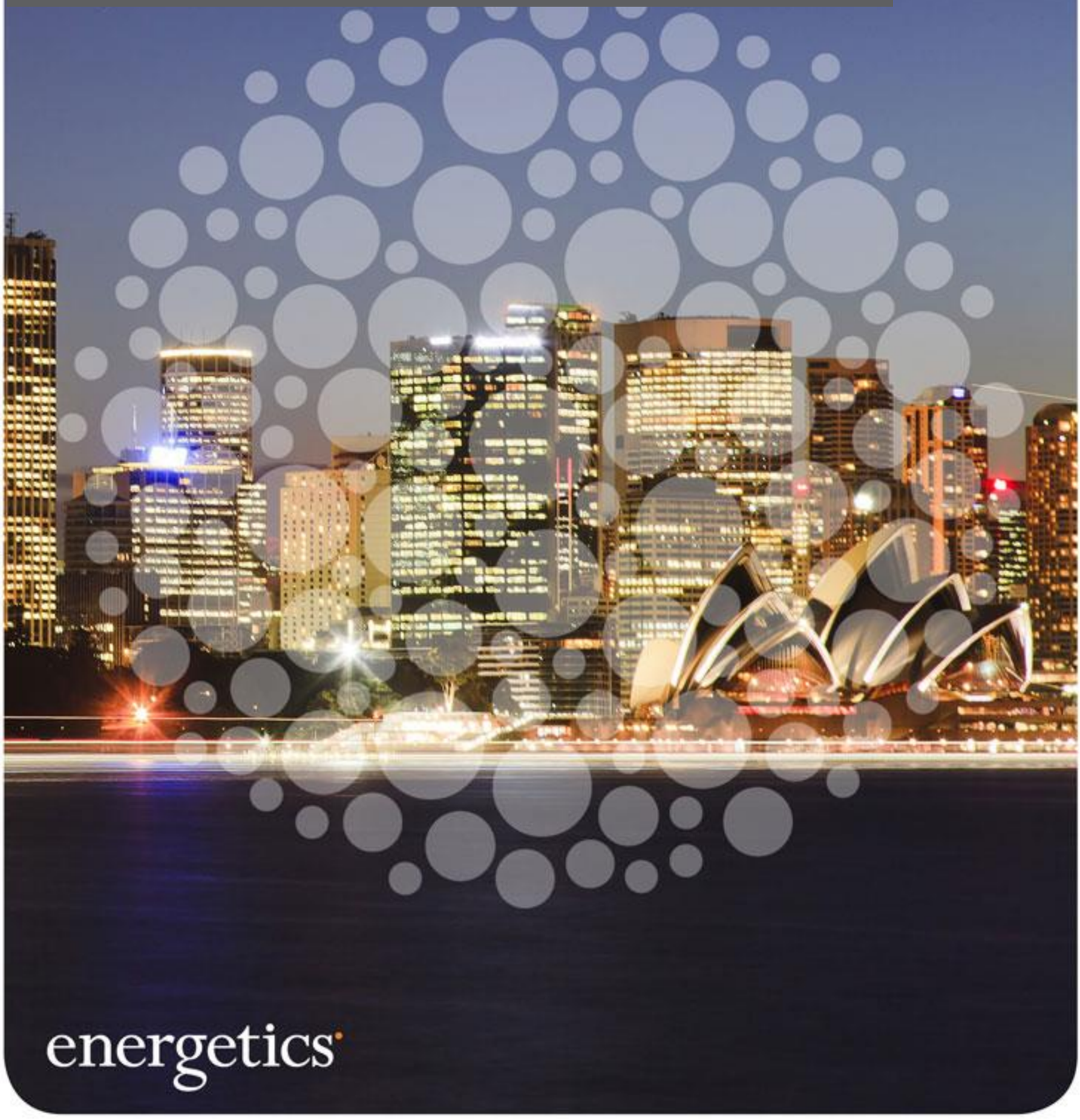
Tracking Australia's emissions to 2020: implications for reductions required by 2030

5 August 2016



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Executive summary

New modelling from Energetics has revised Australia's emissions trajectory through to 2020. The results show that while Australia will comfortably achieve its 2020 cumulative abatement target, it will fall short of meeting its absolute emissions reduction target for the same year.

The modelling shows:

- Over the second Kyoto commitment period (CP2)[1], emissions will be 53 Mt CO_2-e below the cumulative target. Australia is therefore on track to meet its 2020 cumulative target without having to deploy the carry-over from CP1[2]
- We assumed that the historical, downward trend in the emissions intensity of the economy will continue to 2020. In our analysis, we also removed the effect of the carbon tax and assumed that in the order of 50% of the abatement purchased by the Emissions Reduction Fund to date, or over the budgeted life of the fund, will be additional to the projection of the historical trend
- As national emissions have grown by 1.3% since 2015 and are forecast to continue to grow, Australia will not achieve its absolute target which requires that in the year 2020, emissions are 5% lower than those recorded in 2000.

Calls for action now to reverse the recent upward swing in national emissions are not just important because of the threat to the 2020 absolute reduction target. Failure to immediately address rising emissions will make the achievement of the 2030 target all the more difficult.

The value of early action for the 2030 target: one tonne now, saves three tonnes of abatement later

Energetics has found that if 106 Mt CO_2-e of cumulative abatement is implemented in the period from 2016 to 2020 to meet the 5% reduction target in 2020 then the cumulative abatement task in the period from 2020 to 2030 is reduced by 374 Mt CO_2-e.

Therefore, the cumulative abatement target in the period for 2020 to 2030 would be reduced to 817 Mt CO_2-e.

Bring forward emissions reduction measures in the current policy suite

Energetics' forecast of emissions to 2020 only considered the impact of the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF). However, there are several other national policies and programs that will be in force during the period to 2030. Some, such as the Safeguard Mechanism, are already in place. Others such as the programs under the National Energy Productivity Plan, and the phase-out of

[1] Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol agreed to take on commitments in a second commitment period (CP2) which spans 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020.
[2] Carry over refers to emissions rights granted to Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

alternatives to ozone depleting refrigeration and air conditioning gases that have high global warming potential, are yet to be full defined.

As Energetics outlined in our report released in May 2016, developed for the Department of the Environment, *Modelling and analysis of Australia's abatement opportunities: Meeting Australia's 2030 emissions reduction target*, the current national policy framework can deliver the necessary abatement to achieve the 2030 target. However, the current policy framework could also be used to bring forward some measures to ensure the necessary 106 Mt CO_2-e of abatement is achieved and the 2020 absolute target is met.

The impact of individual policy measures, if brought forward, will be discussed in a follow-up paper currently under development.

1. Introduction

This is the first of three reports that examines Australia's emissions to 2030.

Current report	Second report	Final report
This report considers the 2020 abatement task and presents a revised emissions trajectory. From the results of this modelling we see how Australia is tracking against both its 2020 cumulative and absolute targets. The findings have implications for Australia's policy makers and business community.	Noting that the Government has already flagged that Australia cannot reach the 2020 absolute target with the current policy measures[3], the second report discusses the policies and settings needed should Australia aspire to meet the 2020 absolute target. Further, this second report will show how the early action needed to achieve the 2020 absolute target will significantly lower the 2030 abatement task.	The final report will build on our previous work for the Federal Government and explore the measures needed for Australia to meet the 2030 target. In particular, it will discuss the interaction between energy productivity, land use changes and decarbonisation of electricity, and how reduced abatement from one source places a greater burden on other sources. This is particularly topical given the recent challenges faced by electricity users in South Australia.

1.1. Background: the Government's assessment of the emissions trajectory

In December 2015, the Department of the Environment reported a fall in projected emissions relative to the previous forecast in March 2015[4]. Factors such as lower economic growth and more realistic estimates of future electricity demand were flagged as the drivers for the revised forecast. The 2020 cumulative abatement task reported in December 2015 was -28 Mt CO_2-e.

In April 2016, the Department of the Environment projected that emissions in 2020 will be 577 Mt CO_2-e and that the cumulative abatement task to 2020 had fallen to -78 Mt CO_2-e[5]. In other words, Australia is now expected to exceed its 2020 cumulative abatement task by 78 Mt CO_2-e.

Figure 1 shows how the cumulative abatement challenge (See Box 1) has been falling over time as the Commonwealth has updated its projection of national emissions.

[3] ***http://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/2016/02/08/emissions-wont-specifically-hit-target*** (Accessed July 2016).
[4] "Tracking to 2020: an interim update of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions projections". Available from ***http://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/publications/tracking-to-2020*** (Accessed May 2016).
[5] "Tracking to 2020 - April 2016 update". Available from ***http://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/publications/factsheet-tracking-to-2020-april-2016-update*** (Accessed May 2016).

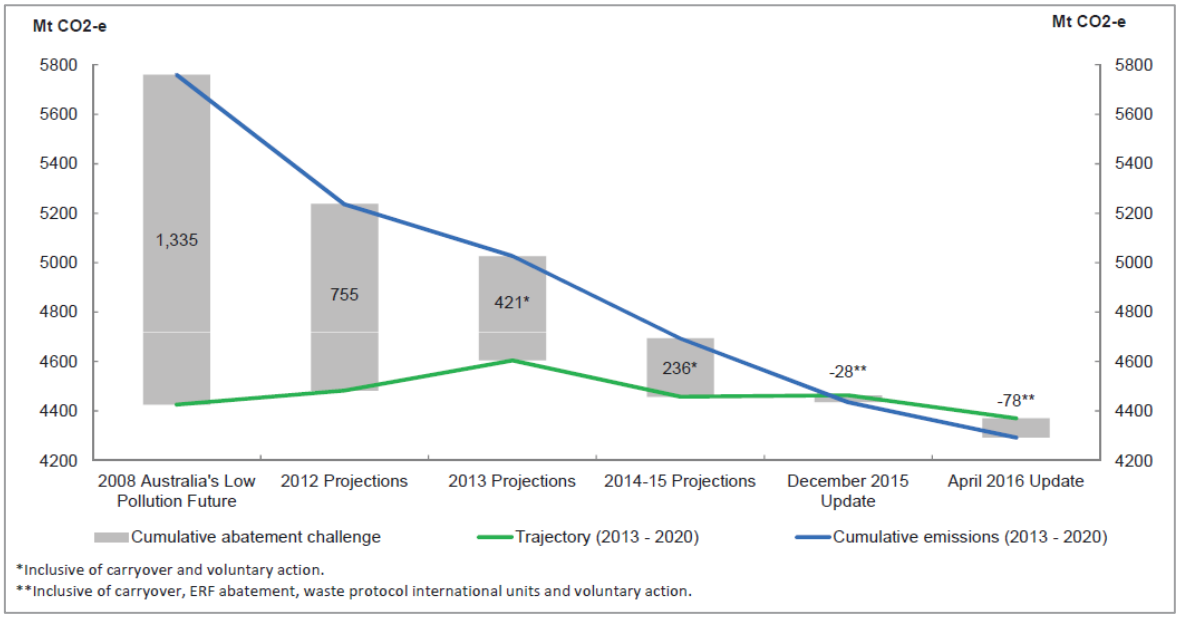

Figure 1: Cumulative abatement task over time[6]

Factors leading to this latest reduction in the abatement challenge include:

- Slower than previously expected growth in the agricultural sector
- lower growth in emissions from the liquefied natural gas industry projects due to the impact of low commodity prices
- A slowdown in projected coal mining activity relative to earlier forecasts
- Lower than anticipated growth in the rate of land clearing[7].

These contributions to the reduction in projected emissions growth are partially offset by expected growth in emissions in the transport sector. Projected emissions in the electricity sector have not been changed in the most recent Department update.

The analysis used by the Department includes the application of previously credited abatement, specifically carry-over abatement from the first Kyoto commitment period (2008-2012) as well as the application of voluntary international units under the Waste Industry Protocol. Both are permitted under the international rules for greenhouse gas accounting.

Figure 2 below shows the three most recent emissions projections published by the Australian Government[8]. The downward revisions in the latest two projections are clear. The figure also shows the trajectories to the national emissions targets for 2020 and 2030.

[6] Ib id
[7] A reduction in land clearing has been the most significant contributor to emissions reductions and has fallen steadily since 1990.
[8] The April 2016 projection just provided a figure for emissions in 2020 and not the preceding years.

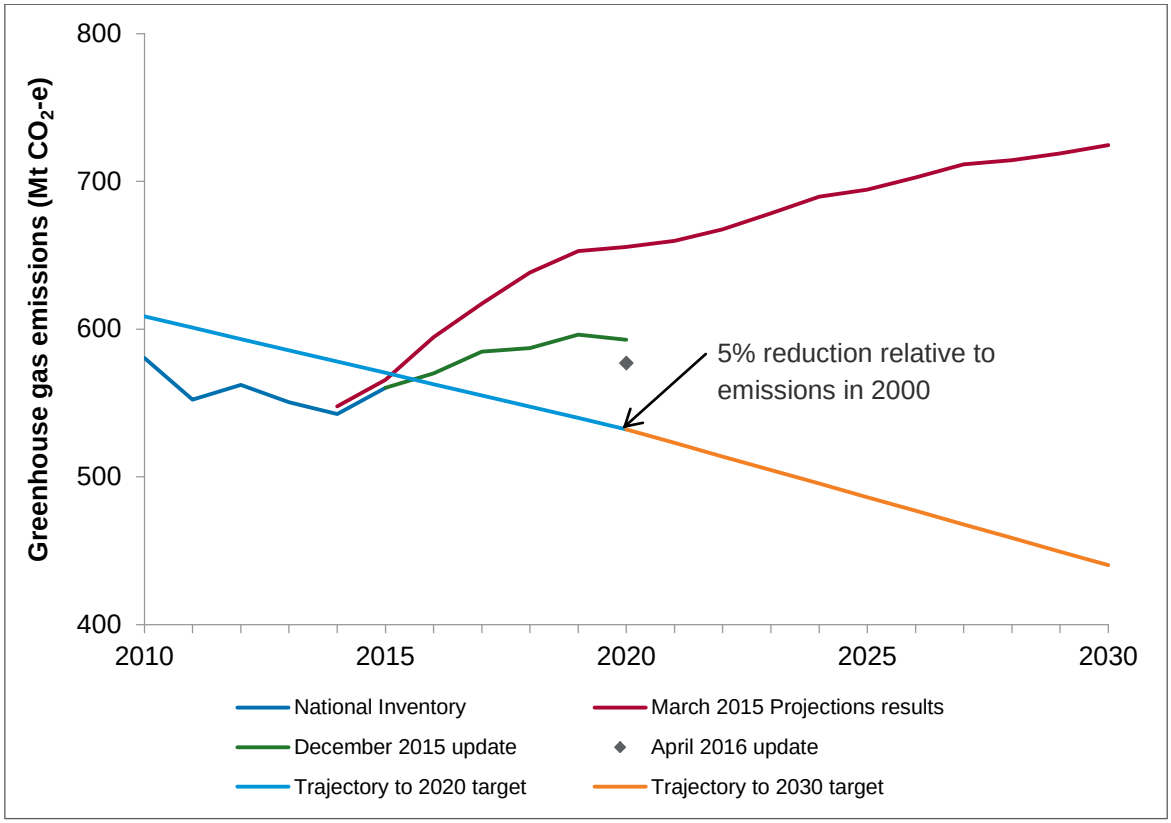

Figure 2: National emissions projections from the Australian Government[9]

National emissions increased by 1.3% in 2015. This is the first increase in emissions since 2006, the year that Australia's emissions reached their historic peak. More importantly, the most recent projection by the Australian Government indicates that Australia's emissions will continue to grow out to 2020 and not be cut to 5% below 2000 emissions levels by 2020.

Figure 2 shows that actual emissions are projected to exceed the target trajectory for the remainder of the period to 2020. The figure also shows projected emissions out to 2030 and how these emissions are forecast to significantly exceed the cumulative emissions target to 2030.

To summarise the Department's findings:

Finding 1	Finding 2
Australia is expected to meet its cumulative abatement challenge to 2020 with the aid of abatement carried over from the 2008 to 2012 period	However, the nation will not meet its absolute target in 2020

The emissions projections developed by the Australian Government uses a bottom-up approach: projected emissions are built up by considering contributions from all parts of the economy. In this report we take a different approach by looking at the overall trend in emissions since 1990 and in light of changes in the economy and in policy over time. From this point we examine whether these trends offer an insight into emissions to 2020.

[9] Source: Department of the Environment (***http://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/emissions-projections***)

1.2. Energetics' approach to assessing the emissions trajectory through to 2020

Specifically, we look at the trend in emissions intensity over the past 25 years and seek to use it to forecast emissions for the next five years. In doing this, we deal separately with two factors:

- The impact of significant policy changes in recent years. The most important is the removal of the carbon tax and its replacement with the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF)
- Emissions due to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF).

Box 1: Understanding emissions targets

Australia's abatement task or target can be described in two ways. The first is an absolute target in a particular year in the future. The second way is a cumulative target over a range of years. The next figure illustrates the relationship between the two. This figure also shows the 2020 absolute and cumulative abatement targets for Australia, expressed as percentages of prior year emissions. (Note that the actual emissions levels have been recently revised so the vertical scale has been adjusted slightly).

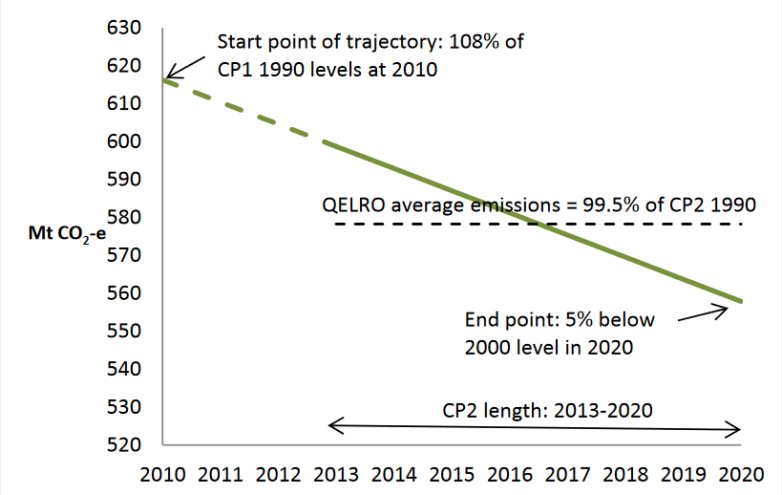

Figure 3: Australia's absolute and cumulative reduction targets (Source: "Submission under the Kyoto Protocol: Quantified Emission Limitation or Reduction Objective (QELRO)", Commonwealth of Australia, November 2012)

What do we learn from the different types of targets?

The Quantified Emission Limitation or Reduction Objective (QELRO) defines the **cumulative reduction in emissions** over the commitment period (CP), which in this case is 2013 to 2020. This is the more relevant measure of the impact of policy on global warming as global warming is driven by the total quantity of emissions over time rather than emissions in any particular year.

However, the **absolute emissions** in the final year are important as they establish the trend beyond the end of the current commitment period. The absolute target in 2020 is a 5% reduction in emissions relative to emissions in 2000.

2. Trend: national emissions growth is declining on a GDP intensity basis

The next figure (Figure 1) shows the relationship between GDP and national emissions. National GDP shows a steady growth in the period since 1991. National emissions grew in the twenty years to 2005, and have generally declined since then. Much of the year by year variation is driven by emissions due to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) as the underlying trend in emissions less LULUCF shows a much smoother growth to 2009 followed by a slow decline. A strong relationship exists between GDP and national emissions (excluding LULUCF emissions)[10].

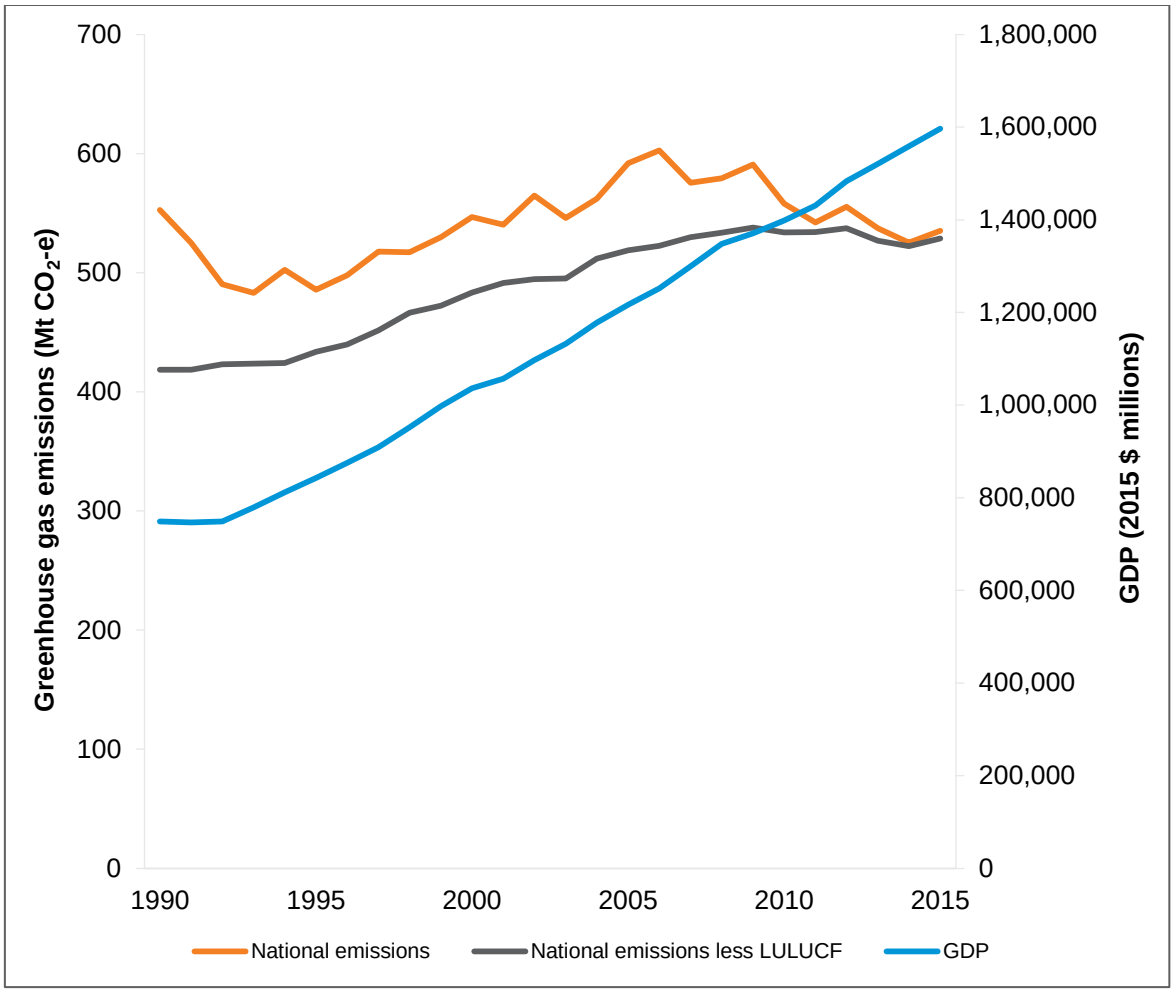

Figure 1: National emissions and GDP[11]

A more interesting view comes when emissions intensity is trended. The emissions intensity is the emissions (excluding LULUCF emissions) divided by the GDP. Emissions intensity has been declining at a fairly steady rate since 1991. The intensity in a particular year is approximately 2.2% lower than the intensity in the previous year. This trend has been consistent over 25 years and

[10] The regression coefficient for this relationship was 89%.
[11] Historical GDP from ABS Series A2304334J (Jun-2015). National emissions to 2014 were taken from the Australian Greenhouse and Energy Information System. National emissions for 2015 were from the December 2015 Quarterly Update.

spans a range of economic conditions, government policies and captures the downward pressure that new technology places on the emissions intensity of an economy.

It also captures the impact of the range of government polices implemented over the past 25 years. The major policy in recent years was the Clean Energy legislative package commonly referred to as the carbon tax[12], and its impact is clear. The emissions relative to GDP fell dramatically in the first year of the carbon tax although there appears to be some rebound in the second year.

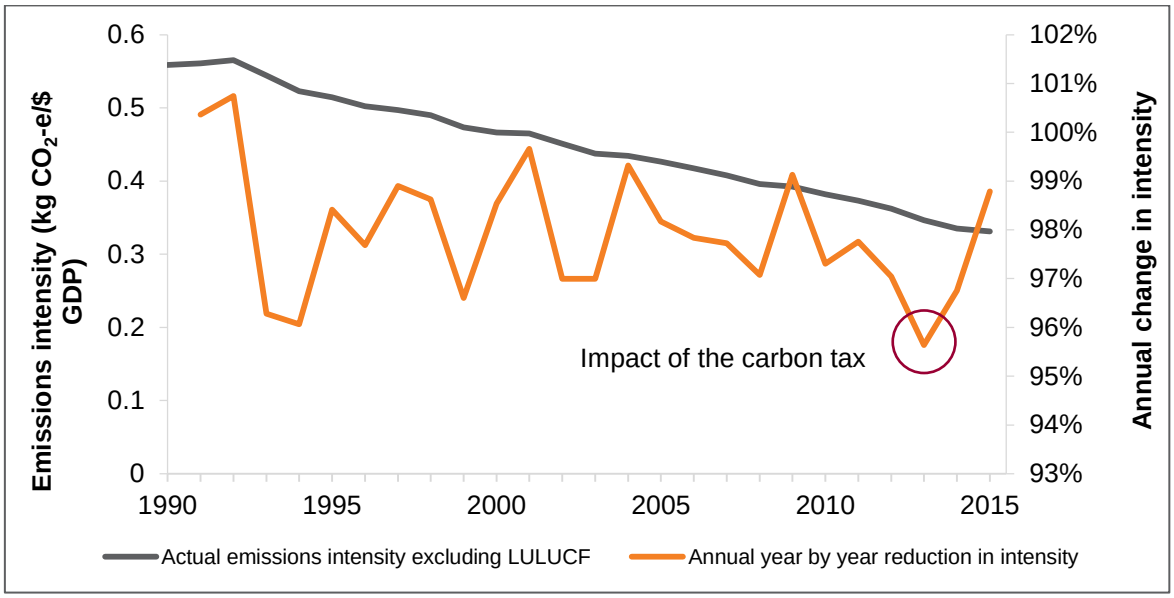

Figure 2: Trend in emissions intensity

The rebound continued following the repeal of the carbon tax, although the year to year drop in emissions intensity immediately after the carbon tax years is by no means inconsistent with the changes seen in earlier years.

The rise in emissions in 2015 was to large extent driven by strong demand in Queensland due to electricity use for power equipment supporting the growth in coal seam gas production[13]. There was little or no growth in other states. In the absence of growth in electricity use in Queensland, the year to year fall in emissions intensity in 2015 would have been closer to the trend seen in the years of the carbon tax.

The observed annual reduction in emissions intensity captures the momentum of the economy to respond to structural changes, the introduction of new technology and the effect of a range of government policies.

The carbon tax was the 'headline' emissions reduction policy in the 2013-2014 period. If these years are omitted when estimating future emissions then the resultant forecasts will capture the trend in national emissions in the absence of the carbon tax and before accounting for the introduction of additional headline policies namely the ERF and related Safeguard Mechanism.

[12] Strictly speaking, it was a fixed price period of a cap and trade emissions trading scheme.
[13] "Cedex: Carbon Emissions Index, National Electricity Market update, data to March 2016", Pitt&Sherry and The Australia Institute, April 2016

3. Trend: emissions due to LULUCF are rising but more slowly than previously forecast

Emissions due to LULUCF show considerable variation from year to year, as seen in Figure 3.

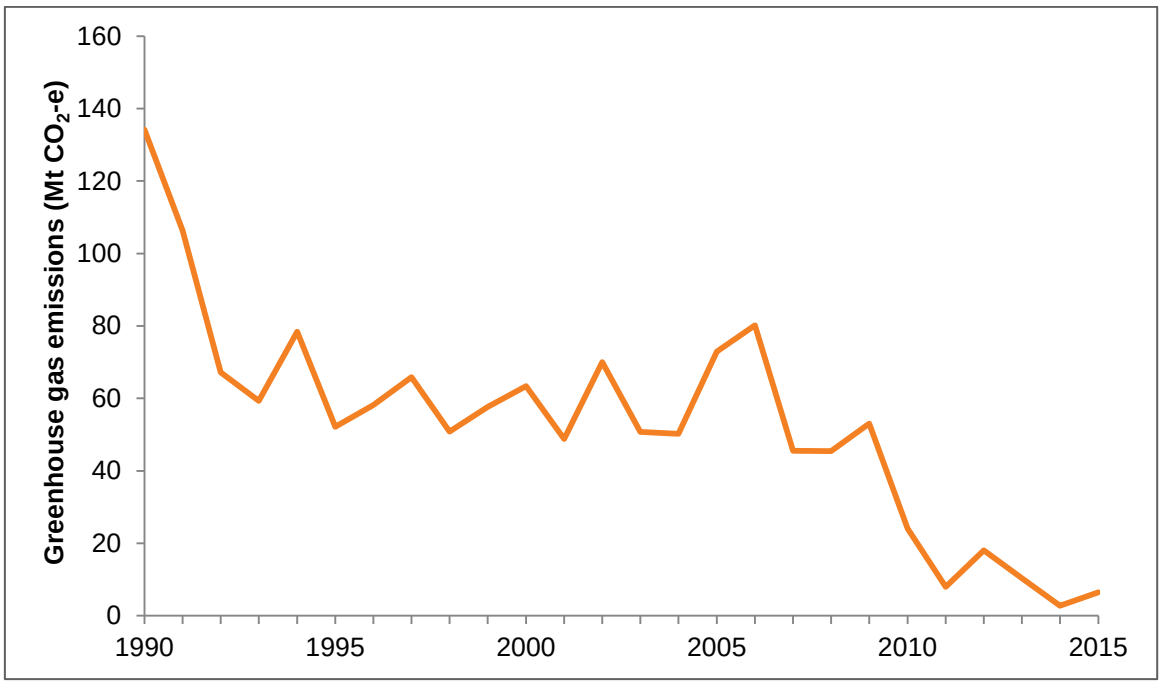

Figure 3: Emissions due to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)[14]

LULUCF has been the biggest sectoral contributor to emissions reductions in Australia since 1990. Emissions due to LULUCF have declined by 85% from 140 Mt CO_2-e in 1990 to 21 Mt CO_2-e in 2012[15]. However this trend is not expected to continue.

Table 1 shows LULUCF emissions out to 2030 as reported in the March 2015 projection. It also includes a summary of land sector emissions to date. The table shows how the net emissions from the sector are dominated by deforestation. The sequestration due to afforestation and reforestation (i.e. tree planting) and better management of forests is not sufficient to compensate.

Deforestation in Queensland especially drives LULUCF emissions in Australia. The state was responsible for 44% of emissions due to land clearing in 2014 and 57% of cumulative emissions due to land clearing since 1990[16].

[14] Actual and forecast emissions to 2020 are from the December 2015 emissions projection published by the Department of the Environment. Forecast emissions after 2020 are from the March 2015 emissions projection.
[15] Climate Change Authority (***http://www.climatechangeauthority.gov.au/reviews/targets-and-progress-review/part-d/chapter-11-australia%E2%80%99s-emissions-outlook***)
[16] http://ageis.climatechange.gov.au/

Table 1: Net emissions for the land sector, Kyoto Protocol classifications, 1990-2035[17]

	2000 base	Average 2008-12	Average 2013-20	2020	2021-2030	2030	2035
	Mt CO_2-e						
Deforestation	69	49	46	47	44	42	40
Forest management	-2	-9	-17	-15	-7	-8	-9
Afforestation and reforestation	-12	-15	-9	-2	-5	-5	-10
Cropland management	-4	0	3	6	4	3	2
Grazing land management	10	2	6	8	8	9	8
Revegetation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total land	**62**	**27**	**30**	**44**	**44**	**41**	**32**

Land clearing (deforestation) is expected to fall only slightly in the period to 2035, while the rate of afforestation and reforestation is only expected to rise after 2030 and approach the rates of tree planting seen in the period from 2008 to 2012.

The Queensland Government recently announced[18] its intention to impose restrictions on land clearing in Queensland. The foreshadowed change in policy occurred after the most recent published update of emissions due to the land sector out to 2020. This can be expected to place downward pressure on the projected rise on emissions due to LULUCF.

On the other hand, the NSW Government is changing land management laws, and some commentators are concerned that the new Biodiversity Bills will allow for increased land clearing in NSW partly offsetting the new restrictions in Queensland.[19]

The most recent published forecast for LULUCF emissions is therefore more likely to over-estimate rather than under-estimate emissions due to LULUCF.

[17] Source: "Australian Land Use, Land Use-Change and Forestry emissions projections", Commonwealth of Australia March 2015
[18] http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-03-17/new-vegetation-laws-for-queensland-to-stop-land-clearing/7256310
[19] "NSW government promises biodiversity win from land clearing laws", Sydney Morning Herald, 3 May 2016.

4. Australia's emissions to 2020

The forecast of national emissions to 2020 is constructed from the following elements.

The first is the projection of emissions to 2020 excluding emissions due to LULUCF, based on the observed trend in the emissions intensity. The trend is captured in the average year by year change in the emissions intensity. In deriving the average year by year change in intensity, the period when the carbon tax was applied is excluded. The estimation of future emissions from the projected emissions intensity requires estimates of future national GDP. These are provided by the Australian Government.

The second is the projection of emissions due to LULUCF to 2020. The most recent projections published by the Australian Government are used.

Together these two elements define a 'business as usual' (BAU) projection. The BAU projection is adjusted to account for changes in emissions due to the impact of major changes in policy. The projection does not account for any additional abatement due to government policies implemented after the repeal of the carbon tax, nor policy measures not adequately captured in the business as usual trajectory. Energetics believes the following fall into those categories:

- **The ACT's accelerated decarbonisation of electricity under the ACT Government's AP2 strategy:** AP2 will see the deployment of renewable energy that is not covered under the renewable energy target (RET). The ACT uses approximately 2900 GWh of electricity, and proposes to reduce the emissions intensity of this electricity to 0.1 kg CO_2-e per kWh by 2020. This results in abatement in the order of 1.8 Mt CO_2-e in 2020
- **The Emissions Reduction Fund:** The ERF is intended to drive additional abatement by establishing a market for Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs). Much has been said about the robustness or otherwise of abatement purchased or contracted to be purchased by the ERF. The arguments either way will not be covered here. Instead our analysis considers the total volume of abatement driven by the ERF and estimates of the percentage of ERF abatement that is not captured by our BAU forecast.

4.1. The volume of ERF abatement

The first three ERF auctions provide some guidance as to its impact. Table 2 summarises key outcomes.

Table 2: Key features of ERF auctions

Auction	Contracted abatement (MT CO_2-e)	Average price	Average contract term (years)
April 2015	47.33	$13.95	8.71
November 2015	45.45	$12.15	9.30
April 2016	50.47	$10.23	9.83

The key parameters when considering the impact of future ERF auctions are the average price paid for abatement and the average contract term; the higher the assumed price, the lower the impact of the ERF. Longer contract terms also reduce the impact in the period to 2020 as some of the contracted abatement will be delivered after 2020. We therefore use $15 for the future auction price and 10 years for the term of the contracts: both being conservative figures given the history of ERF auctions. The following table shows the funds available for future auctions along with the volume of abatement purchased. We have assumed that all remaining funds in the current ERF allocation of $2.55 billion will be contracted in 2017. The Australian Government has indicated that an additional $200 million per year will be made available in 2018[20].

Table 3: Actual and future ERF auction results

Year	ERF funds ($,millions)	Contracted abatement (MT CO_2-e)	Average contract term (years)
April 2015		47.33	8.71
November 2015		45.45	9.30
April 2016		50.47	9.83
2017	$816	54.40	10
Each year from 2018 to 2030	$200	13.33	10

4.2. The fraction of ERF abatement that is not business as usual

In determining the impact of the ERF on future emissions, the key issue is whether the abatement that is purchased is captured in the business as usual forecast, or is additional to it[21]. The figure below shows the years for which ACCUs have been created for contracted abatement purchased in the three ERF auctions to date. It is clear that the first auction purchased a significant volume of abatement that had already occurred or was in train prior to this first auction. The situation is much less clear with the second and third auction, and while some successful projects in those auctions may have already been implemented, the majority were new. It may therefore be reasonable to discard the abatement from the first auction as potentially being captured by the business-as-usual baseline. However a significant portion, if not the majority of abatement contracted in the second and third auction, is likely to be additional to business-as-usual.

[20] "Mr Hunt followed up Mr Abbott's comments later that night on the ABC's *7.30*, declaring: 'We allocated approximately $200m a year for the emissions reduction fund, or $2.4bn over 12 years from 2018 to 2030'", The Australian, 1 February, 2016

[21] This is different from the questions over the financial additionality of abatement purchased by the ERF.

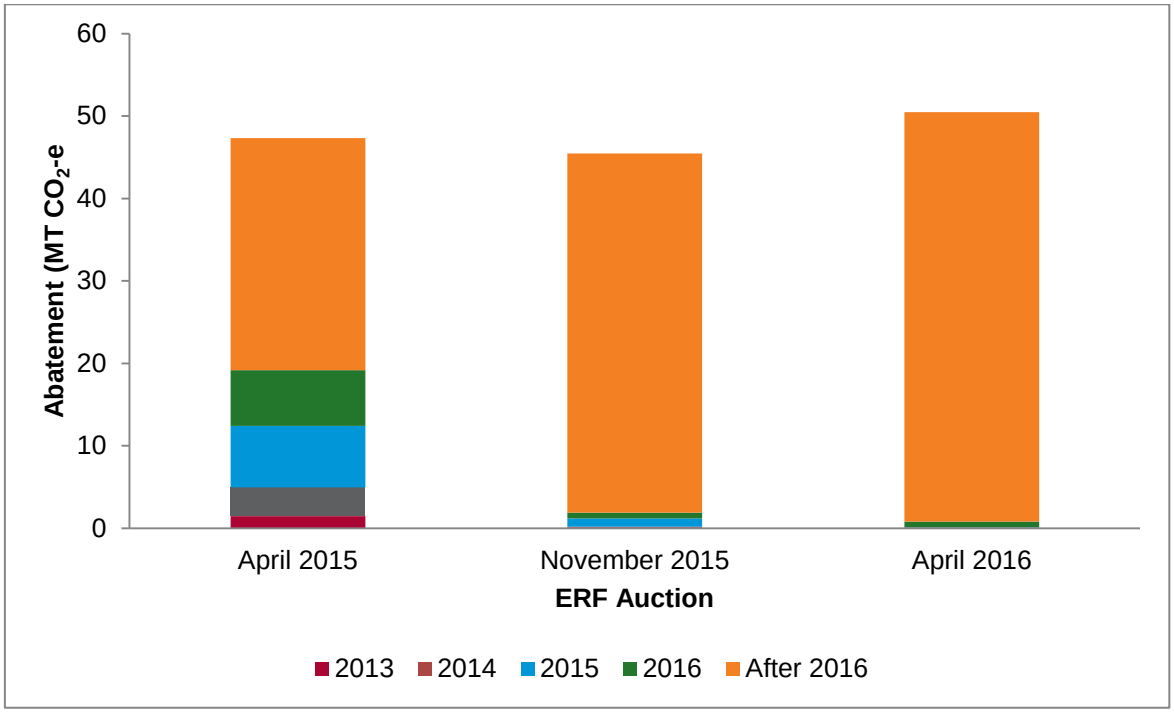

Figure 4: ACCU generation by year for different ERF auctions

We assume that 75% of abatement contracted by the ERF (other than the first auction) has not already been captured in the business as usual forecast. Abatement contracted by the ERF is assumed to be delivered over a period of 10 years which means that the actual contribution of the ERF to abatement prior to 2020 is only 54 Mt CO_2-e.

Our forecast for emissions out to 2020 given the existing suite of policies is shown in Figure 5.

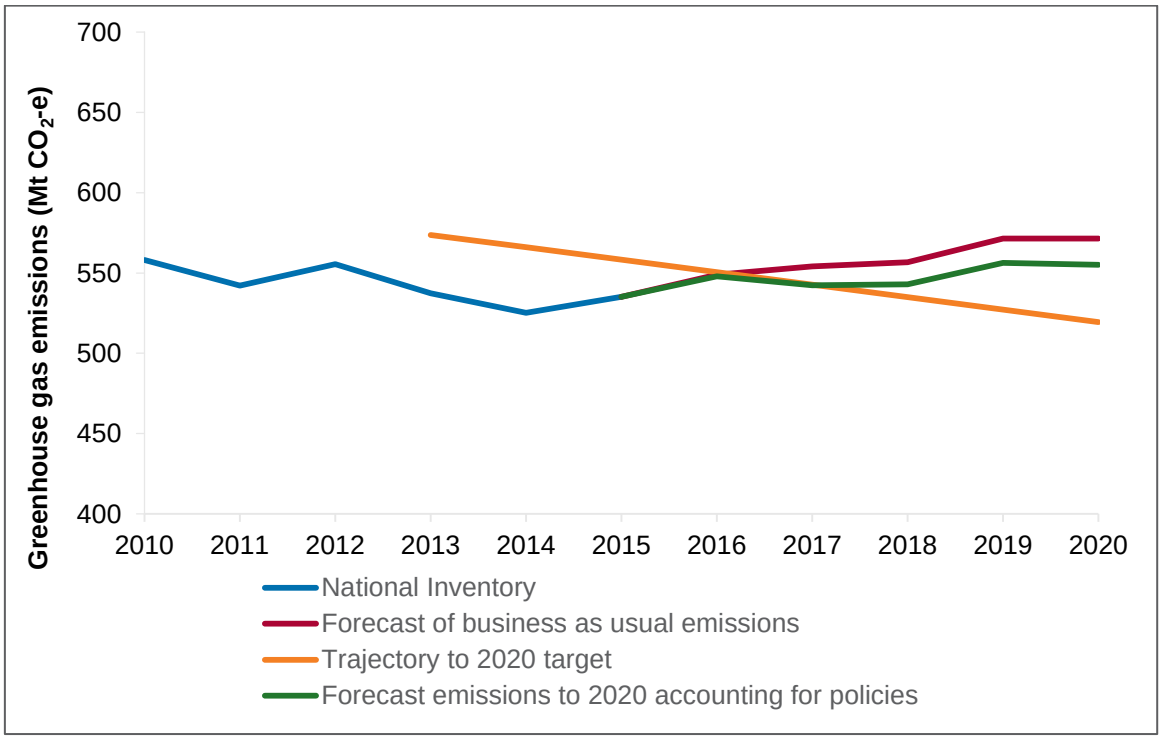

Figure 5: Forecast emissions to 2020

Emissions in 2020 are forecast to be 555 Mt CO_2-e. This is in the order of 36 Mt CO_2-e larger than the target of 5% below 2000 emissions levels.

However, the cumulative emissions to 2020 are in the order of 31 Mt CO_2-e below the cumulative target. Adding in the international units acquired by landfill operators under the Voluntary Waste Industry Protocol means that Australia will beat its 2020 target by 53 Mt CO_2-e. Note that this figure does not require the use of any carry-over credits from the first commitment period.

5. The bottom line

Cumulative emissions in the second Kyoto commitment period are forecast to be 53 Mt CO_2-e below the cumulative target. This figure was derived using the following assumptions:

- The observed trend in emissions intensity (excluding LULUCF emissions) in the period from 1992 and excluding the two years when the carbon tax was in operation will continue in the period to 2020. A percentage of abatement due to the ERF will be additional to this trend
- The most recent projection of LULUCF emissions from the Australian Government is conservative and is likely to over-estimate LULUCF emissions to 2020
- The first three ERF auctions provide a guide as to future ERF auctions, and suggest that using figures of $15 for the average auction price and 10 years for the average contract term will more than likely under-estimate the volume of abatement purchased by the ERF in the period to 2020
- All of the abatement acquired by the first ERF auction has been captured in the BAU forecast. However, only 25% of abatement acquired by the remaining ERF auction has been captured in the BAU forecast, meaning 75% is additional to BAU
- Cumulative abatement to 2020 included the international units acquired by landfill operators under the Voluntary Waste Industry Protocol.

The analysis above shows that Australia is on track to meet its 2020 cumulative target without having to deploy the carry-over from CP1.

6. Looking to 2030: the value of early action

Our analysis focused on emissions to 2020 and the 2020 cumulative abatement task. Projecting the trends shown in Figure 5 to 2030 suggests that the cumulative abatement challenge in the period to 2030 is 1.19 billion t CO_2-e.

The forecast of emissions to 2020 only considered the impact of the Emissions Reduction Fund. However, there are several other national policies and programs that will be in force during the period to 2030. These include the programs under the National Energy Productivity Plan, the phase-out of alternatives to ozone depleting refrigeration and air conditioning gases that have high global warming potential and the Safeguard Mechanism. The Safeguard Mechanism acts to constrain emissions from large emitters by requiring them to surrender ACCUs to offset emissions that exceed baselines. The resultant demand for ACCUs will drive abatement in other sectors of the economy, particularly in the land sector. While the Safeguard Mechanism is not expected to have a significant role in achieving the 2020 abatement target, it must be a key role in the policy suite if Australia is to meet the 2030 target.

Some of these factors were considered in recent work by Energetics[22] that looked at the emissions reductions needed for 2030. The study concluded that there was sufficient abatement available. Further, some of this abatement could be deployed in the period to 2020 so that the emissions in 2020 meet the 5% absolute reduction target. This would then provide a robust platform for the abatement task to 2030. Specifically, the cumulative abatement target in the period for 2020 to 2030 is reduced to 817 Mt CO_2-e.

The order of 106 Mt CO_2-e of cumulative abatement must be deployed in the period from 2016 to 2020 to meet the 5% reduction target in 2020, and this has the effect of reducing the cumulative abatement task in the period from 2020 to 2030 by 374 Mt CO_2-e.

This clearly demonstrates the value of early action.

Several other trends may have a significant impact:

- The potential accelerated deployment of electric vehicles. The price of electric vehicles continues to fall and the major auto manufacturers are seeking to deploy more models in greater numbers over the next decade
- The potential closure of aging coal fired power stations. While a number of coal fired power stations have recently closed[23], there is significant surplus capacity in the NEM and so additional closures are required to impact emissions from electricity generation. The impact of the RET and reductions in electricity demand act to push down the wholesale price for electricity and hence the profitability of some of the more marginal coal fired generators
- The wider deployment of new energy saving measures, particularly in the built environment.

[22] ***https://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/publications/modelling-and-analysis-australias-abatement-opportunities*** (Accessed July 2016)
[23] 3500 megawatts of coal fired power had already been removed from the NEM. "Hazelwood closure could mark beginning of end for Victoria's brown coal", AFR, 26 May 2016

Our analysis has shown that Australia will comfortably meet its 2020 abatement target, with or without the carryover abatement from the first commitment period.

Calls for action now to reverse the recent upward swing in national emissions because of the threat to the 2020 target are better expressed in terms of the value of early action in meeting the 2030 target, as increases in emissions now that are not addressed immediately will make the achievement of the 2030 target all the more difficult.

Australia's policy makers should be looking to the 2030 target, and considering what actions can be taken now to minimise the abatement needed over the ensuing decade.

About Energetics

We're more than carbon neutral. Sustainability is core to Energetics' business.

In June 2008, Energetics became one of Australia's first consulting firms to achieve carbon neutrality through the

Australian Government's Greenhouse Friendly Program. We offset 100% of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the complete lifecycle of our services. We were one of the first signatories to join the CitySwitch program, winning Green Office awards in 2010 and 2011 for our Melbourne and Brisbane offices respectively.

In keeping with our Sustainability Policy, we drive continuous improvement by identifying and implementing internal carbon mitigation, sustainable procurement and behavioural change projects. Being an environmental role model is one of our core business values. Every employee is given two days personal development time to participate in environmental activities within their own community

Report author

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Energetics awards

2016

Winner of Financial Review Client Choice Awards

- **Niche Firm Leader**

Finalist of Financial Review Client Choice Awards

- **Best Consulting Engineering Firm with Revenue <$50m**

2015

Winner

- **Australian Business Award for Service Excellence**
- **Australian Business Award for Marketing Excellence**

2014

Winner of BRW Client Choice Awards

- **Best Professional Services Firm (revenue < $50M)**
- **Best Consulting Engineering Firm (revenue < $50M)**
- **Best Value**

Finalist of BRW Client Choice Awards in 3 categories

- **Best Client Service**
- **Most Friendly**
- **Most Innovative**

2013

Finalist

- **BRW Client Choice Award for Best Client Relationship Management**
- **Leading in Sustainability Banksia Award**

2012

Winner

- **Australian Business Award for Recommended Employer**
- **Australian Business Award for Service Excellence**

Contact details

Energetics is a carbon neutral company

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