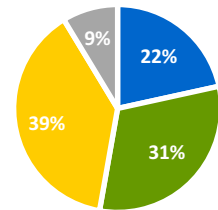
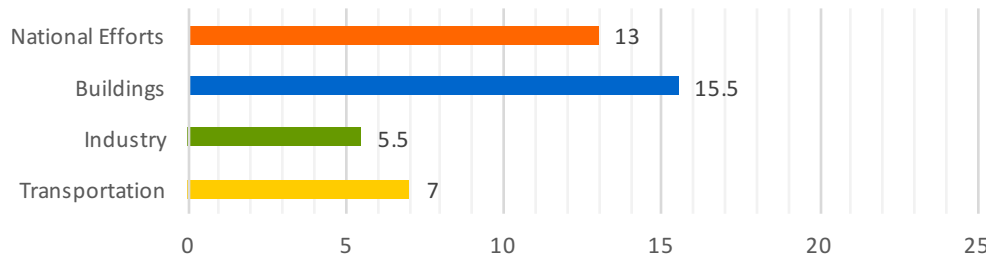


# 16 Australia



The bars show ACEEE scores for energy efficiency. The pie chart shows 2013 end-use energy shares of buildings, industry, transportation, and other sectors.

Coming in 16th, Australia earned a total score of 41 points in 2016, performing just slightly better than Russia and Indonesia.

Australia was strongest in buildings energy efficiency compared to other sections, due to its fairly comprehensive building codes, building labeling program, and appliance and equipment labeling program. Since 2000 its strategy to reduce GHGs from buildings has included mandatory energy codes for new buildings. These requirements cover the residential and commercial sectors and include a wide-ranging set of technical elements. The state of Tasmania also has mandatory codes in place for the renovation of existing commercial and residential buildings.

Australia scored in the middle of the pack on the national efforts front, coming in 13th place. The Australian government aims to increase energy productivity by 40% by 2030, and it released a National Energy Productivity Plan in 2015 to highlight the key strategies that it will use to achieve this goal including improving the national construction code, improving the overall energy-use ratings of buildings, and increasing the efficiency of equipment.

## AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Australia ranked second from the bottom in the transportation section. It had fuel economy standards for passenger vehicles in place, but failed to extend them when they expired in 2010. The country also does not currently have fuel economy standards for heavy-duty trucks. In addition, Australia's percentage of public transit use is low (approximately 12%), and it invests only about \$0.50 in rail facilities for every dollar spent on road construction and maintenance.

Australia scored equally poorly for its industrial energy efficiency efforts. CHP is not a priority for the country, and as of 2014 the government had shut down its Energy Efficiency Opportunities (EEO) program, in an effort to reduce costs for businesses and abide by the current administration's deregulation agenda. The EEO aimed to improve the identification and evaluation of energy efficiency opportunities by large energy-using corporations, and as a result encourage implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency opportunities.