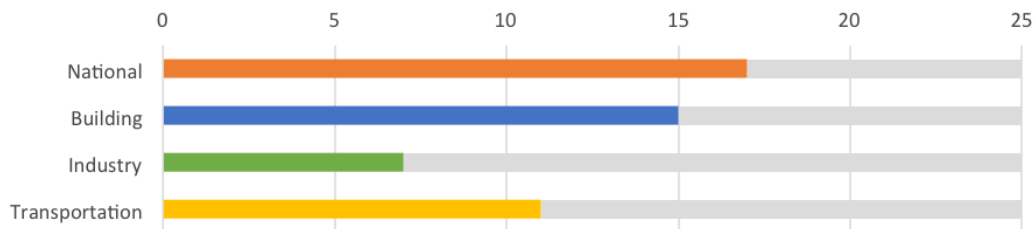


9 Canada



Overall, Canada ranked ninth among the economies analyzed, scoring higher than Australia, India, and the United States.

Canada is strongest in the national efforts category, having energy-savings targets in place and offering incentives and loans for efficiency improvements. In 2008, Canadian provinces and territories committed to achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency by 2020 through improvements to building codes, broader regulation of energy-consuming products, the establishment of green building policies for new government-funded facilities, support for home energy audits, and retrofit assistance. National tax incentives exist in multiple sectors to help reach efficiency targets, but government investment in energy efficiency remains low, and investment in research and development is only moderate.

Canada also scored well on building energy efficiency due in part to its comprehensive appliance and equipment standards, which cover a large number of products on the market, and its mandatory “EnerGuide” labeling program modeled after the EnergyGuide label in the United States. Canada has taken steps to improve the benchmarking and labeling of energy use in its building through a new benchmarking portfolio manager that marks building energy performance against similar buildings.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Canada scored low in industrial efficiency and would benefit from establishing a mandate for plant energy

managers and mandatory energy audits. Our research indicated that just 1.8% of the electricity consumed by the industrial sector is generated by combined heat and power, and only about 3% of manufacturing GDP is spent on manufacturing research and development. Other countries, most notably Japan, have improved energy savings in this sector with increased investment in industrial research and development and requirements for energy managers and audits.

Canada would also benefit from energy efficiency improvements to its transportation sector. Canada has adopted fuel economy standards for passenger vehicles, but the number of vehicle miles traveled per person is in the top two of all countries analyzed. Further, the use of public transit and national investment in rail transit is low in Canada, and it barely outranks the United States, the lowest-ranked country in the public transit metric.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For more information on Canada’s energy efficiency policies: <http://www.iea.org/policiesandmeasures/energyefficiency/?country=Canada>

For more information on Canada’s energy labeling program: <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/energy/products/energguide/12523>