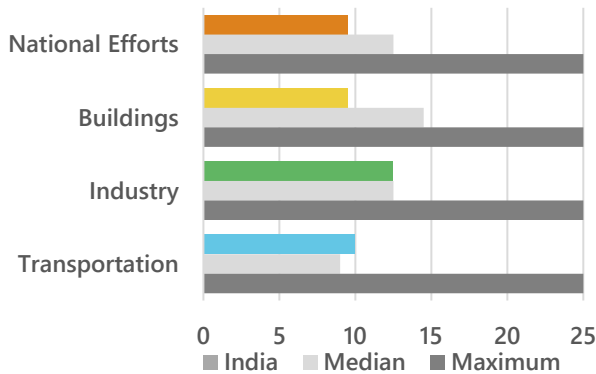
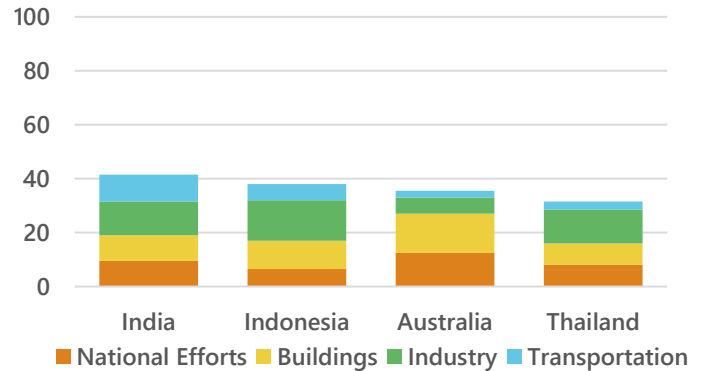


India in the 2022 International Scorecard



How does India compare to other countries in Asia-Pacific?



NATIONAL EFFORTS



India ranked 16th in the national efforts category. The country does not have an energy efficiency goal in place but has committed to reducing the intensity of GHG emissions by 2030. India's government can improve its score by greatly increasing its expenditures in energy efficiency programs and R&D, reducing the T&D losses from power plants, and by continuing to grow its ESCO market.

BUILDINGS



India ranked close to last in the buildings category and has substantial room to improve its efforts to reduce energy consumption and emissions. Most of the country's buildings that will exist in the next 10–20 years are yet to be built. India needs to continue working with states to help with the adoption of both commercial and residential building codes. The country has minimum energy performance standards for only nine products. India has several market transformation initiatives such as the Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for ALL program and the Super-Efficient Equipment Program.

INDUSTRY



Although India performed better in the industrial category than in other policy areas, the country still has opportunities for improvement. Industrial energy intensity remains high and investment in manufacturing R&D is low. However, the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is a step in the right direction for addressing industrial energy consumption and the successful model is expected to cover more subsectors. The PAT scheme could be improved further by providing more support for energy efficiency in small and medium enterprises.

TRANSPORTATION



Overall, India ranked in the middle (12th) compared to other countries evaluated in the report. It has far fewer passenger miles traveled per capita than any other country analyzed. India ranks well in terms of passenger vehicle fuel economy. Despite programs such as the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicle (FAME) scheme, the country's percentage of new vehicle sales that are electric is low. The government of India does not invest much in rail versus road and could do more to reduce energy and emissions from the freight sector.