**Article Summary**

**Title:** *Energy Consumption and Carbon Emissions of Mandatory Green Certified Offices in Australia: Evidence and Lessons Learnt across 2011–2020*

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**Keywords:** Australian green building market, energy consumption, GreenPower, NABERS

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| Key Findings |
| This research investigates the Australian green building market, including NABERS accreditation and the Commercial Building Disclosure Scheme. It highlights that each Australian green building market is unique and that the factors that influence stakeholders' decisions to buy, lease or sublease green offices vary. The study found that converting a non-green office to a green office often results in additional energy savings, but sometimes the cost of the upgrade may not result in real energy savings. In addition, the study shows that while energy consumption and carbon emissions are not always proportional. Various factors such as rating range, energy type, GreenPower use, building design and geographical location can all contribute to this difference. In conclusion, while improving energy efficiency is important, highlighting the non-operational benefits of NABERS accreditation may be necessary to increase the number of highly rated offices. |

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| Quotes |
| Kim, S, Lim, B.T.H, and Oo, B.L. (2022). *Energy Consumption and Carbon Emissions of Mandatory Green Certified Offices in Australia: Evidence and Lessons Learnt across 2011–2020*. MDPI. Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/21/13773> |

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| Strengths | Limitations |
| * The study highlights the uniqueness of each Australian green building market, emphasizing the various factors that influence stakeholders' decisions and the need to consider these factors in policymaking and practice. * It explores the relationship between energy consumption, carbon emissions, and NABERS ratings, providing valuable information on the effectiveness of the certification in achieving energy savings and carbon reductions. * It emphasizes the importance of the non-operational benefits of NABERS certification in promoting green buildings and attracting building stakeholders. | * The study's analysis is restricted due to the lack of data associated with other regulations and voluntary adoptions (e.g., Green Star), limiting the ability to compare their effectiveness. * The research does not fully explore the extent to which desired results are achieved by various green building regulations in Australia. * It does not consider or model the varying energy savings and carbon emission reductions across different capital cities or the role of climate zones, building height, or floor levels in shaping these potentials. |