Framework Convention on Climate Change

TEC/2026/33/13

Technology Executive Committee

25 August 2026

Thirty-third meeting

15–18 September 2026 (18 September 2026 TEC-CTCN Advisory Board Joint Session)

Draft key messages and recommendations to the COP and CMA on leveraging data to accelerate financing for climate technologies in buildings and infrastructure

Cover note

A. Background

1. As per activity C.2.1 of its rolling workplan, the TEC is to explore the use of low and near zero emission materials in buildings, green building codes and green zoning systems that promote energy efficiency and resilience, with a view to support countries in the implementation of their NDCs.

2. At TEC 29, the TEC agreed to develop a policy brief on "Leveraging data to accelerate financing for climate technologies in buildings and infrastructure" in 2026.

3. At TEC 32, the TEC considered the draft policy brief prepared by the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Climate Policy Center under the guidance of the open-ended activity group. The TEC requested the open-ended activity group to revise the policy brief, taking into account comments provided by TEC members at the meeting. The TEC approved the revised policy brief inter-sessionally on a no-objection basis.

4. At TEC 32, the TEC also requested the open-ended activity group to revise draft key messages and recommendations for the COP and the CMA for further consideration at TEC 33.

B. Scope of the note

5. The annex to this note contains draft key messages and recommendations on leveraging data to accelerate financing for climate technologies in buildings and infrastructure.

C. Possible actions by the Technology Executive Committee

6. The TEC will be invited to consider the draft key messages and recommendations on leveraging data to accelerate financing for climate technologies in buildings and infrastructure with a view to finalizing them for inclusion in the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2026.

Annex

Draft key messages and recommendations to the COP and CMA on leveraging data to accelerate financing for climate technologies in buildings and infrastructure

1. The TEC highlights the following key messages drawn from the findings in this policy brief on leveraging data to accelerate financing for climate technologies in buildings and infrastructure, prepared in collaboration with the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Climate Policy Center:

(a) Buildings are central to climate and economic goals, yet finance remains insufficient;

(b) The global finance system is shifting; policymakers can help the building sector catch up or risk falling behind;

(c) Reliable, comparable and contextually relevant data of low-emission buildings can increase access to sustainable finance;

(d) Better building performance data and early-stage business-case metrics improve investment pricing, lower perceived risk, and attract capital to low-emissions and climate-resilient, climate-aligned buildings;

(e) Policy instruments and tools are available to improve the incorporation of building performance data and have been demonstrated to correct market distortions and unlock sustainable financing for buildings.

2. The TEC recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties, international organisations and stakeholders, to implement as relevant, following short-, medium- and long-term actions:

Short-Term Actions (1–2 Years)

(a) Launch voluntary emissions disclosure pilots for new public buildings and major renovations. In developing countries, recognise relevant internationally established third-party certifications as qualifying interim measures where national data systems are not yet in place;

(b) Provide training and capacity-building programs for developers, investors, financial institutions, and public officials on interpreting and acting on building emissions data. Governments should prioritise technical assistance to developing countries, especially to SIDS and LDCs, where the data-finance gap is most pronounced. Governments may choose to integrate verified building emission performance data into existing or emerging national plans and sustainable finance taxonomies;

(c) Deploy targeted financial incentives, and grants including blended finance, and concessional loans, to de-risk early-mover investments in low emissions buildings. In markets with limited regulatory frameworks, these incentives serve as the primary lever to build a pipeline of bankable green projects;

Medium-Term Actions (3–5 Years)

(d) Establish, where appropriate, emission disclosure requirements for new buildings and major renovations. Frameworks should include locally calibrated performance

baselines and be scaled to market readiness, relying on simplified approaches for early-stage markets and more comprehensive requirements for advanced jurisdictions;

(e) Implement, where appropriate, sustainable public procurement mandates requirements requiring publicly financed and owned buildings to meet minimum performance standards;

(f) Establish national building performance databases. Governments should deploy digital tools for emission accounting. MRV systems should capture energy, water, and impacts and be interoperable with national NDC tracking systems, as appropriate. Developing country governments should seek technical and financial support to build these systems;

Long-Term Actions (6+ Years)

(g) Encourage a gradual transition from voluntary disclosure to performance-based approaches, where appropriate and in line with national circumstances. Governments may progressively encourage the adoption of performance-based approaches as market capacity matures, ensuring that policy evolution is paired with sustained capacity support, particularly in developing countries;

(h) Explore opportunities to integrate building sector emissions reductions into actions taken under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, enabling verified emission reductions to access international carbon markets, where appropriate. Robust MRV frameworks for building-related carbon credit transactions can help ensure environmental integrity and generate new revenue streams for low-emission projects.