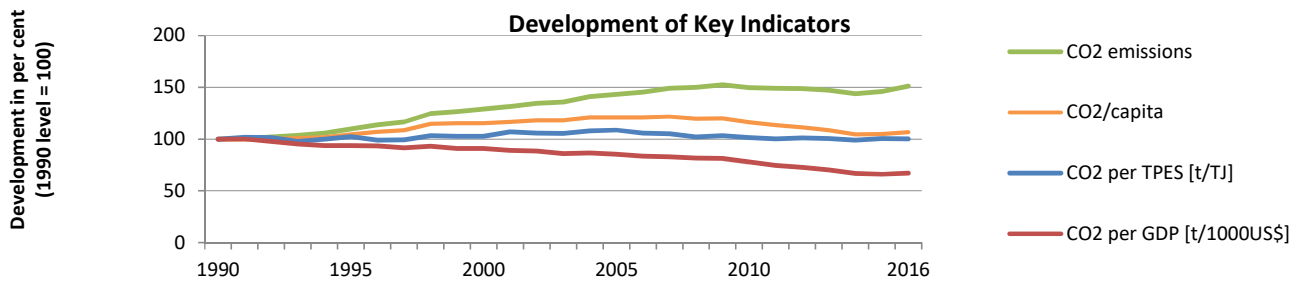


Key Indicators	2016
Population [million]	24.50
GDP per capita (PPP) [US\$]	45118.37
CO <sub>2</sub> per capita (excl. LULUCF) [t]	16.02
CO <sub>2</sub> per GDP (PPP) [t/1000US\$]	0.30
TPES per GDP (PPP) [MJ/US\$]	4.92
CO <sub>2</sub> per TPES [t/TJ]	72.21
Share of Renewable Energy of TPES	6.39%

GHG = Greenhouse Gases  
 TPES = Total Primary Energy Supply  
 PPP = Purchasing Power Parity in prices of 2005  
 LULUCF = Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry  
 Sources: IEA (2018), PRIMAP (2018)

Indicators	Weighting	Score	Rank
GHG per Capita - current level (incl. LULUCF)	10%	0.0	59
GHG per Capita - current trend (excl. LULUCF)	10%	37.4	30
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	10%	49.8	40
GHG 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	10%	89.8	12
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use - current level (incl. hydro)	5%	12.9	42
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	29.8	24
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (excl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	15.7	41
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (incl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	13.3	49
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	20.3	55
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	50.3	20
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	44.0	52
Energy Use (TPES) 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-two-degrees-benchmark	5%	37.9	49
National Climate Policy	10%	4.3	59
International Climate Policy	10%	19.4	55



Remarks

With an overall *very low* performance, Australia ranks 55<sup>th</sup> in this year's CCPI. The country continues to receive *very low* ratings in the categories GHG Emissions, Energy Use and Climate Policy. The country ranks at the bottom of *low* performers in the Renewable Energy category with national experts criticising the government for not putting forward any plans for renewable energy beyond 2020. Experts argue that national climate policy has continued to worsen – the government has no comprehensive emission reduction policy, no regulation of transport emissions and no plans to phase out coal. Experts observe that the government has become an increasingly regressive force in international negotiations, attempting to weaken climate finance obligations and dismissing the IPCC 1.5°C report.