

NOTABLE STRENGTHS

- Low level of transmission and distribution losses from electric power generation
- Residential and commercial building codes include comprehensive building shell and systems requirements
- 4th highest amount of non-road freight modal share
- 3rd lowest level of vehicle miles traveled per capita

ACTIONS TO TAKE

- Set a goal to reduce national energy consumption
- Reduce energy intensity from residential buildings
- Set a target for industrial electrification
- Update policies to encourage walking and cycling

**NATIONAL EFFORTS**

Australia is considered a leader in the Asia-Pacific region. It runs the Social Housing Energy Performance Initiative for implementing energy upgrades in social housing. Australia had data available for 100% of the metrics studied across the scorecard. The country has also done well with minimizing transmission and distribution losses to 4.5% and generates 35.1% of its energy from renewable sources. While the country currently has energy productivity and greenhouse gas reduction goals, it should also set a national goal to reduce energy consumption.

**BUILDINGS**

Australia ranked in the top half of the countries in the buildings chapter. Although the country's residential and commercial building codes cover the technical requirements for building shells and systems, code adoption varies by state and territory. To achieve higher energy and cost savings, Australia should require all states and territories to adopt comprehensive building codes. Australia should also work to reduce energy intensity from residential buildings, as it currently reports an average intensity of 22.82 MMBTus per capita.

**INDUSTRY**

Australia was one of the worst-ranking countries in the industry chapter. It has a national commitment to industrial decarbonization and ranks 10th in terms of the percentage of industrial GDP dedicated to research and development in 2024 (6.86%). However, the country lacks voluntary agreements or incentives with manufacturers to encourage energy efficiency improvements. It also does not require energy audits for large facilities nor require large industrial facilities to employ onsite energy use or sustainability manager. Australia also does not have an industrial electrification target, nor does it have policies to encourage industrial energy management.

**TRANSPORTATION**

Australia ranked in the bottom half of the transportation chapter. The country has set standards for pollutant emissions, including carbon monoxide and particulate matter. Australia has one of the highest non-road freight modal shares of the countries studied (66%), helping avoid considerable emissions from road-based freight transportation. Overall, the country has the third-lowest number of vehicle miles traveled per capita but has outdated policies to encourage walking and cycling.