| 104 | Evaluation of the cost the impact of climate change and adaptation in France | France | 2009 |
| 105 | Grenelle I | France | 2009 |
| 106 | Order of 26 October 2010 relating to the thermal characteristics and energy performance requirements of new buildings and new parts of buildings | France | 2010 |
| 107 | Thermal Regulation 2012 (RT 2012) | France | 2010 |
| 108 | Law no. 2015-992 on Energy Transition for Green Growth (Energy Transition Law) | France | 2015 |
| 109 | Order on Renewable Energy Developments Objectives | France | 2016 |
| 110 | Bicycle and active mobilities plan 2022-2027 | France | 2018 |
| 111 | ELAN law on housing and decree 2019-771 | France | 2018 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 112 | Energy Renovation in Buildings Plan | France | 2018 |
| 113 | Multi Annual Energy Plan | France | 2018 |
| 114 | Plan for cycling and active mobility | France | 2018 |
| 115 | Climate Convention report | France | 2019 |
| 116 | Law no. 2019-1147 on Energy and the climate | France | 2019 |
| 117 | "MaPrimeRénov" Programme | France | 2020 |
| 118 | Decree No. of April 21, 2020 on Multi-Year Energy Programming | France | 2020 |
| 119 | France Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | France | 2020 |
| 120 | France Relaunch Plan | France | 2020 |
| 121 | Decree on energy and environmental performance requirements for building construction in metropolitan France (No. 2021-1004 of 29 July 2021) | France | 2021 |
| 122 | Decree on the environmental declaration of construction and decoration products as well as electrical, electronic and climate engineering equipment (No. 2021-1674 of 16 December 2021) | France | 2021 |
| 123 | France's recovery and resilience plan | France | 2021 |
| 124 | Law No 2021-1104 on the fight on climate change and resilience | France | 2021 |
| 125 | Order 6 October 2021 on the purchase of electricity produced by installations located on buildings, shed or shade houses using photovoltaic solar energy, amended by Order 28 July 2022 and last amended by Order 26 March 2025 | France | 2021 |
| 126 | Order on certificates of taking into account energy and environmental performance requirements and carrying out a feasibility study on the various energy supply solutions for building construction in metropolitan France (9 December 2021) | France | 2021 |
| 127 | Order on the environmental declaration of products intended for use in building works and the environmental declaration of products used for the calculation of the environmental performance of buildings (14 December 2021) | France | 2021 |
| 128 | Decree No. 2022-1289 relating to the information of buyers and tenants on risks | France | 2022 |
| 129 | Decree No. 2022-1295 relating to the obligation to close the openings of buildings or parts of buildings for tertiary use, heated or cooled | France | 2022 |
| 130 | Decree No. 2022-8 relating to the minimum environmental performance result concerning the installation of heating or domestic hot water production equipment in a building | France | 2022 |
| 131 | Decree on the energy and environmental performance requirements for the construction of office and primary or secondary education buildings in metropolitan France (No. 2022-305 of 1 March 2022) | France | 2022 |
| 132 | Energy sobriety plan | France | 2022 |
| 133 | Order from 12/07/2022 on energy savings certificates | France | 2022 |
| 134 | French Strategy for Energy and Climate | France | 2023 |
| 135 | Law No. 2023-175 of March 10, 2023, relating to the acceleration of the production of renewable energies | France | 2023 |
| 136 | State Ecological Transformation Plan for Eco-Responsible Public Services (SPE) | France | 2023 |
| 137 | Decree No. 2024-38 of 24 January 2024 on the powers of the Minister of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion | France | 2024 |
| 138 | Decree No. 2024-915 of 10 October 2024 on the powers of the Minister of Ecological Transition, Energy, Climate and Risk Prevention | France | 2024 |
| 139 | Environmental Regulations RE2020 | France | 2024 |
| 140 | France Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | France | 2024 |
| 141 | State Ecological Transformation Plan | France | 2024 |
| 142 | France's Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels | France | 2026 |
| 143 | National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) | Georgia | 2019 |
| 144 | Law of Georgia on Energy Efficiency | Georgia | 2020 |
| 145 | Law of Georgia On Energy Efficiency of Buildings | Georgia | 2020 |
| 146 | Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG, latest version EEG 2023) | Germany | 2000 |
| 147 | Integrated Climate and Energy Programme (IEKP) | Germany | 2007 |
| 148 | Energy and Climate Fund Act (EKFG), as amended by Act of 12.07.2022 to Climate and Transformation Fund Act (KTFG) | Germany | 2010 |
| 149 | 2020 Immediate Climate Action Programme | Germany | 2014 |
| 150 | National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) | Germany | 2014 |
| 151 | Climate Action Plan 2050 | Germany | 2016 |
| 152 | Law for the digitisation of the energy transition (GDEW) | Germany | 2016 |
| 153 | Prohibition and minimisation of the risks of fracking technology | Germany | 2016 |
| 154 | Maritime Agenda 2025 | Germany | 2017 |
| 155 | White Paper on Urban Greening | Germany | 2017 |
| 156 | Climate protection programme 2026 | Germany | 2019 |
| 157 | Fuel Emissions Trading Act (BEHG) | Germany | 2019 |
| 158 | Law on the implementation of the climate protection program 2030 in tax law | Germany | 2019 |
| 159 | Master Plan for Urban Nature: Federal Government Action Programme for a Vibrant City | Germany | 2019 |
| 160 | Buildings Energy Act (GEG) | Germany | 2020 |
| 161 | German Resource Efficiency Programme III | Germany | 2020 |
| 162 | Germany Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Germany | 2020 |
| 163 | Supporting Economic Recovery - Shaping the Future The Economic Stimulus and Crisis Management Package | Germany | 2020 |
| 164 | 2022 Immediate Climate Action Programme | Germany | 2021 |
| 165 | Cabinet Decision of 25 August 2021 on Sustainability Action Programme in federal buildings | Germany | 2021 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 166 | Germany's recovery and resilience plan (DARP) | Germany | 2021 |
| 167 | Special programme for urban and rural areas | Germany | 2021 |
| 168 | Package of federal measures to secure an affordable energy supply and to increase income | Germany | 2022 |
| 169 | Federal Climate Adaptation Act (KAnG) | Germany | 2023 |
| 170 | Federal funding for energy-efficient buildings (BEG) programme | Germany | 2023 |
| 171 | German Climate Adaptation Strategy 2024 | Germany | 2024 |
| 172 | Germany Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Germany | 2024 |
| 173 | System Development Strategy 2024 | Germany | 2024 |
| 174 | Law implementing the requirements of Directive (EU) 2023/2413 (BGBl. I 2025 No. 189) | Germany | 2025 |
| 175 | Second National Climate Change Programme (approved by Act of the Ministerial Council 5/27.02.2003, amended in 2007) | Greece | 2003 |
| 176 | Law 3661/2008 on Measures to reduce energy consumption in buildings and other provisions | Greece | 2008 |
| 177 | Law 3851/2010 on 'Accelerating the development of Renewable Energy Sources to address climate change and other provisions on jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change' | Greece | 2010 |
| 178 | Law 3889/2010 Financing Environmental Interventions, Green Fund, Ratification of Forest Maps and other provisions | Greece | 2010 |
| 179 | Greece's recovery and resilience plan | Greece | 2021 |
| 180 | National Climate Law 4936/2022 on the transition to climate neutrality and adaptation to climate change | Greece | 2022 |
| 181 | Law no. 5069 of 2023. Conditions of building, construction, permitted land uses for data centres, zoning and urban planning regulations, utilisation of Green Fund resources, other environmental and energy provisions and other urgent provisions | Greece | 2023 |
| 182 | Greece Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Greece | 2025 |
| 183 | Governmental Decree No.176 of 2008 on certification of buildings energetic features | Hungary | 2008 |
| 184 | Governmental Decree No.2019 of 2008 adopting the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan | Hungary | 2008 |
| 185 | National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) for 2010-2020 | Hungary | 2010 |
| 186 | National Energy Strategy 2030 | Hungary | 2012 |
| 187 | Act No. LVII concerning energy efficiency | Hungary | 2015 |
| 188 | National Building Energy Strategy 2015 - 2020 | Hungary | 2015 |
| 189 | Hungary National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Hungary | 2019 |
| 190 | Hungary Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Hungary | 2024 |
| 191 | In View of the Climate Crisis: Iceland's Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change | Iceland | 2021 |
| 192 | Sustainable Energy Act Number 2 of 2002 | Ireland | 2002 |
| 193 | Energy White Papers on 'Delivering a Sustainable Energy Future for Ireland? : The Energy Policy Framework 2007-2020' | Ireland | 2007 |
| 194 | Smarter Travel - A Sustainable Transport Future: A New Transport Policy for Ireland 2009-2020 | Ireland | 2009 |
| 195 | Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030 | Ireland | 2015 |
| 196 | National Mitigation Plan | Ireland | 2017 |
| 197 | National Development Plan 2018-2027 | Ireland | 2018 |
| 198 | Ireland National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Ireland | 2020 |
| 199 | July Jobs Stimulus | Ireland | 2020 |
| 200 | National Home Retrofit Scheme 2020 (One Stop Shop Development Call) | Ireland | 2020 |
| 201 | Budget 2022: The Use of Carbon Tax Funds | Ireland | 2021 |
| 202 | Micro-generation Support Scheme (MSS) | Ireland | 2021 |
| 203 | Climate Action Plan 2023 | Ireland | 2022 |
| 204 | Long-term Strategy on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions | Ireland | 2023 |
| 205 | Small-Scale Renewable Electricity Generation Scheme (SRESS) | Ireland | 2023 |
| 206 | Ireland Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Ireland | 2024 |
| 207 | Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2026-2028: Accelerating Action | Ireland | 2026 |
| 208 | Law 298/2006 (Finance Law 2007) | Italy | 2006 |
| 209 | Decree 19 February 2007 on new Feed-In premium for photovoltaic systems | Italy | 2007 |
| 210 | Decree-law 5/2009, converted, with amendments, by law 33/2009 on Cleaner vehicle purchase incentives | Italy | 2009 |
| 211 | Law 99/2009 on the development of the energy sector | Italy | 2009 |
| 212 | Decree-law 40/2010 converted, with amendments, by Law 73/2010 to support the implementation of energy efficiency targets | Italy | 2010 |
| 213 | Law 191/2009 (Finance law 2010), amended by Law 145/2018 (Finance Law 2019) on Energy efficient buildings and biofuel standards and on incentives for biogas | Italy | 2010 |
| 214 | Ministerial Decree 12/2012 (Thermal Account 1.0) | Italy | 2012 |
| 215 | Decree-Law 145/2013, converted, with amendments by Law 09/2014 for the containment of electricity and gas tariffs (Destination Italy Decree) | Italy | 2013 |
| 216 | Decree Law 91/2014, converted, with amendments by Law 116/2014 on urgent provisions for the agricultural sector, environment, and reduction of energy bills (Incentive-Spreading Decree) | Italy | 2014 |
| 217 | National Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change | Italy | 2015 |
| 218 | Ministerial Decree 16 February 2016 on Renewable Energy for Heating and Cooling and Small Interventions Increasing Energy Efficiency Support Scheme (Thermal Account 2.0) | Italy | 2016 |
| 219 | National Energy Strategy | Italy | 2017 |
| 220 | Italy Integrated National and Energy Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Italy | 2019 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 221 | Decree-Law 34/2020 converted by Law 77/2020 on tax deduction for energy efficiency improvements (Superbonus 110) | Italy | 2020 |
| 222 | Decree-Law n. 34 of 19 May 2020 on urgent measures on health, support to work, the economy and social policies related to the epidemiological emergency from COVID-19 | Italy | 2020 |
| 223 | Legislative Decree 73/2020 on the implementation of the directive (EU) 2018/2002 on Energy Efficiency | Italy | 2020 |
| 224 | Resolution CIPE n. 7/2020 - Allocation of additional financial resources for energy income | Italy | 2020 |
| 225 | Italy's National Plan for Resilience and Recovery | Italy | 2021 |
| 226 | Decree-Law 17/2022 converted, with amendments, by Law 34/2022 - Energy decree | Italy | 2022 |
| 227 | Italy Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Italy | 2024 |
| 228 | Legislative Decree 190/2024 concerning administrative provision for the production of energy from renewable sources, amended by Legislative Decree 178/2025 | Italy | 2024 |
| 229 | Ministerial Decree 7 August 2025 on incentives for small-scale projects to increase energy efficiency and produce thermal energy from renewable sources | Italy | 2025 |
| 230 | Concept for transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Green Economy | Kazakhstan | 2006 |
| 231 | Law on Energy Saving | Kazakhstan | 2011 |
| 232 | Order No. 399 of the minister for investments and development On Approval of the Rules for Determining and Revising Energy Efficiency Classes of Buildings, Structures, Structures | Kazakhstan | 2015 |
| 233 | Green Standard | Kazakhstan | 2017 |
| 234 | Taxonomy of Green Projects | Kazakhstan | 2021 |
| 235 | Law no. 137 'On the energy efficiency of buildings' | Kyrgyzstan | 2011 |
| 236 | Climate Investment Programme - Operational Framework for Managing and Accessing Climate Finance in the Kyrgyz Republic | Kyrgyzstan | 2018 |
| 237 | Energy Performance of Buildings Law, last amended in October 2020 | Latvia | 2012 |
| 238 | National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014-2020 | Latvia | 2012 |
| 239 | Regulation 353/2017 on the Requirements for green public procurement and their application procedure | Latvia | 2017 |
| 240 | National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change until 2030 | Latvia | 2019 |
| 241 | Regulation 280/2019 on Latvian Building Code LBN 002-19 "Thermal Engineering of Building Enclosing Structures" | Latvia | 2019 |
| 242 | Latvia National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Latvia | 2020 |
| 243 | Regulation 730/2020 on Minimum energy performance requirements for existing buildings | Latvia | 2020 |
| 244 | Latvia's Recovery and Resilience Plan | Latvia | 2021 |
| 245 | Regulation 103/2021 on the support program for the renovation and energy efficiency improvement of one-apartment residential buildings and two-apartment residential buildings | Latvia | 2021 |
| 246 | Regulation 222/2021 on the Methods for calculating the energy efficiency of buildings and rules for energy certification of buildings | Latvia | 2021 |
| 247 | Environmental Policy Guidelines for 2021-2027 | Latvia | 2022 |
| 248 | Regulation 709/2022 on implementation rules of the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility Plan | Latvia | 2022 |
| 249 | Regulation 443/2023 on implementation rules for the investment "Improvement of energy efficiency in public sector buildings, including historic buildings" of the European Union Recovery and Resilience Facility Plan 1.2. Reform and investment direction "Improvement of energy efficiency" | Latvia | 2023 |
| 250 | Latvia Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Latvia | 2024 |
| 251 | Energy Ordinance (EnV) | Liechtenstein | 2007 |
| 252 | Energy Performance Certificate Act (EnAG) | Liechtenstein | 2007 |
| 253 | Energy Efficiency Act (EEG) | Liechtenstein | 2008 |
| 254 | Climate Change Adaptation Strategy | Liechtenstein | 2018 |
| 255 | Energy Strategy 2030 & Vision 2050 | Liechtenstein | 2022 |
| 256 | Lithuania National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Lithuania | 2019 |
| 257 | General Plan for the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania | Lithuania | 2021 |
| 258 | Lithuania's recovery and resilience plan | Lithuania | 2021 |
| 259 | Long-Term Renovation Strategy | Lithuania | 2021 |
| 260 | 2022-2030 Environmental Protection and Climate Change Management Development Programme | Lithuania | 2022 |
| 261 | Lithuania Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Lithuania | 2024 |
| 262 | Action Plan towards the reduction of greenhouse gases emissions | Luxembourg | 2006 |
| 263 | Package on Climate Bank and Sustainable Housing | Luxembourg | 2016 |
| 264 | The National Renewable Energy Action Plan 2016-2020 | Luxembourg | 2016 |
| 265 | Agenda 2030 national report (on sustainable development) | Luxembourg | 2017 |
| 266 | Strategy and action plan for adaptation to climate change in Luxembourg 2018-2023 | Luxembourg | 2018 |
| 267 | Luxembourg Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Luxembourg | 2020 |
| 268 | Luxembourg's stimulus package "Green relaunch - a boost for climate, crafting and citizens" | Luxembourg | 2020 |
| 269 | Luxembourg Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Luxembourg | 2024 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 270 | Law No. 128 on energy efficiency of buildings | Moldova, Republic of | 2014 |
| 271 | Law No. 282/2023 on the energy performance of buildings | Moldova, Republic of | 2023 |
| 272 | Energy Transition White Paper of Monaco | Monaco | 2017 |
| 273 | Ministerial Order No. 2018-613 of June 26, 2018 relating to the thermal characteristics of new buildings and renovations of existing buildings | Monaco | 2018 |
| 274 | National Energy and Climate Plan | Montenegro | 2025 |
| 275 | Heat Act | Netherlands | 2009 |
| 276 | Environment and Planning Act of the Netherlands | Netherlands | 2016 |
| 277 | National Climate Adaptation Strategy (NAS) | Netherlands | 2016 |
| 278 | The Environment Buildings Decree of the Netherlands (Bbl) | Netherlands | 2018 |
| 279 | The Environmental Activities Decree of the Netherlands (Bal) | Netherlands | 2018 |
| 280 | National Climate Agreement | Netherlands | 2019 |
| 281 | Netherlands Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Netherlands | 2019 |
| 282 | The Climate Plan 2021-2030 | Netherlands | 2020 |
| 283 | Framework for Climate Adaptive Buildings | Netherlands | 2022 |
| 284 | Netherlands Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Netherlands | 2024 |
| 285 | Planning and Building Act No. 71 of 2008 | Norway | 2008 |
| 286 | Climate Settlement. Innst. 390 S (2011-2012) | Norway | 2011 |
| 287 | Regulations on environmental impact assessments | Norway | 2017 |
| 288 | Regulations on technical requirements for construction works (TEK17) | Norway | 2017 |
| 289 | Climate strategy for cultural environment management 2021-2030 | Norway | 2021 |
| 290 | Action Plan for Energy Efficiency in all parts of the Norwegian economy | Norway | 2023 |
| 291 | Norway's strategy for developing a green, circular economy | Norway | 2024 |
| 292 | State planning guidelines for climate and energy | Norway | 2024 |
| 293 | Act on the Norwegian Price and Electricity Subsidy for Households | Norway | 2025 |
| 294 | Energy Policy of Poland until 2040 (PEP 2040) | Poland | 2009 |
| 295 | Act of 20 February 2015 on renewable energy sources, last amended by Act of 9 October 2025 (RES Act) | Poland | 2015 |
| 296 | Act of 20 May 2016 on investments in wind farms, last amended by Act of 9 March 2023 | Poland | 2016 |
| 297 | Clean Air programme | Poland | 2018 |
| 298 | Poland's National Energy and Climate Plan for 2021-2030 | Poland | 2019 |
| 299 | Poland's Recovery and Resilience Plan | Poland | 2021 |
| 300 | European Funds for Infrastructure, Climate, Environment 2021-2027 Programme (FEnIKS) | Poland | 2022 |
| 301 | Long-term building renovation strategy | Poland | 2022 |
| 302 | My Electricity Programme for 2024 - 2027 (part 3) | Poland | 2024 |
| 303 | Decree-Law 56/2012 on the Portuguese Environment Agency (APA I.P), last amended by Decree-law 101-D/2020. | Portugal | 2012 |
| 304 | Law No. 82 D/2014 establishing a set of green fiscal rules, last amended by Law 82/2023 | Portugal | 2014 |
| 305 | Portugal National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Portugal | 2019 |
| 306 | Resolution no 107/2019 of the Council of Ministers approving the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality of the Portuguese Economy in 2050 | Portugal | 2019 |
| 307 | Framework climate law no 98/2021 | Portugal | 2021 |
| 308 | Portugal's recovery and resilience plan | Portugal | 2021 |
| 309 | Law 12/2022 on the State budget | Portugal | 2022 |
| 310 | Council of Ministers Resolution n.o 11/2024 - Approves the National Long-Term Strategy for Combating Energy Poverty 2023-2050. | Portugal | 2024 |
| 311 | Council of Ministers Resolution n.o 63/2024 - Approves the Flood Risk Management Plans | Portugal | 2024 |
| 312 | Ordinance 125/2024/1 - Adopts the Specific Regulation for the Climate Action and Sustainability Thematic Area. | Portugal | 2024 |
| 313 | Portugal Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Portugal | 2024 |
| 314 | Law for energy performance of buildings 372/2005 | Romania | 2007 |
| 315 | Law approving Government Emergency Ordinance no. 18/2009 on increasing the energy efficiency of residential buildings, 158/2011 | Romania | 2011 |
| 316 | Law on energy efficiency 121/2014 | Romania | 2014 |
| 317 | Romania's strategy for mobilising investments in the renovation of residential and commercial buildings existing at national level, both public and private | Romania | 2017 |
| 318 | Law 117/2019 amending law 50/1991 on construction work | Romania | 2019 |
| 319 | Romania Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Romania | 2020 |
| 320 | Recovery and resilience plan for Romania | Romania | 2021 |
| 321 | Romania's Long-Term Strategy for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions | Romania | 2023 |
| 322 | Romania Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Romania | 2024 |
| 323 | Forestry Code (Law No. 331/2024) | Romania | 2025 |
| 324 | Rules of Using Thermal Performance of Buildings | Russian Federation | 2003 |
| 325 | Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation | Russian Federation | 2009 |
| 326 | Federal Law 261-F3 on Saving Energy and Increasing Energy Efficiency Increase | Russian Federation | 2009 |
| 327 | Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (Presidential Decree 752) | Russian Federation | 2013 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 328 | Resolution N. 1587 on the approval of criteria for sustainable development projects in the Russian Federation and requirements for the verification system for sustainable development projects (the 'Green Taxonomy') | Russian Federation | 2021 |
| 329 | Law no 72 on the promotion of energy efficiency in the housing sector and of renewable energy in the public and industrial sectors | San Marino | 2008 |
| 330 | Act. No. 587/2004 Coll. on Environmental Fund | Slovakia | 2005 |
| 331 | Act No 555/2005 Coll. on Energy efficiency certification of buildings | Slovakia | 2006 |
| 332 | Act. 314/2012 Coll. on regular inspection of heating systems and air conditioning systems, last amended by Act 143/2024 | Slovakia | 2012 |
| 333 | Slovakia Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Slovakia | 2019 |
| 334 | Slovakia's recovery and resilience plan | Slovakia | 2021 |
| 335 | National Reform Programme of the Slovak Republic 2024 | Slovakia | 2024 |
| 336 | Slovakia Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Slovakia | 2025 |
| 337 | Decree on Energy Management in the Public Sector | Slovenia | 2016 |
| 338 | Guidelines for the Energy Renovation of Cultural Heritage Buildings | Slovenia | 2016 |
| 339 | Act on the Efficient Use of Energy (ZURE) | Slovenia | 2020 |
| 340 | Slovenia Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Slovenia | 2020 |
| 341 | Long-term strategies for the energy renovation of buildings until 2050 (DSEPS 2050) | Slovenia | 2021 |
| 342 | Slovenia's recovery and resilience plan | Slovenia | 2021 |
| 343 | Research Infrastructure Roadmap 2030 (NRRI 2030) | Slovenia | 2022 |
| 344 | Rules on the efficient use of energy in buildings | Slovenia | 2022 |
| 345 | Technical Guideline - Efficient use of energy (TSG-1-004:2022) | Slovenia | 2022 |
| 346 | Action Plan for Reducing Energy Poverty | Slovenia | 2023 |
| 347 | Flood Risk Reduction Plan 2022-2027 | Slovenia | 2023 |
| 348 | Decree on the Climate Fund Spending Program for 2025-2028 | Slovenia | 2025 |
| 349 | Slovenia Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Slovenia | 2025 |
| 350 | Law 2/2011, of March 4, of Sustainable Economics | Spain | 2011 |
| 351 | Law 8/2013 on urban rehabilitation, regeneration and renovation | Spain | 2013 |
| 352 | Royal Decree 233/2013, on energy saving of rental housing, building restoration and urban regeneration and renovation | Spain | 2013 |
| 353 | Royal Decree 238/2013, incorporates the regulation on thermal installations in buildings | Spain | 2013 |
| 354 | Royal Decree 564/2017 on the certification of energy efficiency in buildings (amending Royal Decree 235/2013) | Spain | 2013 |
| 355 | Royal Decree 635/2013, developing the 'Plan to Promote the Environment in the hotel sector PIMA SOL\ for the energy renovation of its installations, and regulating the further acquisition of carbon credits by the Carbon Fund for a sustainable economy | Spain | 2013 |
| 356 | Royal Decree No. 1007/2015 | Spain | 2015 |
| 357 | National Strategy Against Energy Poverty 2019-2024 | Spain | 2019 |
| 358 | Long-term strategy for energy rehabilitation in the building sector | Spain | 2020 |
| 359 | National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2021-2030 | Spain | 2020 |
| 360 | Spain Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Spain | 2020 |
| 361 | Spain's recovery and resilience plan | Spain | 2021 |
| 362 | Order PCM/466/2022 approving the Plan of energy saving and efficiency measures in the General State Administration and the entities of the state public sector | Spain | 2022 |
| 363 | Royal Decree-Law 14/2022 on economic sustainability measures in the field of transport, in terms of scholarships and study aid, as well as measures for saving, energy efficiency and reducing the energy dependence of the natural gas | Spain | 2022 |
| 364 | Spain Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Spain | 2024 |
| 365 | Energy Declaration of Buildings Act (2006:985) | Sweden | 2006 |
| 366 | Action Plan for a fossil-fuel independent vehicle fleet | Sweden | 2009 |
| 367 | Regulation on State Subsidies for Solar Panels - Regulation No. 2009:689, updated/ amended by Regulation no. 2011:1473 | Sweden | 2009 |
| 368 | The Building and Planning Act (SFS 2010:900) | Sweden | 2010 |
| 369 | Sustainable ground construction - an action plan in a changing climate | Sweden | 2017 |
| 370 | National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation (Government Proposition 2017/18:163) | Sweden | 2018 |
| 371 | Ordinance (2016:837) on grants for renovation and energy-efficiency improvements in certain residential areas | Sweden | 2018 |
| 372 | Sweden: National strategy for climate change adaptation 2018 | Sweden | 2018 |
| 373 | Policy for Designed Living Environment | Sweden | 2019 |
| 374 | Sweden Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Sweden | 2020 |
| 375 | Act on climate declaration for new buildings (SFS 2021:787) | Sweden | 2021 |
| 376 | Sweden's Recovery Plan | Sweden | 2021 |
| 377 | The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning's goals and management plan for climate adaptation | Sweden | 2021 |
| 378 | National Board of Health and Welfare - Action plan for climate adaptation 2022 - 2025 | Sweden | 2022 |
| 379 | NollCO2 2.0 Green Building Certification Framework | Sweden | 2024 |
| 380 | Sweden Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Sweden | 2024 |
| 381 | Social Climate Plan | Sweden | 2025 |
| 382 | Energy Act | Switzerland | 1999 |
| 383 | Energy law | Switzerland | 1999 |
| 384 | Federal Act of 23 December 2011 on the Reduction of CO2 Emissions (CO2 Act) | Switzerland | 2011 |
| 385 | Regulation on the CO2 Emission for New Passenger Vehicles | Switzerland | 2012 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 386 | Ordinance for the Reduction of CO2 Emissions (CO2 Ordinance), SR 641.711 | Switzerland | 2013 |
| 387 | Offsetting CO2 emissions projects and programmes: A Notice of the FOEN in its capacity as enforcement authority | Switzerland | 2025 |
| 388 | Law No.29 on Energy Saving | Tajikistan | 2002 |
| 389 | National Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation | Tajikistan | 2003 |
| 390 | Law No.587 on Promoting the Use of Renewable Energy (Renewable Energy Law) | Tajikistan | 2010 |
| 391 | Act No. 5627 on Energy Efficiency | Türkiye | 2007 |
| 392 | Regulation on Energy Performance in Buildings | Türkiye | 2008 |
| 393 | Climate Change Strategy 2010-2020 | Türkiye | 2010 |
| 394 | Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2023 | Türkiye | 2011 |
| 395 | Law No. 6306 on restructuring of areas under risk of natural disasters | Türkiye | 2012 |
| 396 | National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2017-2023 (High Planning Council decision number 2017/22) | Türkiye | 2018 |
| 397 | Eleventh National Development Plan (2019-2023) | Türkiye | 2019 |
| 398 | Regulation 31761 Amending the Planned Areas Zoning Regulation | Türkiye | 2022 |
| 399 | Regulation on Green Certificate for Buildings and Settlements | Türkiye | 2022 |
| 400 | Building Sector Decarbonisation Roadmap | Türkiye | 2023 |
| 401 | Twelfth Development Plan (2024-2028) | Türkiye | 2023 |
| 402 | Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2030 | Türkiye | 2024 |
| 403 | National Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan | Türkiye | 2025 |
| 404 | Law No. 575/97-BP on Electricity | Ukraine | 1997 |
| 405 | Law 555 -IV on Alternative Energy Sources, amended by Law 601-VI | Ukraine | 2003 |
| 406 | Law No. 2118-VIII on energy efficiency of buildings | Ukraine | 2017 |
| 407 | Law on Energy Efficiency Fund (No. 5598) | Ukraine | 2017 |
| 408 | Orders no 260 and 261 on energy efficiency in buildings | Ukraine | 2020 |
| 409 | Warm Loans Program | Ukraine | 2020 |
| 410 | Bio-energy Capital Grants Scheme | UK | 2002 |
| 411 | Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act | UK | 2006 |
| 412 | Code for Sustainable Homes | UK | 2010 |
| 413 | Carbon Plan | UK | 2011 |
| 414 | National Planning Policy Framework | UK | 2012 |
| 415 | National Adaptation Programme (last version covering 2018-2023) | UK | 2013 |
| 416 | United Kingdom national adaptation programme: Making the country resilient to a changing climate | UK | 2013 |
| 417 | Infrastructure Act 2015 | UK | 2015 |
| 418 | Energy Act 2016 | UK | 2016 |
| 419 | Water Act 2014 (creation of Flood Re scheme) | UK | 2016 |
| 420 | Clean Growth Strategy | UK | 2017 |
| 421 | A plan for jobs | UK | 2020 |
| 422 | Energy White Paper | UK | 2020 |
| 423 | Ten Point Plan | UK | 2020 |
| 424 | The Sixth Carbon Budget | UK | 2020 |
| 425 | Heat and buildings strategy | UK | 2021 |
| 426 | UK Hydrogen Strategy | UK | 2021 |
| 427 | Boiler Upgrade Scheme (BUS) | UK | 2022 |
| 428 | British Energy Security Strategy | UK | 2022 |
| 429 | Energy Security Strategy (UK) | UK | 2022 |
| 430 | Carbon Budget and Growth Delivery Plan | UK | 2023 |
| 431 | Hydrogen Investment Roadmap 2023 | UK | 2023 |
| 432 | Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 | UK | 2023 |
| 433 | The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) and the Fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting | UK | 2023 |
| 434 | UK Net Zero Research and Innovation Framework: Delivery Plan 2022-2025 | UK | 2023 |
| 435 | English Devolution White Paper | UK | 2024 |
| 436 | Planning and Infrastructure Act | UK | 2025 |
| 437 | Solar Roadmap | UK | 2025 |
| 438 | Warm Homes Plan | UK | 2026 |
| 439 | Presidential Decree No. PP-4422 on accelerated measures for the improvement of energy efficiency in economic sectors and social sphere, introduction of energy saving technologies and development of renewable energy sources | Uzbekistan | 2019 |
| 440 | National Action Plan for Climate Change and Natural Disaster Risks (Decree no.362) | Uzbekistan | 2023 |

## East Asia & Pacific (168 records)

| No. | Title (links to CCLW record) | Country | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 441 | Building Energy Efficiency Disclosure Act 2010 | Australia | 2010 |
| 442 | National Strategy on Energy Efficiency | Australia | 2010 |
| 443 | Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act | Australia | 2012 |
| 444 | National Energy Productivity Plan 2015-2030 | Australia | 2015 |
| 445 | The Reef 2050 Plan | Australia | 2015 |
| 446 | Trajectory for Low Energy Buildings | Australia | 2018 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 447 | Climate Solutions Package | Australia | 2019 |
| 448 | Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act | Australia | 2021 |
| 449 | 2024 Integrated System Plan | Australia | 2024 |
| 450 | Australia's Circular Economy Framework | Australia | 2024 |
| 451 | Social Housing Energy Performance Initiative | Australia | 2024 |
| 452 | Built Environment Sector Plan | Australia | 2025 |
| 453 | Electricity and Energy Sector Plan | Australia | 2025 |
| 454 | Net Zero Plan | Australia | 2025 |
| 455 | Sector Emissions Reduction Plans: The Built Environment | Australia | 2025 |
| 456 | Sustainable Finance Taxonomy | Australia | 2025 |
| 457 | Electricity Tariff Reform (2012) | Brunei Darussalam | 2012 |
| 458 | EEC Building Guidelines for Non-Residential Sector | Brunei Darussalam | 2015 |
| 459 | Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) 2014-2023 | Cambodia | 2013 |
| 460 | Rural Development Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2023 | Cambodia | 2014 |
| 461 | Climate Change Action Plan for Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction 2015-2018 | Cambodia | 2015 |
| 462 | Law on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution | China | 1987 |
| 463 | National Building Energy Standard | China | 2006 |
| 464 | Energy Conservation Law | China | 2007 |
| 465 | National Energy Conservation Law (amendment) | China | 2007 |
| 466 | Regulation 530/2008 on energy conservation in buildings of civil usage | China | 2008 |
| 467 | Regulations on Energy Conservation in Civil Buildings | China | 2008 |
| 468 | Regulations on Energy Conservation in Public Institutions | China | 2008 |
| 469 | Design Standard for Energy Efficiency of Residential Buildings in Severe Cold and Cold Zones | China | 2010 |
| 470 | Green Building Action Plan | China | 2013 |
| 471 | GB 50189-2015 Design standard for energy efficiency of public buildings | China | 2015 |
| 472 | 13th Geothermal Energy Development Five Year Plan (2016-2020) | China | 2017 |
| 473 | Green and High-Efficiency Cooling Action Plan | China | 2019 |
| 474 | 14th Five Year Plan: Energy Conservation Emissions Reduction Work Plan (2021-2025) | China | 2021 |
| 475 | 14th Five-Year Plan for Energy and Resource Conservation in Public Institutions | China | 2021 |
| 476 | Action Plan for Carbon Dioxide Peaking before 2030 ('1+N') | China | 2021 |
| 477 | Implementation Plan for Deepening Green and Low-Carbon Leadership Actions in Public Institutions to Promote Carbon Peaking | China | 2021 |
| 478 | Notice on Carrying Out Pilot Carbon Emission Environmental Impact Assessments for Key Industry Construction Projects | China | 2021 |
| 479 | Opinion on Promoting the Green Urban and Rural Development | China | 2021 |
| 480 | Working Guidance for Carbon Dioxide Peaking and Carbon Neutrality in Full and Faithful Implementation of the New Development Philosophy | China | 2021 |
| 481 | 14th Five-Year Plan for Building Energy Efficiency and Green Building Development | China | 2022 |
| 482 | 14th Five-Year Plan for Science and Technology for Housing and Urban-Rural Development | China | 2022 |
| 483 | 14th Five-Year Plan for Urban Drainage and Flood Prevention System Construction Action Plan | China | 2022 |
| 484 | Guiding Opinion on Accelerating the Green and Intelligent Development of Inland River Vessels | China | 2022 |
| 485 | Implementation Plan for Carbon Peaking in the Urban and Rural Development Sector | China | 2022 |
| 486 | Implementation Plan for Carbon Peaking in Urban and Rural Construction (notice 53/2022) | China | 2022 |
| 487 | Opinion on Encouraging and Supporting Public Institutions to Adopt Energy Cost Management Services | China | 2022 |
| 488 | Measures for the Energy Conservation Examination of Fixed-Asset Investment Project | China | 2023 |
| 489 | Notice on Deepening the Pilot Program of Climate Adaptable City Construction | China | 2023 |
| 490 | Outline for Preparing Feasibility Study Reports for Enterprise Investment Projects | China | 2023 |
| 491 | Opinions on Accelerating Comprehensive Green Transformation of Economic and Social Development | China | 2024 |
| 492 | 15th Five-Year Plan | China | 2026 |
| 493 | Ecological and Environmental Code | China | 2026 |
| 494 | 5-Year and 20-Year National Development Plan | Fiji | 2017 |
| 495 | Climate Change Act 2021 | Fiji | 2021 |
| 496 | Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2050 | Hong Kong | 2021 |
| 497 | Cap. 610 Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance | Hong Kong | 2022 |
| 498 | Presidential Instruction 1/2006 on Biofuel Development | Indonesia | 2006 |
| 499 | Law on Spatial Planning No. 26 | Indonesia | 2007 |
| 500 | National Action Plan Addressing Climate Change 2007 | Indonesia | 2007 |
| 501 | Presidential Instruction 2/2008 - Regulation on Energy and Water Efficiency | Indonesia | 2008 |
| 502 | Presidential Regulation no. 46/2008 on the National Council for Climate Change (NCCC or DNPI) | Indonesia | 2008 |
| 503 | Presidential regulation 70/2009 concerning Energy Conservation | Indonesia | 2009 |
| 504 | Presidential Decree 61/2011, National Action Plan to reduce GHG emissions (RAN-GRK) | Indonesia | 2011 |
| 505 | Presidential Instruction No. 5 of 2019 Concerning the Termination of the Granting of New Permits and Improvement of Primary Natural Forest Governance and Peatlands | Indonesia | 2011 |
| 506 | Law 21/2014 New Geothermal Law | Indonesia | 2014 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 507 | National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024 (RPJMN 2020-2024) | Indonesia | 2015 |
| 508 | Presidential Decree 16/2015 on the Structure of the Environment and Forestry Ministry | Indonesia | 2015 |
| 509 | Presidential Regulation 55/2019 on electric vehicles | Indonesia | 2019 |
| 510 | VISI Indonesia 2045 | Indonesia | 2019 |
| 511 | Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing | Indonesia | 2020 |
| 512 | Application of Minimum Energy Performace Standards for Energy Consuming Appliances and Equipment (MEMR Regulation No.14/2021) | Indonesia | 2021 |
| 513 | Regulation of MENR No. 3 of 2022 on Assistance of New Electricity Installation for Underprivileged Households | Indonesia | 2022 |
| 514 | Roadmap for an Energy Efficient, Low-Carbon Buildings and Construction Sector in Indonesia | Indonesia | 2022 |
| 515 | Green Affordable Housing Program (IGAHP) | Indonesia | 2023 |
| 516 | Strategic Plan of the National Disaster Management Agency 2025-2029 | Indonesia | 2025 |
| 517 | Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy (Energy Conservation Act) (Law No.49 of 1979) | Japan | 1979 |
| 518 | Law Concerning the Promotion of Contracts Considering Reduction of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases and Others by the State and Other Entities (Environment Consideration Contract Law) (Law No. 56 of 2007) | Japan | 2007 |
| 519 | Low Carbon City Promotion Act (Eco-city Law) (Law No. 84 of 2014) | Japan | 2012 |
| 520 | 4th Strategic Energy Plan | Japan | 2014 |
| 521 | Act on the Improvement of Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings | Japan | 2015 |
| 522 | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Climate Change Adaptation Plan | Japan | 2015 |
| 523 | Fundamental Plan for National Resilience | Japan | 2018 |
| 524 | National Budget | Japan | 2020 |
| 525 | R&D and Social Implementation Plan for "Next-Generation Solar Cell Development" Projects | Japan | 2021 |
| 526 | Advanced energy-saving investment promotion support project | Japan | 2022 |
| 527 | Environmental Building Reporting Program | Japan | 2022 |
| 528 | Kiribati 20-year vision | Kiribati | 2016 |
| 529 | Kiribati NDC Implementation Roadmap | Kiribati | 2021 |
| 530 | The National Sustainable Consumption and Production Blueprint 2016 - 2030 | Malaysia | 2016 |
| 531 | Green Technology Master Plan 2017-2030 | Malaysia | 2017 |
| 532 | Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2024 | Malaysia | 2024 |
| 533 | National Energy Policy and Energy Action Plan | Marshall Islands | 2016 |
| 534 | 2050 Climate Strategy | Marshall Islands | 2018 |
| 535 | Energy Policy | Micronesia, Federated States of | 2012 |
| 536 | The Energy Law | Mongolia | 2001 |
| 537 | Green Development Policy (GDP) | Mongolia | 2014 |
| 538 | Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure 2015, Notification No. 616 / 2015 | Myanmar | 2015 |
| 539 | The Myanmar National Framework for Community Disaster Resilience 2016 | Myanmar | 2016 |
| 540 | Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (2018-2030) | Myanmar | 2018 |
| 541 | Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan (2018 – 2030) | Myanmar | 2019 |
| 542 | Nauru Energy Road Map 2018-2020 | Nauru | 2014 |
| 543 | COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 | New Zealand | 2020 |
| 544 | Building Code updated 2021 | New Zealand | 2021 |
| 545 | Executive Order 123, institutionalizing the Committee on Power Conservation and Demand Management | Philippines | 1993 |
| 546 | The Climate Change Act (RA 9729), and its Implementing Rules and Regulations | Philippines | 2009 |
| 547 | Framework Strategy on Climate Change | Philippines | 2010 |
| 548 | Philippine Disaster Reduction and Management Act (RA 10121) | Philippines | 2010 |
| 549 | Executive Order No. 174, Institutionalizing Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System | Philippines | 2014 |
| 550 | Philippine Green Building Code (P.D. 1096) | Philippines | 2015 |
| 551 | Advanced Energy and Green Building Technologies Curriculum Act (RA 11393) | Philippines | 2019 |
| 552 | Building Control Act (Chapter 29) | Singapore | 1989 |
| 553 | Code for Environmental Sustainability of Buildings 3rd Edition | Singapore | 2012 |
| 554 | National Climate Change Strategy | Singapore | 2012 |
| 555 | Sustainable Singapore Blueprint | Singapore | 2014 |
| 556 | Climate Action Plan | Singapore | 2016 |
| 557 | Resource Sustainability Act 2019 | Singapore | 2019 |
| 558 | Climate Friendly Households Programme (CFHP) | Singapore | 2020 |
| 559 | Research, Innovation and Enterprise 2025 Plan | Singapore | 2020 |
| 560 | BCA Green Mark Scheme 2021 | Singapore | 2021 |
| 561 | Code on Environmental Sustainability Measures for Existing Buildings (Edition 3.0) | Singapore | 2021 |
| 562 | Mandatory Energy Labelling Scheme | Singapore | 2021 |
| 563 | Singapore Green Building Masterplan 2021 | Singapore | 2021 |
| 564 | Energy Efficiency Grant (EEG) | Singapore | 2022 |
| 565 | Go 25 Industry Guide for Building Operations | Singapore | 2025 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 566 | Master Plan 2025 | Singapore | 2025 |
| 567 | Energy efficiency label and Standard Programme | South Korea | 1992 |
| 568 | Energy Master Plan | South Korea | 2008 |
| 569 | The First National Energy Master Plan 2008-2030 | South Korea | 2008 |
| 570 | Building Energy Code (Building Standards - New Building) | South Korea | 2009 |
| 571 | Act on the Creation and Facilitation of Use of Smart Grids | South Korea | 2011 |
| 572 | Act On The Allocation And Trading Of Greenhouse-Gas Emission Permits | South Korea | 2012 |
| 573 | Forest Carbon Offset Program | South Korea | 2013 |
| 574 | Act on the Promotion of Smart City Development and Industry | South Korea | 2017 |
| 575 | 3rd Energy Master Plan | South Korea | 2019 |
| 576 | Agricultural and Rural 100% Renewable Energy (RE100) Demonstration Projects | South Korea | 2022 |
| 577 | Strategy for Expanding Supply and Strengthening Supply Chain for Renewable Energy | South Korea | 2024 |
| 578 | Renewable Energy Development Act | Taiwan | 2009 |
| 579 | Coastal Zone Management Act | Taiwan | 2015 |
| 580 | Spatial Planning Act | Taiwan | 2016 |
| 581 | GHG Emissions Control Action Plan for the Residential and Commercial Sector | Taiwan | 2018 |
| 582 | Energy Conservation Promotion Act B.E. 2535 and B.E. 2550 | Thailand | 1992 |
| 583 | The Royal Decree establishing the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) B.E. 2550 (2007) | Thailand | 2007 |
| 584 | Renewable Energy Development Plan 2008-2022 | Thailand | 2008 |
| 585 | Energy efficiency Development Plan (2011-2030) | Thailand | 2011 |
| 586 | Thailand Energy Efficiency Development Plan 2015-2036 | Thailand | 2015 |
| 587 | Climate Change Master Plan (CCMP) 2015-2050 | Thailand | 2016 |
| 588 | Carbon Credit Management Guideline and Mechanism | Thailand | 2022 |
| 589 | Thailand Taxonomy Phase 1 | Thailand | 2023 |
| 590 | Renewable Energy Act 2008 | Tonga | 2009 |
| 591 | Tonga Climate Change Policy | Tonga | 2016 |
| 592 | National Strategic Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management 2012-2016 | Tuvalu | 2012 |
| 593 | Forestry Rights Registration and Timber Harvest Guarantee Act No. 28 | Vanuatu | 2000 |
| 594 | Vanuatu National Energy Roadmap | Vanuatu | 2013 |
| 595 | The Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030 | Vanuatu | 2016 |
| 596 | National Policy on Climate Change and Disaster-Induced Displacement | Vanuatu | 2018 |
| 597 | National Target Program on Efficient Use and Saving Energy (EUSE), approved by Decision 79/2006/QD-TTg | Viet Nam | 2006 |
| 598 | Decision No. 1855/QD/TTg: Approving the National Energy Development Strategy of Vietnam for the period up to 2020 with outlook to 2050 | Viet Nam | 2007 |
| 599 | Law No. 50/2010/QH12 on Economical and Efficient Use of Energy, amended by Law No. 77/2025/QH15 | Viet Nam | 2010 |
| 600 | The National Climate Change Strategy approved by Decision no 2139/QD-TTg | Viet Nam | 2011 |
| 601 | PM Decision 811/2016 introducing the Climate Change Action Plan for Construction 2016-2020 | Viet Nam | 2016 |
| 602 | Decision on the Mechanism to Encourage Solar Power Development in Vietnam | Viet Nam | 2017 |
| 603 | Socio-economic development plan for 2022 | Viet Nam | 2021 |
| 604 | Decision No. 148-QD-TTg dated 28 January 2022 of the Prime Minister on approving a National System of Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation Activities ("Decision 148") | Viet Nam | 2022 |
| 605 | Decision No. 148-QD-TTg on approving a National System of Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation Activities | Viet Nam | 2022 |
| 606 | Decision No. 888/QD-TTg on approval for Scheme Setting Out Tasks and Solutions for Implementation of Outcomes of the 26th Conference of the Parties to the Untied Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | Viet Nam | 2022 |
| 607 | National Power Development Plan for 2021-2030, vision to 2050 | Viet Nam | 2023 |
| 608 | Country Plan for Green Growth and Climate Actions (2024-2028) | Viet Nam | 2024 |

## Latin America & Caribbean (105 records)

| No. | Title (links to CCLW record) | Country | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 609 | Decree 140/2007: Presidential decree declaring rational and efficient energy use a national priority | Argentina | 2007 |
| 610 | Law 26473 Prohibiting commercialisation of incandescent light bulbs | Argentina | 2010 |
| 611 | Resolution 520/2018 on Regulation of solar thermal heaters | Argentina | 2018 |
| 612 | National program for residential labelling | Argentina | 2019 |
| 613 | Resolution 418/2023 (housing energy efficiency labelling) | Argentina | 2023 |
| 614 | Resolution 5/2023 (housing energy efficiency labelling) | Argentina | 2023 |
| 615 | Energy Conversion and Efficiency Programme | Argentina | 2024 |
| 616 | National Energy Policy 2013-2033 | Bahamas | 2013 |
| 617 | Electricity Act, 2015 | Bahamas | 2015 |
| 618 | The Barbados Sustainable Development Policy | Barbados | 2004 |
| 619 | Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 2009 | Barbados | 2009 |
| 620 | 2021 Physical Development Plan (PDP) | Barbados | 2017 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 621 | National Sustainable Energy Strategy 2015-2033 | Belize | 2015 |
| 622 | Law No. 10.295/2001 creating the National Conservation and Rational Energy Use Policy | Brazil | 2001 |
| 623 | Law 11.284/2006 establishing the management of Public Forests, Brazilian Forest Service and National Fund for Forest Development | Brazil | 2006 |
| 624 | National Plan on Climate Change | Brazil | 2008 |
| 625 | National Energy Efficiency Plan | Brazil | 2011 |
| 626 | New Industry Brazil 2024-2026 | Brazil | 2024 |
| 627 | Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy | Brazil | 2025 |
| 628 | Brazil's Mitigation Climate Plan: Sectoral Plan for Cities | Brazil | 2026 |
| 629 | Law No. 19.940 modifying the General Electrical Services Law (LGSE) of 1982 | Chile | 2004 |
| 630 | National Climate Change Action Plan (2008-2012; 2017-2022) | Chile | 2008 |
| 631 | Law 20.444 creates the national reconstruction fund | Chile | 2010 |
| 632 | Law No. 20.365 on Tax Exemption for Solar Thermal Systems | Chile | 2010 |
| 633 | Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings Programme (PEEEP) | Chile | 2011 |
| 634 | Law No. 20571 regulating the payment of electricity tariffs of residential generators | Chile | 2012 |
| 635 | National Strategy for Sustainable Constructions (ENCS) 2013-2020 | Chile | 2013 |
| 636 | National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change 2017-2025 | Chile | 2013 |
| 637 | Decree No. 52 creating the Permanent Presidential Advisory Committee on Climate Change | Chile | 2018 |
| 638 | Minimum Energy Performance Standards for air conditioners | Chile | 2018 |
| 639 | Solar House Programme | Chile | 2020 |
| 640 | Law 21.305 and National Plan on Energy Efficiency | Chile | 2021 |
| 641 | Regulations for the Energy Rating of Houses (CEV) | Chile | 2022 |
| 642 | Housing and Urban Development Sector Mitigation and Adaptation Plan | Chile | 2024 |
| 643 | Infrastructure Sector Mitigation and Adaptation Plan | Chile | 2024 |
| 644 | Exempt Resolution No. 01185/2026: Approves list of typologies of mitigation activities prioritized and contraindicated for the purposes of authorization of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement | Chile | 2026 |
| 645 | Law 697 promoting the Rational and Efficient use of Energy and the Use of other Non-Conventional Energy Sources | Colombia | 2001 |
| 646 | Decree No. 4.819 - Creates the Adaptation Fund | Colombia | 2010 |
| 647 | Document CONPES 3700 on the Institutional Strategy for the Articulation of Policies and Actions in Climate Change | Colombia | 2011 |
| 648 | NAMA Project for Transit Development (TOD) (2015 to 2019) | Colombia | 2012 |
| 649 | Law 1715/2014, regulating the integration and promotion of non-conventional renewable energy (FNCER) last amended by Law 2099/2021 | Colombia | 2014 |
| 650 | Resolution No. 0549 (water and energy savings in new buildings) | Colombia | 2015 |
| 651 | CONPES 3919/2018 - National Policy of Sustainable Building | Colombia | 2018 |
| 652 | Green Growth Policy | Colombia | 2018 |
| 653 | Colombian Low-Carbon Development Strategy | Colombia | 2019 |
| 654 | Sectoral Climate Change Management Plan for Housing and Urban Territory (PIGCCS) | Colombia | 2020 |
| 655 | National Roadmap for Net Zero Carbon Buildings | Colombia | 2022 |
| 656 | Indicative Plan for the Expansion of Electricity Coverage 2024 - 2028 | Colombia | 2024 |
| 657 | Colombia's Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels | Colombia | 2026 |
| 658 | Regulations on the Efficient Use of Energy (Law No. 7447) | Costa Rica | 1994 |
| 659 | Forest Law (Law No.7575) | Costa Rica | 1996 |
| 660 | Executive Decree 36721 creating the Vulnerability Assessment Model for disaster risks applicable to Natural Hazards | Costa Rica | 2011 |
| 661 | 7th National Energy Plan 2015-2030 | Costa Rica | 2015 |
| 662 | Decarbonisation plan | Costa Rica | 2018 |
| 663 | National Policy of Sustainable Production and Consumption 2018-2030 | Costa Rica | 2018 |
| 664 | Sustainable Finance Taxonomy | Costa Rica | 2024 |
| 665 | Tarea Vida plan to face climate change | Cuba | 2017 |
| 666 | Law No. 145 on Territorial and Urban Planning and Land Management | Cuba | 2021 |
| 667 | Law 155/2022 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage | Cuba | 2022 |
| 668 | Decree 86/2023 on combating climate change | Cuba | 2023 |
| 669 | Decree-Law 77/2023 on Coastlines | Cuba | 2023 |
| 670 | Low-Carbon Climate-Resilient Development Strategy 2012-2020 | Dominica | 2012 |
| 671 | Law No. 147 on Risk Management | Dominican Republic | 2002 |
| 672 | Green Taxonomy | Dominican Republic | 2024 |
| 673 | Organic Law on the Public Service of Electricity | Ecuador | 2015 |
| 674 | National Plan for energy efficiency 2016-2035 | Ecuador | 2017 |
| 675 | Organic Law on energy efficiency | Ecuador | 2019 |
| 676 | Organic Law on Social Housing | Ecuador | 2022 |
| 677 | National Environmental Policy | El Salvador | 2012 |
| 678 | Climate Change Policy for the Public Works, Transport and Housing Sector 2018-2036 | El Salvador | 2018 |
| 679 | ES' National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAP) | El Salvador | 2019 |
| 680 | National Development Strategy for Grenada | Grenada | 2007 |
| 681 | National Energy Policy | Grenada | 2011 |
| 682 | National Sustainable Development Plan 2020-2035 | Grenada | 2019 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 683 | Law on Incentives for Development of Renewable Energy Projects (Decree of the Congress 52-2003) | Guatemala | 2003 |
| 684 | Energy Policy 2013-2027 | Guatemala | 2013 |
| 685 | National Forest Policy Statement (2018-2028) | Guyana | 2018 |
| 686 | Law for the Production and Consumption of Biofuels (Decree 144-2007) | Honduras | 2007 |
| 687 | General Law on Climate Change | Mexico | 2012 |
| 688 | National Climate Change Strategy | Mexico | 2013 |
| 689 | NOM-32-ENER-2013 establishing maximum electrical power limits for equipment and appliances that require standby power | Mexico | 2014 |
| 690 | National Electric System Development Outlook 2016-2030 | Mexico | 2015 |
| 691 | Energy Efficiency Roadmap | Mexico | 2017 |
| 692 | Decarbonization Strategy for Mexican Ports (Estrategia de Descarbonización de Puertos de México) | Mexico | 2022 |
| 693 | Sustainable Taxonomy of Mexico | Mexico | 2023 |
| 694 | Transition Strategy to Promote the Use of Cleaner Technologies and Fuels | Mexico | 2024 |
| 695 | Presidential Agreement No. 146/98 on the Restoration and Protection of the Forest Heritage | Nicaragua | 1998 |
| 696 | Sustainable Finance Taxonomy | Panama | 2024 |
| 697 | Law No. 27345 Approving the Law for the Promotion of Efficient Energy Use | Peru | 2000 |
| 698 | Directive on the Commercialization of Fees Generated by Ecosystem Conservation Projects in Nationally Protected Areas, Executive Decree No 26-2014-SERNANP | Peru | 2014 |
| 699 | Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change and Executive Decree No. 012-2016-MINAM | Peru | 2016 |
| 700 | Comprehensive Plan for Reconstruction with Changes (Plan Integral para la Reconstrucción con Cambios) | Peru | 2017 |
| 701 | Energy Efficiency Labelling of Energy Using Equipment - Supreme Decree No. 009-2017-EM | Peru | 2017 |
| 702 | Decreto Supremo N.° 014-2021-VIVIENDA - Sustainable Construction Code | Peru | 2021 |
| 703 | Supreme Decree No. 014-2021-VIVIENDA. Technical Code for Sustainable Construction | Peru | 2021 |
| 704 | National Energy Policy | Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2011 |
| 705 | Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Plan of Action | Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2019 |
| 706 | National climate change adaptation policy | Saint Lucia | 2003 |
| 707 | Hazard Mitigation Policy and Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan | Saint Lucia | 2006 |
| 708 | Energy Action Plan | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2010 |
| 709 | National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan | Suriname | 2015 |
| 710 | Comprehensive Economic Development Plan for Tobago: Clean, Green, Safe and Serene | Trinidad and Tobago | 2006 |
| 711 | National Climate Change Policy | Trinidad and Tobago | 2011 |
| 712 | National Spatial Development Strategy (NSDS) | Trinidad and Tobago | 2014 |
| 713 | Law No. 18.195 on promotion and regulation of the production, commercialisation and use of agrofuels | Uruguay | 2007 |

## Sub-Saharan Africa (99 records)

| No. | Title (links to CCLW record) | Country | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 714 | Presidential Decree 184/12 which creates and approves the Statute of the Centre of Tropical Ecology and Climate Change (CETAC) | Angola | 2012 |
| 715 | Presidential Order 10/12 which creates the National Committee on Climate Change and Biodiversity | Angola | 2012 |
| 716 | Presidential Decree 88/13 which approves the Strategic Plan for New Environmental Technologies | Angola | 2013 |
| 717 | Presidential Decree No. 46/14 approving the National Action Programme to fight Desertification | Angola | 2014 |
| 718 | Presidential Decrees 17/14 and 92/18 on the National Institution of Meteorology and Geophysics (INAMET) | Angola | 2014 |
| 719 | Law No. 27/15 amending Law No. 14-A/96 on the Basic Law on Electricity | Angola | 2015 |
| 720 | Presidential Decree No. 29/16 approving the National Plan for the preparation, resilience, response and recovery from natural disasters 2015-2017 | Angola | 2016 |
| 721 | Presidential Decree No. 30/16 approving the Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Reduction of Disaster Risk | Angola | 2016 |
| 722 | Presidential Decree No. 126/17 approving the National Water Plan | Angola | 2017 |
| 723 | Presidential Decree No. 45/18 approving the Statute of the Ministry of Environment (MINAMB) | Angola | 2018 |
| 724 | Rooftop Solar Program | Botswana | 2020 |
| 725 | Second Transitional National Development Plan | Botswana | 2023 |
| 726 | Decree No. 2015-1189 / PRESTRANS / PM / MERH / MEF of 22 October 2015 adopting the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (NAP) | Burkina Faso | 2015 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 727 | National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (PANEE) 2015-2020/2030 | Burkina Faso | 2015 |
| 728 | National disaster risk reduction strategy | Cabo Verde | 2017 |
| 729 | Presidential Decree No. 2009/410 establishing the creation, organization and functions of the National Observatory on Climate Change | Cameroon | 2009 |
| 730 | LAW N° 2011/022 Of Governing the Electricity Sector in Cameroon | Cameroon | 2011 |
| 731 | Law no. 08-18 (on biofuels) | Central African Republic | 2008 |
| 732 | Emergency Organization Plan | Chad | 2014 |
| 733 | Disaster Relief Organization Plan | Congo, Democratic Republic of the | 2012 |
| 734 | National Strategic Development Plan PNSD 2019-2023 | Congo, Democratic Republic of the | 2020 |
| 735 | National disaster risk management strategy and Action plan | Côte d'Ivoire | 2011 |
| 736 | Law n ° 2014-427 (Ivorian forestry code) | Côte d'Ivoire | 2014 |
| 737 | Capacity building for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cote d'Ivoire 2016-2020 | Côte d'Ivoire | 2016 |
| 738 | Law No. 2025-528 of 25 June 2025 on combating climate change | Côte d'Ivoire | 2025 |
| 739 | Five Year Indicative Development Plan (FYIDP) | Eritrea | 2016 |
| 740 | National Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan 2019 | Eswatini | 2019 |
| 741 | Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development 2025-2030 | Eswatini | 2025 |
| 742 | Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy | Ethiopia | 2011 |
| 743 | Climate-resilient green economy strategy | Ethiopia | 2011 |
| 744 | Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change (EPACC) | Ethiopia | 2011 |
| 745 | The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) II | Ethiopia | 2016 |
| 746 | Revised Biofuels Development and Utilization Strategy of Ethiopia | Ethiopia | 2024 |
| 747 | The National Disaster Management Policy | Gambia | 2007 |
| 748 | Renewable Energy Act 2013 | Gambia | 2013 |
| 749 | Strategic National Energy Plan (SNEP) 2006-2020 | Ghana | 2006 |
| 750 | The National Energy Policy | Ghana | 2010 |
| 751 | Renewable Energy Act, 2011 | Ghana | 2011 |
| 752 | Ghana Infrastructure Plan 2018-2047 | Ghana | 2019 |
| 753 | Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2022-2025 | Ghana | 2021 |
| 754 | National Energy Policy | Ghana | 2021 |
| 755 | Climate Action Roadmap For Buildings and Construction | Ghana | 2024 |
| 756 | National Climate Change Response Strategy | Kenya | 2013 |
| 757 | Common Programme Framework for Ending Drought Emergencies | Kenya | 2015 |
| 758 | A Climate Risk Management Framework for Kenya | Kenya | 2016 |
| 759 | Climate Change Act | Kenya | 2016 |
| 760 | Energy (Appliances' Energy Performance and Labeling) Regulations 2016 | Kenya | 2016 |
| 761 | The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) 2016-2030 | Kenya | 2016 |
| 762 | Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026 | Kenya | 2017 |
| 763 | National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy | Kenya | 2020 |
| 764 | National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy | Kenya | 2020 |
| 765 | Legal notice no. 47 approving the National Building Code 2024 | Kenya | 2024 |
| 766 | National Cooking Transition Strategy | Kenya | 2024 |
| 767 | National electric Cooking Strategy | Kenya | 2024 |
| 768 | Energy (Energy Management) Regulations 2025 | Kenya | 2025 |
| 769 | National Energy Compact 2025-2030 | Kenya | 2025 |
| 770 | National Decentralisation Policy | Lesotho | 2014 |
| 771 | National Climate Change Policy Implementation Strategy (NCCPIS) | Lesotho | 2017 |
| 772 | National Strategic Development Plan II 2018/19 to 2022/23 | Lesotho | 2018 |
| 773 | Executive Order on the Continuation of the Liberia Rural and Renewable Energy Agency and the Rural Energy Fund (No. 37 of 2012) | Liberia | 2012 |
| 774 | National Policy and Response Strategy on Climate Change | Liberia | 2018 |
| 775 | National Climate Change Policy | Malawi | 2012 |
| 776 | National Climate Change Investment Plan 2013-2018 | Malawi | 2014 |
| 777 | National Climate Change Management Policy | Malawi | 2016 |
| 778 | The National Strategy for Biofuel Development, Scaling up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) | Mali | 2008 |
| 779 | Decree No. 2011-107-PM-RM of March 11, 2011 establishing the National Climate Change Committee of Mali | Mali | 2011 |
| 780 | Ordinance No. 2014-012-P-RM of 1 October 2014 establishing the Renewable Energy Agency of Mali | Mali | 2014 |
| 781 | National Environment Policy | Mauritius | 2007 |
| 782 | Long-term Energy Strategy | Mauritius | 2009 |
| 783 | Energy Efficiency Act | Mauritius | 2011 |
| 784 | Presidential Decree No. 7/2011 creating the Inter-ministerial Commission of Biofuels | Mozambique | 2011 |
| 785 | Energy Policy White Paper | Namibia | 1998 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 786 | National Disaster Risk Management Plan | Namibia | 2011 |
| 787 | National Policy on Climate Change (PNCC) | Niger | 2012 |
| 788 | National Building Energy Efficiency Code | Nigeria | 2017 |
| 789 | Nigeria's National Action Plan to reduce short-lived climate pollutants | Nigeria | 2019 |
| 790 | National Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan | Nigeria | 2021 |
| 791 | Nigeria Climate Change and Health National Adaptation Plan, 2025-2030 | Nigeria | 2025 |
| 792 | Green Growth and Climate Resilience - National Strategy on Climate Change and Low Carbon Development | Rwanda | 2011 |
| 793 | Five Year Strategic Plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector (2014-2018) | Rwanda | 2013 |
| 794 | Second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II) for 2013-2018 | Rwanda | 2013 |
| 795 | 7 Years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017 –2024 | Rwanda | 2017 |
| 796 | Environment Code (Law 2001-01) | Senegal | 2001 |
| 797 | Ministerial Decree 1220 establishing the National Climate Change Committee (amended by the Decree 2011-1689) | Senegal | 2003 |
| 798 | Decree No. 2013-163 (Flood Zones) | Senegal | 2013 |
| 799 | Ministerial Decree No. 9317 establishing the organization and functioning of the National Greenhouse Gas Reduction Programme through energy efficiency in the building sector and related regulation | Senegal | 2013 |
| 800 | Seychelles National Climate Change Strategy | Seychelles | 2009 |
| 801 | Carbon Emissions Motor Vehicles tax (within 2009-2010 budget) | South Africa | 2010 |
| 802 | National Climate Change Response Policy White Paper (NCCRP) | South Africa | 2011 |
| 803 | National Climate Change and Health Adaptation Plan 2014-2019 | South Africa | 2014 |
| 804 | National Energy Efficiency Strategy | South Africa | 2019 |
| 805 | Regulation for mandatory energy performance certificates | South Africa | 2020 |
| 806 | National Energy Policy, 2015 | Tanzania | 2015 |
| 807 | National Five Year Development Plan 2016/17 - 2020/21 | Tanzania | 2016 |
| 808 | National strategy for agricultural and rural training in Togo (SNFAR-TOGO) 2016-2020 | Togo | 2015 |
| 809 | Law 2018-010 on the promotion of electricity generation from renewable sources | Togo | 2018 |
| 810 | National Climate Change Policy | Uganda | 2015 |
| 811 | The Water Resources Management Act, 2011 | Zambia | 2011 |
| 812 | National Energy Policy | Zimbabwe | 2012 |

## North America (59 records)

| No. | Title (links to CCLW record) | Country | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 813 | Policy on Green Procurement | Canada | 2006 |
| 814 | National Building Code (2020) | Canada | 2012 |
| 815 | Energy Innovation Program | Canada | 2016 |
| 816 | Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change | Canada | 2016 |
| 817 | Green Construction Through Wood (GCWood) Program | Canada | 2017 |
| 818 | Green Construction through Wood Program | Canada | 2017 |
| 819 | Fuel Charge Regulations (2018, c. 12, s. 187) | Canada | 2018 |
| 820 | National Housing Co-Investment Fund | Canada | 2018 |
| 821 | Green and Inclusive Community Buildings Program | Canada | 2020 |
| 822 | Greening Government Strategy | Canada | 2020 |
| 823 | A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy | Canada | 2021 |
| 824 | Budget 2021: A Recovery Plan for Jobs, Growth and Resilience | Canada | 2021 |
| 825 | Canada Greener Affordable Housing program | Canada | 2021 |
| 826 | Canada Greener Homes Affordability Program | Canada | 2021 |
| 827 | Canada Greener Homes Grant | Canada | 2021 |
| 828 | Canada Greener Homes Loan | Canada | 2021 |
| 829 | CIB Growth Plan | Canada | 2021 |
| 830 | CIB Growth Plan 2020-2025 | Canada | 2021 |
| 831 | Oil to Heat Pump Affordability program | Canada | 2021 |
| 832 | 2030 emissions reduction plan - Canada's Next Steps for Clean Air and a Strong Economy | Canada | 2022 |
| 833 | Green Freight Program | Canada | 2022 |
| 834 | Canada Green Buildings Strategy (CGBS) | Canada | 2023 |
| 835 | Deep Retrofit Accelerator Initiative | Canada | 2023 |
| 836 | Building Retrofits Initiative | Canada | 2025 |
| 837 | National Energy Code for Buildings | Canada | 2025 |
| 838 | National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings: 2025 | Canada | 2025 |
| 839 | Energy Policy Act 2005 (Energy Bill) | US | 2005 |

| No. | Title (links to CCLW record) | Country | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 840 | Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 | US | 2007 |
| 841 | Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (revised 2014) - Title IX-Renewable Energy Provisions | US | 2008 |
| 842 | American Recovery and Reinvestment Act | US | 2009 |
| 843 | The Appliance and Equipment Standards Program | US | 2009 |
| 844 | Amendment of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (2011) | US | 2011 |
| 845 | Rulemaking for Appliance Standards | US | 2020 |
| 846 | Army Corps of Engineers Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 847 | Department of Agriculture Action Plan for Climate Adaptation and Resilience | US | 2021 |
| 848 | Department of Commerce 2021 Climate Action Plan for Adaptation and Resilience | US | 2021 |
| 849 | Department of Defense Climate Adaptation Plan | US | 2021 |
| 850 | Department of Education Climate Adaptation Plan | US | 2021 |
| 851 | Department of Energy 2021 Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan | US | 2021 |
| 852 | Department of Health and Human Services 2021 Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 853 | Department of Homeland Security Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 854 | Department of Housing and Urban Development Climate Adaptation Plan | US | 2021 |
| 855 | Department of Justice Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 856 | Department of Labor Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 857 | Department of State Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan | US | 2021 |
| 858 | Department of the Interior Climate Action Plan 2021 | US | 2021 |
| 859 | Department of the Treasury Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 860 | Department of Veteran Affairs Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 861 | Environmental Protection Agency Climate Adaptation Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 862 | General Services Administration Climate Change Risk Management Plan | US | 2021 |
| 863 | International Development Finance Corporation Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 864 | Millennium Challenge Corporation Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 865 | NASA Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 866 | National Capital Planning Commission Climate Action Plan 2021 | US | 2021 |
| 867 | Office of Personnel Management Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 868 | Smithsonian Institution Climate Change Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 869 | Social Security Administration 2021 Climate Action Plan | US | 2021 |
| 870 | Decarbonizing the U.S. Economy by 2050: A National Blueprint for the Buildings Sector | US | 2024 |
| 871 | Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) | US | 2025 |

## Middle East & North Africa (54 records)

| No. | Title (links to CCLW record) | Country | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 872 | National Comprehensive Agriculture Development Priority Program 2016 - 2020 | Afghanistan | 2016 |
| 873 | Law 99-09 relative to the Management of Energy | Algeria | 1999 |
| 874 | Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Development Plan (2011-2030) | Algeria | 2011 |
| 875 | The National Climate Plan | Algeria | 2019 |
| 876 | Egypt's National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction | Egypt | 2011 |
| 877 | National Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Climate Change in Egypt | Egypt | 2011 |
| 878 | National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (2018/19-2021/22) | Egypt | 2012 |
| 879 | Presidential Decree No 17/2015 amending Investment Law No 8/1997 | Egypt | 2015 |
| 880 | Six Five-Year National Development Plan Law and Fifth Five-Year National Development Plan - FYDP (2010-2015) | Iran | 2009 |
| 881 | Law on Altering Energy Consumption Patterns | Iran | 2011 |
| 882 | The First National Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Plan and Government decision 2508 | Israel | 2010 |
| 883 | Government Decision No. 1403: National Plan for Implementation of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets and for Energy Efficiency | Israel | 2016 |
| 884 | Planning and Building Regulations 2016 | Israel | 2016 |
| 885 | Government Decision 171/2021 "Transition to a Low Carbon Economy" amending Decision 542/2015 | Israel | 2021 |
| 886 | Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Law, No. 13 of 2012 | Jordan | 2012 |
| 887 | Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) 2018-2020 | Jordan | 2017 |
| 888 | Environmental Classification & Licensing Regulation No. 69 of 2020 | Jordan | 2020 |
| 889 | Jordan National Urban Policy | Jordan | 2023 |
| 890 | Water Sector Policy for Surface Water Utilization (2023) | Jordan | 2023 |
| 891 | Water Sector Policy for Wastewater Management and Reuse 2023 | Jordan | 2023 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 892 | National Cooling Strategy of Jordan | Jordan | 2024 |
| 893 | Third National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2024-2026 | Jordan | 2025 |
| 894 | Energy Conservation Code of Practice (R-6) | Kuwait | 1983 |
| 895 | National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (2011-2015, 2016-2020 ) | Lebanon | 2016 |
| 896 | National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy | Malta | 2012 |
| 897 | National Environment Policy | Malta | 2012 |
| 898 | Malta National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Malta | 2019 |
| 899 | Low Carbon Development Strategy | Malta | 2021 |
| 900 | Malta's recovery and resilience plan | Malta | 2021 |
| 901 | Malta Updated Final National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). 2021-2030 | Malta | 2025 |
| 902 | National Plan Against Climate Change for 2030 | Morocco | 2009 |
| 903 | Law Relating to the National Agency for the Development of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency | Morocco | 2010 |
| 904 | Decree n. 2-13-874 approving the general construction regulations setting out the rules for energy performance of buildings and establishing the national committee for energy efficiency in buildings | Morocco | 2014 |
| 905 | Framework Law 99-12 on the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development | Morocco | 2014 |
| 906 | Exemplary Administration Pact | Morocco | 2019 |
| 907 | Minimum Energy Performance Standards (Decree No. 1529.24) | Morocco | 2024 |
| 908 | Alternative Energy Development Board Act | Pakistan | 2010 |
| 909 | National Forest Policy | Pakistan | 2010 |
| 910 | National Climate Change Policy | Pakistan | 2012 |
| 911 | Framework For Implementation of Climate Change Policy 2014-2030 | Pakistan | 2013 |
| 912 | National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2016 | Pakistan | 2016 |
| 913 | Pakistan National Action Plan on SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production | Pakistan | 2017 |
| 914 | Energy Efficiency & Conservation Strategic Plan 2020-23 by National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority NEECA | Pakistan | 2020 |
| 915 | Framework Guidelines, Fast Track Solar PV Initiatives 2022 | Pakistan | 2022 |
| 916 | The Green Building Code of Pakistan (GBCP) | Pakistan | 2023 |
| 917 | Qatar National Vision 2030 | Qatar | 2008 |
| 918 | Qatar Financial Centre Sustainable Sukuk and Bonds Framework | Qatar | 2022 |
| 919 | National Energy Efficiency Programme 2008 | Saudi Arabia | 2008 |
| 920 | Royal Decree establishing King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy 2010 | Saudi Arabia | 2010 |
| 921 | Saudi Energy Efficiency Program | Saudi Arabia | 2012 |
| 922 | Federal Decree-Law No. (11) of 2024 on the Reduction of Climate Change Effects | United Arab Emirates | 2024 |
| 923 | National Water and Energy Demand Management Programme | United Arab Emirates | 2024 |
| 924 | Law No. 26 of 1995 on Environment Protection | Yemen | 1995 |
| 925 | Presidential Decree No.101 of 2005 on the establishment of the Public Environmental Protection Authority | Yemen | 2005 |

## South Asia (31 records)

| No. | Title (links to CCLW record) | Country | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 926 | Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) | Bangladesh | 2009 |
| 927 | Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority Act | Bangladesh | 2012 |
| 928 | Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan up to 2030 | Bangladesh | 2015 |
| 929 | National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020) | Bangladesh | 2017 |
| 930 | Alternative Renewable Energy Policy 2013 | Bhutan | 2013 |
| 931 | National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy 2017 | Bhutan | 2017 |
| 932 | Energy Efficiency Roadmap | Bhutan | 2019 |
| 933 | National Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EE&C) Policy | Bhutan | 2019 |
| 934 | Climate Change Policy of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2020 | Bhutan | 2020 |
| 935 | National Building Code | India | 1970 |
| 936 | Energy Conservation Act | India | 2001 |
| 937 | GRIHA - Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment | India | 2007 |
| 938 | National Policy on Biofuels | India | 2009 |
| 939 | Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme | India | 2012 |
| 940 | Domestic Lighting Replacement Programme (UJALA) | India | 2014 |
| 941 | Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) | India | 2015 |
| 942 | Smart Cities Scheme | India | 2015 |
| 943 | Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles - Revised Guidelines and Standards | India | 2019 |
| 944 | Energy Efficiency Label for Residential Buildings | India | 2019 |
| 945 | India Cooling Action Plan | India | 2019 |
| 946 | National Mission on Sustainable Habitat | India | 2021 |
| 947 | Climate Change Policy Framework | Maldives | 2015 |
| 948 | Maldives Energy Efficiency Guideline for Buildings | Maldives | 2023 |
| 949 | The National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal 2008 | Nepal | 2008 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 950 | Nature Conservation National Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development (2015-2030) | Nepal | 2015 |
| 951 | National Urban Development Strategy 2017 | Nepal | 2017 |
| 952 | Framework for Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) 2019 | Nepal | 2019 |
| 953 | The Sixteenth Plan (Fiscal Year 2024/25 - 2028/29) | Nepal | 2024 |
| 954 | Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority Act | Sri Lanka | 2007 |
| 955 | National Policy on Sustainable Consumption & Production for Sri Lanka | Sri Lanka | 2019 |
| 956 | 2025 Cabinet decision approving National Building Code recommendations | Sri Lanka | 2025 |

## Others (19 records)

| No. | Title (links to CCLW record) | Jurisdiction / country | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 957 | Energy taxation (Directive 2003/96/EC of 27 October 2003 restructuring the Community framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity) | European Union | 2003 |
| 958 | Decision No. 406/2009/EC on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020 | European Union | 2009 |
| 959 | Directive 2010/31/EU amended by Directive (EU) 2018/844 on the energy performance of buildings | European Union | 2010 |
| 960 | European Energy Security Strategy | European Union | 2014 |
| 961 | Decision (EU) 2015/1814 on the establishment and operation of a market stability reserve for the Union greenhouse gas emission trading scheme, last amended by Directive (EU) 2023/959 | European Union | 2015 |
| 962 | Energy Efficiency (Directive 2012/27/EU, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC) | European Union | 2017 |
| 963 | Regulation 2017/1369 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU, amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/740 (Energy Labelling Regulation) | European Union | 2017 |
| 964 | Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 (Renewable Energy Directive or RED) | European Union | 2018 |
| 965 | Regulation (EU) 2018/842 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 (Effort Sharing Regulation or ESR) | European Union | 2018 |
| 966 | The European Green Deal | European Union | 2019 |
| 967 | A hydrogen strategy for a climate-neutral Europe | European Union | 2020 |
| 968 | A Renovation Wave For Europe: Greening Our Buildings, Creating Jobs, Improving Lives | European Union | 2020 |
| 969 | EU strategy on adaptation to climate change | European Union | 2021 |
| 970 | Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 laying down common provisions on a range of support funds, amended by Regulation (EU) 2023/955 | European Union | 2021 |
| 971 | Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 (recast) (Energy Efficiency Directive or EED) | European Union | 2023 |
| 972 | Regulation (EU) 2023/955 establishing a Social Climate Fund (SCF) | European Union | 2023 |
| 973 | Commission Communication on managing climate risks | European Union | 2024 |
| 974 | Directive (EU) 2024/1275 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on the energy performance of buildings | European Union | 2024 |
| 975 | Agriculture Sector Plan 2015-2019 | Niue | 2015 |