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## **Legal Framework for Renewable Energy Transition in Developing Countries: Regulatory Challenges, Policy Gaps and Reform Pathways**

**Syeda Tooba Akhtar**

Assistant Professor, College of Law, University of Sargodha, Pakistan

Email: [tooba.akhtar@uos.edu.pk](mailto:tooba.akhtar@uos.edu.pk)

**Muhammad Faisal**

Lecture in Law, University of Okara, PhD Scholar Anglia Ruskin University United

Kingdom Email: [muhhammad.faisal@uo.edu.pk](mailto:muhhammad.faisal@uo.edu.pk)

**Ishfaq Ahmad**

PhD Scholar, Lecturer, Department of Law, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan,

Pakistan, Sub Campus Vehari Email: [ishfaq.ahmad\\_vcamp@bzu.edu.pk](mailto:ishfaq.ahmad_vcamp@bzu.edu.pk)

### **ABSTRACT**

The switch to renewable energy has become a key component of global climate governance, but the developing nations have special limitations in legal, institutional and economic contexts of implementing the switch. This paper is a critical analysis of the legal provisions that are used in the developing jurisdictions in the transition to renewable energy, and it specifically addresses the regulatory design, facilitation of investment, and adherence to international environmental requirements. It claims that one of the many challenges of international instruments is its inability to offer normative direction, in contrast to domestic legal regimes which are usually characterized by a lack of effectiveness in law enforcement and inconsistent policies. The study proposes structural weaknesses in the energy laws, investment protection and administrative governance as a drawback to efficient transition through a comparative and doctrinal analysis. The paper contextualizes the debate on renewable energy in the context of the broader deliberation on sustainable development and climate justice with inequity and unfairness forced on developing economies. The paper suggests specific legal solutions to coordinate national structures with international obligations and enhance institutional capacity and encourage private market players to be involved with this particular aim, referring to the current literature (both published and unpublished) on the matter of international economic law, along with the background of the author herself as it regards to international economic law and regulatory governance. The paper is concluded by concluding that the developing world needs to have a consistent, enforceable and investment friendly legal framework that would facilitate the implementation of a fair and sustainable energy transition.

**Keywords:** Renewable Energy Law, Developing Countries, Energy Transition, Climate Change Law, Sustainable Development, Regulatory Frameworks, Investment Law

### **Introduction**

The shift of the fossil fuel-based energy systems to the system of renewable sources has become one of the major issues of the modern law and policy discussion. This change is rooted in global climate governance instruments, the most prominent of them being the



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Paris Agreement (Agreement, 2015), that includes officially binding and voluntary obligations by the states to minimize the emission of greenhouse gasses. Although the Agreement represents a consensus of the global community on the urgency of which the action on climate is necessary, its practical implementation demonstrates considerable inequality between developed and developing nations, in particular, in regard to the legal capacity and institutional readiness.

In the developing nations, the shift to renewable energy is made tricky over conflicting development interests such as economic growth, industrialization and energy access. The legal systems of these jurisdictions have a way of being biased to traditional systems of energy infrastructures, which leads to regulatory inertia, which discourages the use of renewable technologies (Irena, 2018). Further, lack of consistent and unified legislations promotes divided systems of governance that compromises the effectiveness of the policies as well as the certainty of the law.

On regulatory front, the success of renewable energy transition hinges on setting up of clear rules on the legal regulations of entry into the market, tariff rules, grid integration and licensing rules. Nevertheless, in a lot of developing nations, these frameworks are not well-developed or applied irregularly. This poses serious impediments to investment, especially in an industry that is capital intensive in nature and requires long-term financial investments (Rastogi et al., 2023). As a result, predictability in law is a vital consideration in terms of investment amidst internal and external investment channels.

Equity in international environmental law is also an issue that is brought in by the transition. Common but differentiated responsibilities are the principle aimed at harmonizing the responsibilities of the states according to the historical contribution to climate change and to the capacity (Sands & Peel, 2012). However, the real application of the same principle is not even and continues to put untenable pressures to developing nations without a proper support mechanism, in terms of legal or financial support.

The scholarly literature also supports the significance of the regulatory governance in the development of economies and infrastructural development. Previous studies on regulatory regimes in the developing economies indicate that there are still enduring problems that are associated with legal uncertainty as well as the lack of strong institutional capacity and uniformity in the implementation of the policy (Minogue & Cariño, 2006). Such weaknesses in structure are more visible in the area of renewable energy where the effective transition implies the presence of a stable and predictable legal environment.

This paper will contend that one of the fundamental problems of the renewable energy transformation in the developing countries is a legal problem, which cannot be solved by articulating policies only alone, but that requires properly addressing the regulatory framework. Using a doctrinal and comparative method, the research paper analyses current legal frameworks, proposed systemic gaps and suggests directions towards reforms that would enable the realization of a sustainable and just turn towards energy transition.

### **Conceptual and Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical and conceptual context into which this legal discussion of renewable energy transition in developing countries should be placed is that the central argument is to synthesize information found in the renewable energy law, environmental regulation and law and economics. In its simplest definition, the idea of energy transition implies a global change in the energy production and consumption patterns, whereby the sources with high carbon content are replaced with less damaging and eco-friendly sources. This



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does not just happen due to technology but also a shift in institutions and the legal and regulatory environment needs a major change.

In law and economics terms, the biggest issues in the regulation of renewable energy are the issues that are related to the correction of the failures of the market related to the use of fossil fuels in industries that do not necessitate the use of other fuels like gas and oil with the negative externality (environmental degradation and climate change) (Stern, 2008). Through legal tools like the subsidies, feed-in tariffs and carbon pricing mechanisms, externalities are expected to be internalized and thus these are used to encourage investment in clean energy. But in the developing world, such tools are often limited in their effectiveness by financial considerations and government ineptitude.

Another important critical lens of studying the transition of renewable energy can be the concept of sustainable development. Sustainable development, as defined in the context of international law, aims at ensuring the strike of a balance between economic development and growth with nature on one side and social justice on the other hand (Imperatives, 1987). It is commonly believed that renewable energy can be a major facilitator of this goal, and it can increase the access to energy and a mitigation of environmental damage. However, the balance in this case can only be accomplished when there is a coherent legal framework that encapsulates energy policies with other wider-range developmental objectives.

Climate justice also makes the legal aspect challenging as it highlights the problem of disproportionate allocation of climate devastation and responsibility. The third world countries are usually confronted with the dilemma of reducing the emissions and at the same time alleviating poverty and underdevelopment. The law systems also need to address the equity aspect, as transition policies should not put pressure on the existing socio-economic inequalities (Shue, 2014). This requires the incorporation of the means of international assistance, such as the transfer of technology and climate finance, into the domestic law.

The institutional theory is also very important in the realization of challenges of renewable energy governance. Proper legal frameworks rely on well-developed institutions that have the capabilities to affect and enforce regulation measures. The effectiveness of energy laws in most of the developing countries is undermined by the institutional weaknesses; bureaucratic inefficiency, technical know-how and regulatory capture (Kohl, 2019). Consequently, even the formulated legal tools can lead to not meeting the intended results.

The recent scholarly discussions have started to give more weight to the relevance of the regulatory coherence and policy integration as a way to enable energy transition. The interconnectedness between different laws through overlapping jurisdictions and noncongruent policies leads to lack of transparency and efficiency (Gielen et al., 2019). The success of renewable energy governance in the developing context is thus a necessary requirement that has to be implemented in a unified and coordinated legal effort.

### **Legal and Regulatory Frameworks in Developing Countries**

The legal frameworks of renewable energy within the developing countries have high levels of diversity indicating different differences in political systems, economic conditions and institutional capacities. Although these dissimilarities exist, one can spot common structural challenges, especially when it comes to legislative fragmentation and regulatory uncertainty and poor enforcement machinery.

At the governmental level, most developing nations do not possess detailed renewable



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energy policies, as most of them are operated through a mishmash of rules, regulations and executive orders (Santikarn et al., 2021). This piecemeal reporting can create irregularities and loopholes diminishing the value of jurisprudence. As an example, contradicting rules on energy prices, licensing and access to the grid can provide obstacles to the entry and investment.

The governmental institutions have a prominent role in the execution of renewable energy policies. Nevertheless, their autonomy and capacities are limited in most jurisdictions affecting their competence to implement legal standards (Wysocka, 2023). Other problems like political interferences, lack of technical knowledge and funding also contribute to these problems. This can lead to regulatory decisions which are not transparent and consistent, and investors will have a lesser confidence.

Another very important item on the renewable energy law is investment protection. Since a renewable energy venture is capital intensive, the investors would need a solid legal protection against the risks in the form of expropriation, breach of contract and alteration of the regulatory regime. International investment agreements offer certain protection and yet in domestic legal systems, the same is not effective (Facilitation, 2019). This de-linking of the international and domestic legal systems brings ambivalence of ambiguity and makes investment more expensive.

Also of great concern are legal challenges related to grid infrastructure and integration of the market. New sources of renewable energy like solar and wind are naturally intermittent and need dynamism and adaptations in the grid systems. Law has to discuss matters associated with grid access, priority dispatch and energy storage (Murdock et al., 2020). Infrastructure constraints and the outdated grid rules that are used in most developing countries limit the adoption of renewable energy into the national energy.

Moreover, the strength with regard to enforcement is also a weakness on the front of renewable energy. In cases with extensive legal frameworks, ineffective compliance mechanisms and accountability usually negate the effectiveness (Fuchs & Hinderer, 2014). Enforcement should be strengthened through legal reform and institutional capacity building coupled with establishment of effective monitoring systems.

Overall, the renewable energy legal and regulatory frameworks in the developing countries are characterized by structural flaws that are hindrances to effective transition. The solution to these problems will need a holistic approach comprising legislative reforms, institutional strengthening and coherence of policies.

### **Comparative Analysis: Renewable Energy Legal Frameworks in Selected Developing Countries**

Comparative study of the renewable energy legal system of the developing countries show bears both similarities and differences in the design and implementation of regulations. Although formal policies have been implemented in many jurisdictions to encourage renewable energy, the extent to which it has been legalized and implemented is quite wide. In this section, indicative frameworks in countries like Pakistan, India and Brazil are to be evaluated in order to determine the best practices and the challenges with the persistence.

India offers a fairly qualified example of a developing economy because it has already developed extensive laws including the Electricity Act, 2003, with additional policies and regulations regarding renewable sources. With the introduction of the desperately Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) and feed-in tariff systems, renewable energy capacity has grown greatly. Nonetheless empirical results suggest that application of these requirements is inconsistent in different states, and acts as a doubt in regulatory



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effectiveness (Srinivasan et al., 2018). Additionally, distribution firms experience financial instability which remains a challenge to long-term sustainability.

Another good experience can be learnt with Brazil and specifically the mobilization of renewable energy in the national energy planning. It has a regulatory regime that focuses on competitive energy auctions as well as long run power purchase arrangements, which has been effective in attracting investment by the private parties. However, studies also point out that there is still the high-complexity of regulations and bureaucratic delays that promote project implementation (Rego, 2013). Also, the environmental licensing processes can usually cause lack of certainty, which is an indication of environmental protection mixed with energy development.

The role of legal framework of renewable energy is relatively underdeveloped in Pakistan, although some policies like the Alternative and Renewable Energy Policy, 2019 are introduced. According to scholars, the policy offers a roadmap on strategic direction, although it is not legally enforceable because its implementation is poor in terms of institutional coordination and fragmentation in regulation (Hassan et al., 2018). Also, delays in the decision on tariffs as well as setting up of approvals on projects has deterred investor involvement.

In all these jurisdictions, one theme prevails, and that is the disconnect between policy making and law making. Although there are the legislative tools, these depend on the capacity of the institutions and coherence of regulations. Parallel points out that successful renewable energy transitions should surpass the level of legal frameworks with realistic enforcement policies and reliable conditions of investment (Sovacool, 2016).

The issue of judicial intervention in developing the regulations of renewable energy is another important lesson of comparative analysis. The developing nations have started to involve their courts in environmental and energy related controversies which have led to changing regulatory outcomes. Nevertheless, judicial activism is still inconsistent and is not always limited by procedural and institutional factors (Lin, 2012).

In general, in terms of comparison, the analysis shows that despite the improvement in developing nations in terms of embracing renewable energy strategies and policies, there are still massive legal and institutional gaps. To fill these gaps, a careful effort will be needed to incorporate legislative changes, institutional fortification and judicial control.

### **Investment, Financing and Legal Risk in Renewable Energy Projects**

Renewable energy transition is largely funded and generated through investment and financing particularly in developing nations where local funds may not be adequate to sustain infrastructure set up. Legal systems have a निर्ण role in influencing the investment flows by ascertain the degree of risk and predictability and protection of the investors. Lack of stringent legal protections makes it extremely difficult to run renewable energy projects in the form of expensive financing and inability to access international financial markets.

Regulatory risk, which is the uncertainty of changes by the law, policy, or administrative practice is one of the main legal issues. Research has shown that in the emerging markets, there is a high cost of capital in the renewable energy projects due to regulatory instability (Gatzert & Vogl, 2016). The investors need some long term guarantee on tariffs, and the conditions of the contract, and dispute resolution systems, and these are based on the effectiveness of the law system.

PPAs are also an important legal tool in reducing investment risk. These contracts are used to define the conditions, at which electricity is being sold, such as pricing, period



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and assigning risk. Nevertheless, researchers indicate that in numerous developing nations, PPAs can be renegotiated or politically interfered with, which lacks credibility (Tata & Nweke-Eze, 2025). This does not only deter investment but also brings issues concerning the rule of law and enforcement of contracts.

Another protection mechanism through bilateral investment treaties (BITs) and investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanisms is supply by international investment law. Although the instruments are effective in protecting against expropriation and unjust treatment, their efficiency requires that the legal systems in a given country adhere to the provisions of arbitral awards (Van Harten, 2008). Furthermore, recent literature on the relationship between investment protection and state regulatory freedom can be characterized as a conflict between the two regarding the aspect of environmental goals.

There is also the interaction between the state and the private sector that is complicated in funding renewable energy projects. Multilateral development banks and the international financial institutions are contributing a lot in the de-risking of investments in the form of guarantees and concessional financing. However, the availability of this kind of mechanics usually depends on the presence of plausible legal and regulatory frameworks (Yuan et al., 2023). The lack of these even well-designed financial instruments may not be able to draw in enough capital.

The other problem is emerging, that is the alignment of financial flows with climate objectives. Green finance concept highlights the importance of the legal framework that would facilitate environmentally friendly investments. These involve creation of green bonds, climate funds and regulatory incentives on clean energy initiatives (Volz, 2018). However, in developing nations, the legal framework of green finance is still in its early phases, restraining the extent to which these country regulatory systems can affect it.

To conclude, the nature of the investment in the renewable energy situation (in developing countries) is complex and heavily dependent on legal, institutional and financial factors. Legal framework strengthening is the simplest way to minimize the risk, increase investor confidence and raise the capital to undertake the effort of large scale energy transition.

### **Institutional and Governance Challenges**

The pillars of effective renewable energy legal frameworks in the developing countries are institutional capacity and governance structures. Even state-of-the-art legal tools cannot do without the institutions that can put their regulatory measures to life, track and enforce legal orders. This means that the governance issues are an important bottleneck in the energy transition process.

One of the problems is associated with institutional fragmentation, in which there are several agencies with overlapping mandates that control various sectors of the energy industry. This usually creates administrative lags and policy inconsistency and failure in coordination. Empirical research proves that disintegrated systems of governance greatly lower the efficacy of implementation of renewable energy (Mitchell & Mitchell, 2008). In most situations, entering regulatory contradictory goals like affordability of energy and environmental sustainability complicate decision-making processes further.

Another problem that is very challenging to good governance is corruption and absence of transparency. Studies show that underdeveloped governance systems contribute to the increase in the cost of projects and the corresponding low level of investments in renewable energy industries (Yin & Liu, 2025). Absence of transparency of the licensing process, procurement and tariff-setting procedures degrades the trust of the people and puts off the entry of the private sector.



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Less technical and administrative capacity of regulatory bodies is the other factor that is critical. Regulation of renewable energy technologies would require specialized knowledge such as knowhow in grid integration, energy storage and evaluation of environmental impact. In several developing states, regulatory authorities have fewer resources and abilities and, therefore, do not implement a policy in the optimal way (Goldthau, 2014).

Renewable energy has an opportunity and a challenge of decentralization. Although local governments could make a critical contribution when it comes to ensuring the project development and community engagement, more times than not, the lack of coordination between central and local governments results in regulatory inconsistencies (Zuidema, 2016). It is specifically common in federal systems where subnational entities can take different policies.

Socio-political reasons, such as popular opposition, land use dispute, and distributive issues make the role of governance in energy transition even more difficult. Legislation frameworks should thus have provisions through which the stakeholders engage and resolve problems among themselves to achieve social acceptance of renewable energy projects (Wojuola & Alant, 2017).

To sum up, institutional and governance issues form part of inherent impediment of the transition to renewable energy in developing countries. The solution to these problems is detailed reforms to strengthen the capacity of an institution to increase transparency and regulatory coherence.

### **Reform Proposals and Legal Pathways for Renewable Energy Transition**

The above discussion illustrates that the major obstacles to renewable energy transition in developing nations are not only technological and financial, but essentially, legal and institutional. Based on this, a viable interpretation means a holistic absence of reform agenda that deals with legislative form incapacity, governance, and investment enabling. The given section also goes forward with a series of closely interrelated pathways of legal reform, which seek to establish a consistent and operational framework of renewable energy transition.

### **Legislative Harmonization and Codification**

**Legislative Harmonization and Codification** An effective legal structure is whereby all the legislative acts have been harmonized as far as legislative authority has the capability to codify all legislative acts. One of the major concerns of developing nations is uniting the existing legal tools in a single renewable energy code. Fragile legislative regimes, as seen in comparative practice, introduce regulatory lawlessness, discourage investment and hinder policy enforcement. Codification makes it possible to combine different sets of provisions illuminating the sphere of licensing and tariffs, access to the grid and compliance with the environment into one consistent lawful framework.

Empirical evidence is clear on the fact that legal transparency and stability are crucial in minimizing transaction costs and increasing regulatory predictability (Gatzert & Kosub, 2017). Such a broad renewable energy legislation must hence provide institutional requirements with a clear definition, offer standard procedures and have enforceable rights and requirements among all the stakeholders. Notably, such acts have to be supported by diverse energy and environmental acts to prevent normative clashes.



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### **Strengthening Regulatory Institutions**

Implementation of renewable energy laws cannot succeed without the support of institutional capacity building. Regulatory authorities should have not only the technical knowledge, but operational autonomy as well, to execute their functions. This comprises of the capacity to impose tariffs, keep a check and instill legal quotas without unnecessary political intrusion.

Empirical evidence indicates that an independent regulatory agency and its well-endowed status is positively associated with an increased amount of renewable energy implementation (Newbery et al., 2018). Reforms in the legal field should thus aim at improving the independence of regulatory bodies and having an open process of decision-making and accountability measures by the judiciary and administration.

Technical training should also be included in capacity-building efforts in new fields like smart grids, energy storage and decentralized energy systems. In the absence of this kind of expertise, even well formulated legal frameworks can fail to realize their desired success.

### **Investment Protection and Risk Mitigation**

Since renewable energy projects are capital-intensive, legal instruments should have well-built system of investment protection and risk mitigation. These encompass stabilization of regulatory regimes, safeguard against state arbitrariness and enforcement of contract.

PPAs must be standard and legally binding with a clear indication about tariff adjustment, dispute resolution and risk sharing. It has been found that believable contractual structures provide major protection to perceived investment risk and a decrease in the cost of capital (Litmanen, 2025). Also, judicial established procedures of sovereign assurances and insurances can also strengthen investor confidence.

At the global level, the developing countries must actively exploit bilateral investment treaties and regional agreements as an instrument to make foreign investment and protect regulatory autonomy. This must be accompanied by a careful drafting of the treaties to create a balance between the protection of the investors and the state right to control based on the common good especially during environmental conservation.

### **Development of Green Finance Legal Frameworks**

Switching to renewable energy requires a large amount of money, which cannot be provided by the state income only. Laws should therefore enable creation of the instruments of green finance, such as green bonds, climate funds, and sustainable investment vehicles.

According to the scholarly literature, the significance of regulatory support of green finance is that it should contain clear definitions, disclosure requirements and certification mechanisms (Kumar et al., 2022). Green financial instruments are supposed to be developed by developing countries starting with the setting of legal standards that will uphold transparency and avert greenwashing. The central banks and other financial regulators can also play a significant role in incorporating the risks associated with climate in financial governance.

Moreover, investment in renewable energy can be encouraged by the means of tax incentives and fiscal policies. Tax credits, expedited depreciation and import duty exemptions of renewable energy equipment provided by the law can go a long way in helping to increase the viability of the project.



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### **Grid Modernization and Legal Integration**

Another benefit of renewable energy shift that is highly rated yet frequently neglected relates to the contemporary grid infrastructure. Laws and regulations should deal with the matters of grid access, priority dispatching, and integration of intermittent sources of energy. The renewable energy projects without such provisions are likely to be held up at the technical and regulatory level, which inhibits its effectiveness.

Studies emphasize the need to have legal instruments to ensure grid flexibility and innovation, such as assortment of decentralized energy systems and microgrids (Seyfang & Haxeltine, 2012). Non-discriminatory access to the grid infrastructure should be enshrined by law and strict guidelines on cost-sharing and system upgrades put in place. Besides this, the regulatory systems should be compatible with new technologies like energy storage and digital energy management systems. This will demand a progressive legal stance that looks ahead on technological developments and makes adjustments.

### **Enhancing Transparency and Anti-Corruption Measures**

Renewable energy projects require proper governance that is done with transparency and accountability. Anti-corruption laws need to be pushed through the legal reforms especially in the licensing, procurement and tariff setting. Open practices minimize chances of rent-seeking and raise the level of trust of the population in the regulatory agencies.

Empirical data indicate that corruption impacts the effectiveness of deploying renewable energy resources greatly by adding some charges and scaring off investment (Gani, 2021). The laws should thus have provisions of public disclosure, stakeholder involvement and external examination. Licensing and procurement that is carried out through digital platforms can also help the company increase its transparency, as well as minimize administrative inefficiencies.

### **Integrating Climate Justice and Social Inclusion**

Lastly, principles of climate justice and social inclusion should be a part of legal frameworks of renewable energy transition. This means that avoidance of overloading vulnerable communities by transition policies, and equitable distribution of the benefits of renewable energy.

Legislations must be passed to ensure community input in decision making and planning of projects. Also, compensation and resettlement mechanisms can also be established well to overcome the possible societal effects. It is noted that a renewable energy project should be socially inclusive, as this attribute guarantees the eventual acceptance of the new energy source and identifies its sustainability (Lloyd & Nakamura, 2022).

The developing countries also need to use international legal patterns to obtain financial and technological assistance of the developed countries. This involves involvement in international climate funding facilities and technology transfer programmes which are essential in bridging the resource divide.

### **Conclusion**

The shifting process of renewable energy of developing states is a complicated legal and institutional challenge that goes much further than the implementation of policy pledges. As this paper has established, the success of such transition basically depends on the presence of coherent, enforceable and investment oriented legal frameworks. Although global climate regulations, like the Paris Agreement, present a general normative framework, its practical implementation requires an ability of the domestic legal system



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to turn these promises into functioning and enforceable regulations.

One of the key findings in this research paper is that the current legal framework of most developing economies is still bitty and poorly aligned towards renewable energy transition. The inconsistencies of legislations, poor regulatory institutions and low enforcement tools jointly destroy the effectiveness of the existing schemes. These gaps are implementationally augmented with governance challenges such as deficiency of transparency, institutional and technical fragmentation as well as inadequate technical capacity. Consequently, well formulated policies do not necessarily produce the desired results.

It has also been noted in the analysis that the renewable energy development depends on the critical role of investment law and financial regulation in the sphere of development. There are no realistic legal safeguards and risk management systems that discourage investment, both domestic and foreign. In this respect, enhancing the enforcement of contracts, stabilizing regulatory regimes and creating green finance systems are the core elements of an effective legal system. Certainly, in the absence of these factors, the shift to renewable energy will not receive the volume of investment that can be considered significant.

The insights of comparative experience based on the selected developing jurisdictions only draw additional support to the idea that advancement can be reached when the legal framework is backed by well-established institutions and steady policy enactment. Nevertheless, these examples also show that the legal reform should be projected through the bigger improvement of governance to make it sustainable. It does not only take a legislative initiative to integrate renewable energy into national energy system but institutional coordination and administrative effectiveness as well.

Notably, such a shift towards renewable energy should be placed in the larger framework of equity and climate justice. Developing nations are in the difficult predicament of trying to achieve economic growth and at the same time play a part in the global climate mitigation strategies. Law should thus include values of fairness, inclusiveness and differentiated responsibility where the cost and benefits of transition are evenly shared. The inability to consider these issues seriously may threaten to increase the level of current socio-economic inequalities and will negatively affect the popularization of renewable energy measures.

Based on the findings of this paper the conclusion drawn is that legal reform is not just a beneficial facet, but is a pre requisite to the transition to renewable energy in developing countries. Necessary conditions to develop sustainable energy should be made by a holistic strategy, including harmonization of legislations, institutional reinforcement, facilitation and governance reform investment. This should be a dynamic strategy with futuristic goals and agility to the demands of the country in comparison with those of the global community.

The future success of renewable energy transition will ultimately hinge on the capacity of developing countries in building resilient legal systems that would be able to handle technological innovation, invest and bring equal results. By so doing they will not just be promoting their self-development goals but also be a significant part of the world campaign to fight climate change.

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