

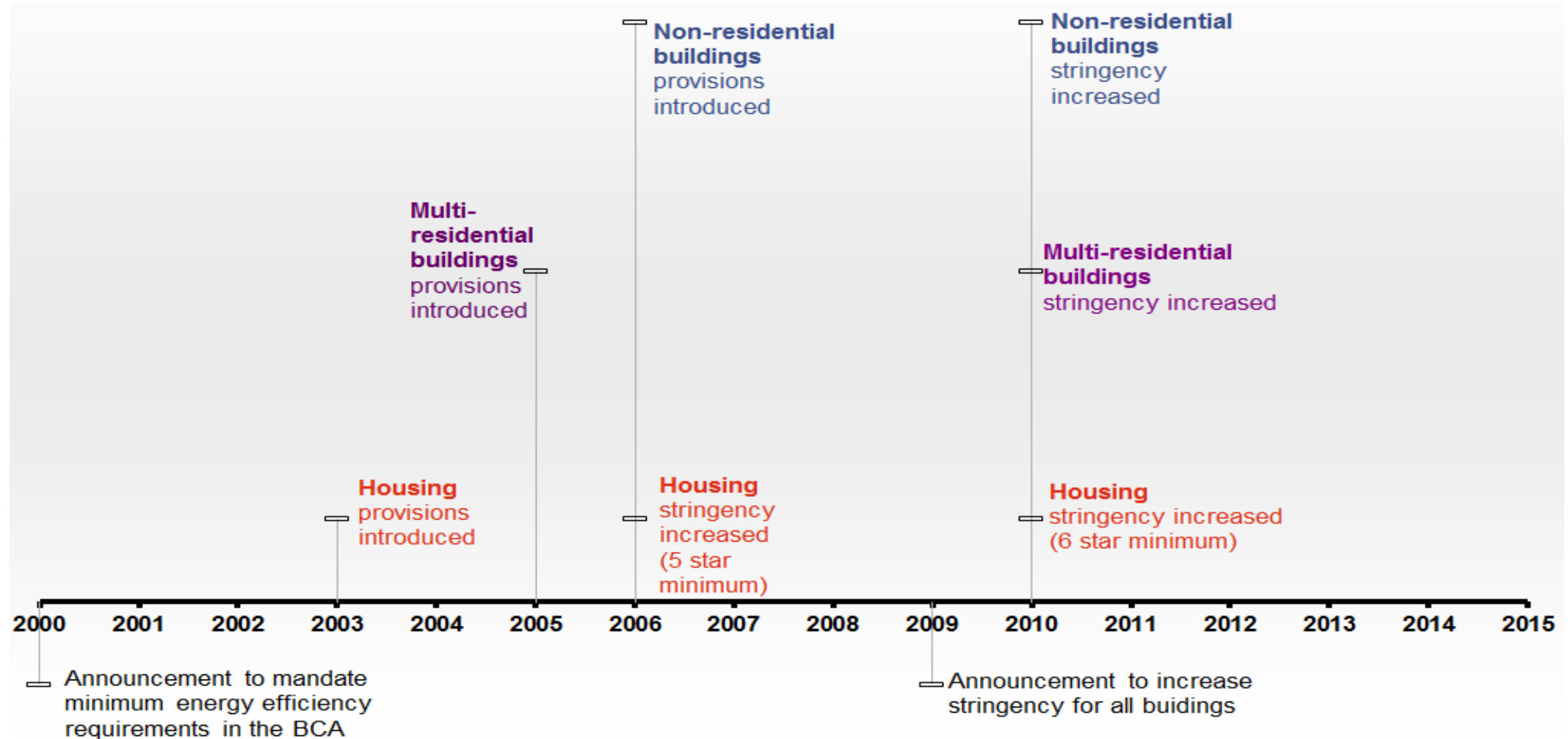


National Energy Efficiency Conference – Commercial Building Standards

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Background



Policy Context

- **National Energy Productivity Plan (NEPP)**
 - Aims to improve Australia's energy productivity by 40% by 2030
- **COP 21 Paris Climate Change**
 - Australia has committed to reduce its emissions by 26–28% of 2005 levels by 2030
- Buildings account for approx. 23% of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions
- Buildings provide opportunity for significant emissions reductions before other sectors

Key Research

Pathway to 2020 report (2012, 2016):

- Commercial buildings: 35-80% energy savings achievable (depending on 'learning rates' and shadow carbon price)
- Residential buildings: 12-16% energy savings achievable

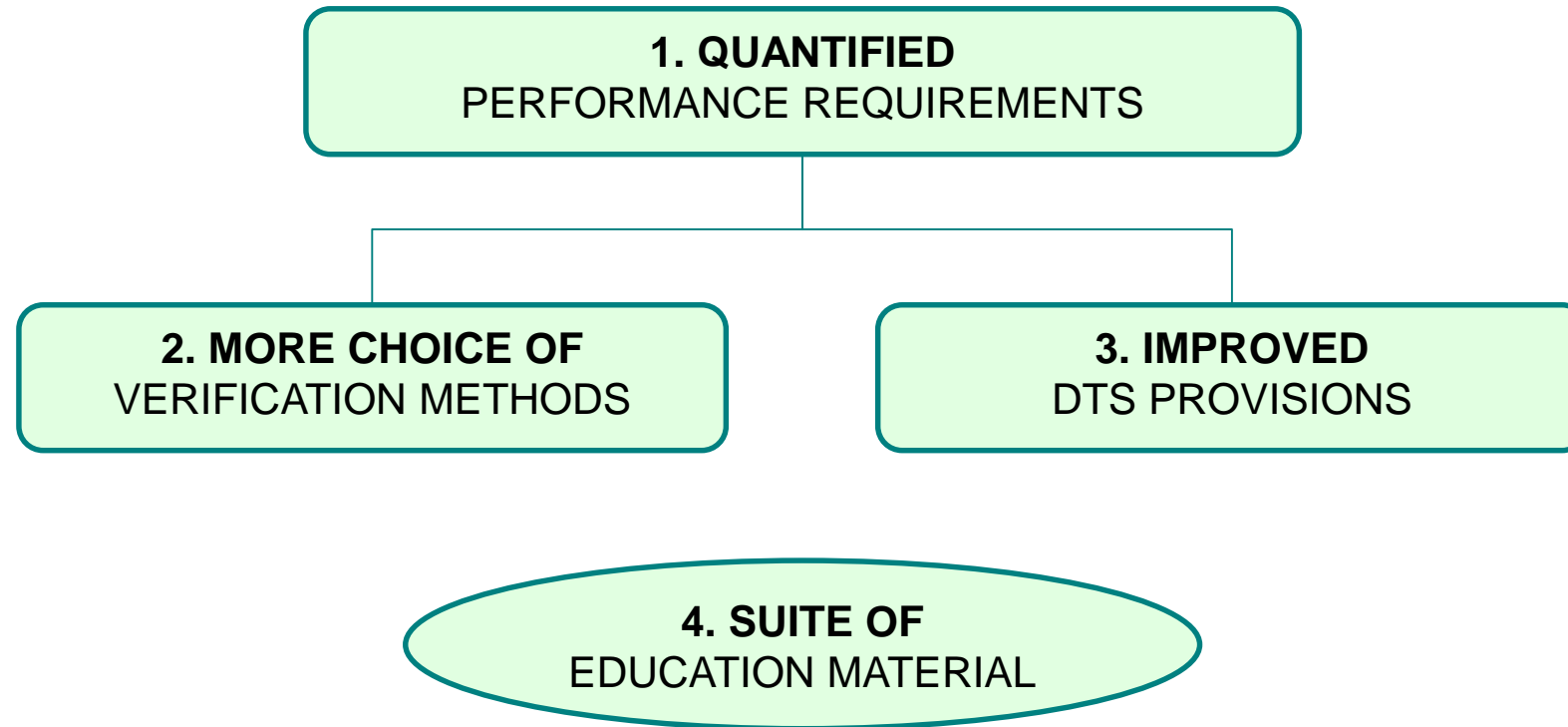
ASBEC (2016), buildings can achieve:

- half of Australia's 2030 energy productivity target
- a quarter of Australia's 2030 emissions reduction target

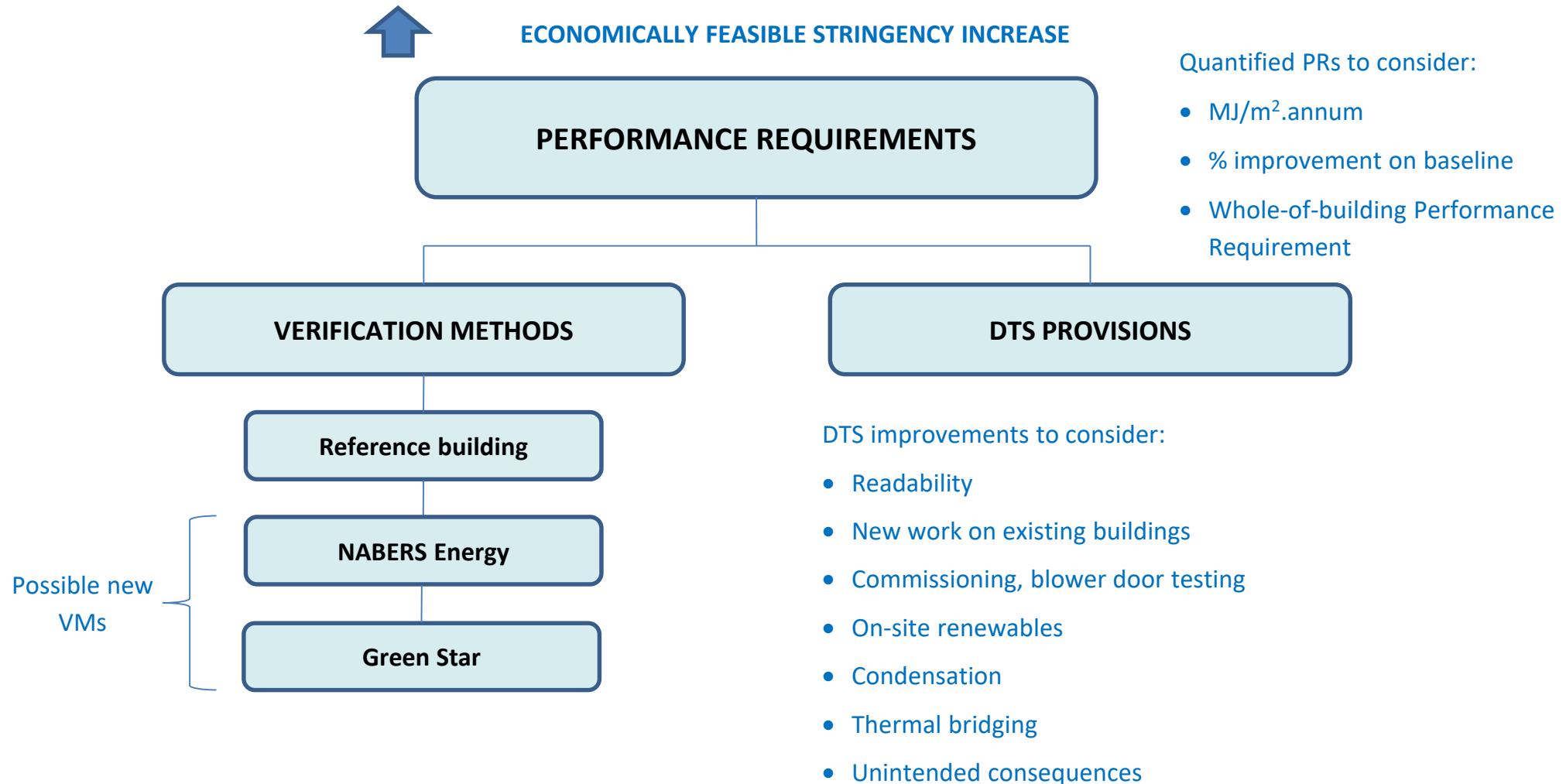
National Energy Efficient Building Project (2014):

- *"Code compliance is poor"*

Project Overview



Commercial Buildings



Benefits

- Provides more compliance options
 - Is more flexible and encourages innovation
- Improves interpretation and compliance
- Accommodates existing rating tools
 - NABERS Energy, Green Star
- Reduces 'red tape'
- Improves building resilience
 - Extreme conditions
 - Energy supply issues



Beyond 2019

The trajectory of future NCC energy efficiency stringency changes will need to consider:

- What is the end goal in light of the Government's separate energy productivity and emissions reduction targets?
- What should be the role of on-site and distributed low-emissions technology?
- Should renewables change the way we think about building energy efficiency requirements?
- How is a trajectory established and what is its status?

