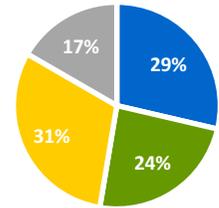
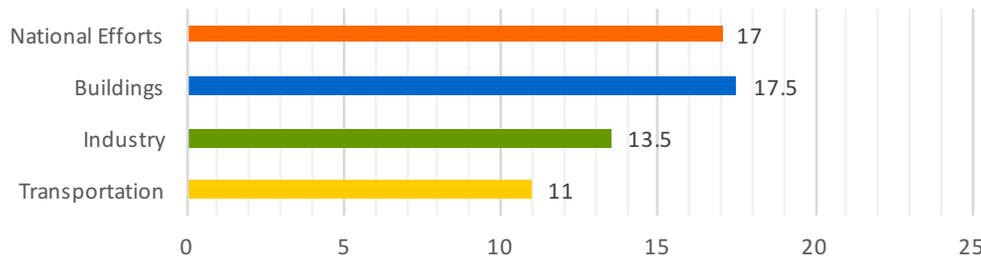


10 Canada



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

Standing in 10th place, Canada earned 59 points and ranked just under Spain, South Korea, and the United States.

Canada was strongest in buildings 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 buildings through a new benchmarking portfolio manager that rates buildings' energy performance against similar buildings.

Canada also did well in the national efforts category. The country submitted an INDC plan to the UNFCCC that intends to achieve an economy-wide target to reduce GHG emissions by 30% from 2005 levels by 2030. 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 R&D is only moderate.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Canada scored low on industrial efficiency and would benefit from establishing a mandate for plant energy managers and mandatory energy audits. Our research indicated that just 5% of the electricity consumed by the industrial sector is generated by CHP, and only about 3% of manufacturing GDP is spent on manufacturing R&D. Other countries, most notably Japan, have improved energy savings in this sector with increased investment in industrial R&D and requirements for energy managers and audits. It is important to note however that a robust network of voluntary partnerships exists between the government and manufacturers.

Canada would also benefit from energy efficiency improvements to its transportation sector. Like the United States, Canada is a car-heavy economy, which means that very little daily travel occurs on more-efficient forms of transport. Only 2.9% of travel occurs on public transport in Canada, and as a result the country has a high number of VMT in personal vehicles per capita.