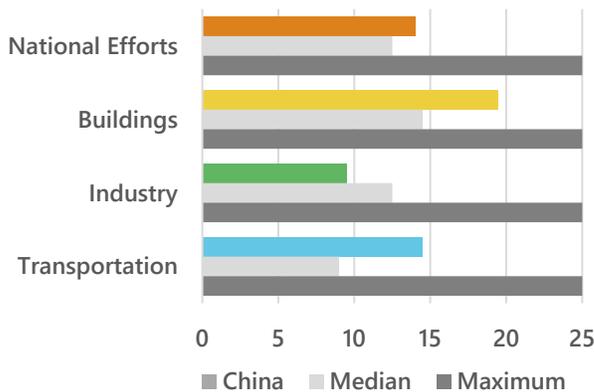
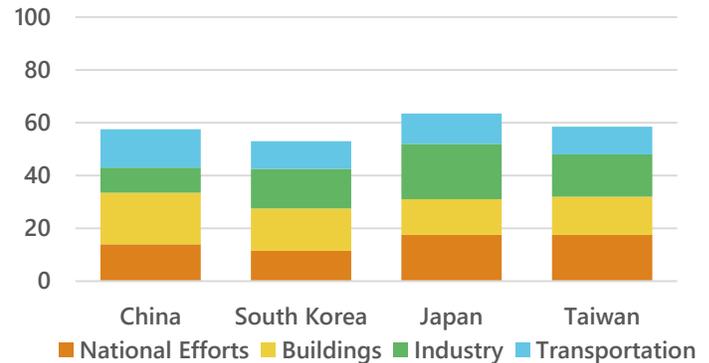


China in the 2022 International Scorecard



How does China compare to other countries in Asia?



NATIONAL EFFORTS



China has greatly reduced primary energy intensity in the last several years and has the largest market served by energy service companies (ESCOs). Government support to ESCOs and programs that created mandatory energy efficiency goals for energy-intensive entities have contributed to a thriving ESCO market in China. However, China has room for improvement on the national efforts front overall. While poor data availability contributed to China's low scores on energy efficiency spending (both overall and R&D), the country could improve its rank by implementing multi-sector loan programs for energy efficiency.

BUILDINGS



China scored well for building energy efficiency policy, earning 19.5 points and ranking fifth. China has strong mandatory codes for commercial buildings and applicable codes for residential buildings, which could be extended to rural areas to be more comprehensive. China has also adopted appliance and equipment standards for 40 products and mandates energy efficiency labeling for some building types. The nation could improve its ranking by requiring rating and disclosure for all buildings and introducing a building retrofit policy for rural residential buildings.

INDUSTRY



China ranked towards the bottom in the industry category, earning 17th place. The energy intensity of China's industrial sector is the third highest of the 25 countries analyzed in the *Scorecard*. China could improve in this regard by providing agreements between the government and manufacturers aimed at improving energy efficiency in their operations. China could strengthen efficiency standards for industrial motors and increase investment in industrial R&D to further reduce energy consumption and emissions in the industrial sector.

TRANSPORTATION



China ranked sixth in transportation efficiency. The country has goals for mandatory fuel economy standards for passenger vehicles of 57.9 mpg by 2025. Standards for heavy-duty vehicles also exist and aim to achieve a 28% reduction in fuel consumption by model year 2025. The country has in place a national smart freight initiative to tackle energy use and emissions in the freight sector. The number of vehicle miles traveled by personal vehicle per person is very low, and the percentage of trips taken by public transit is higher than in any other country.