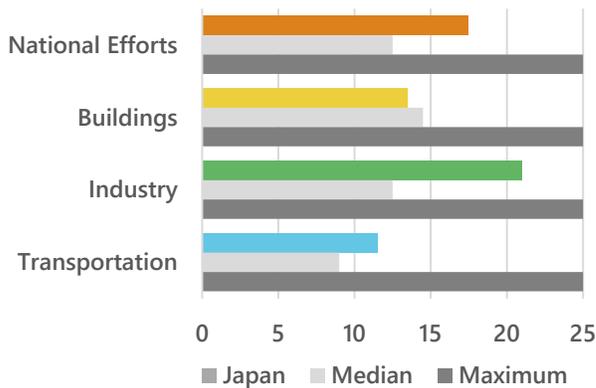
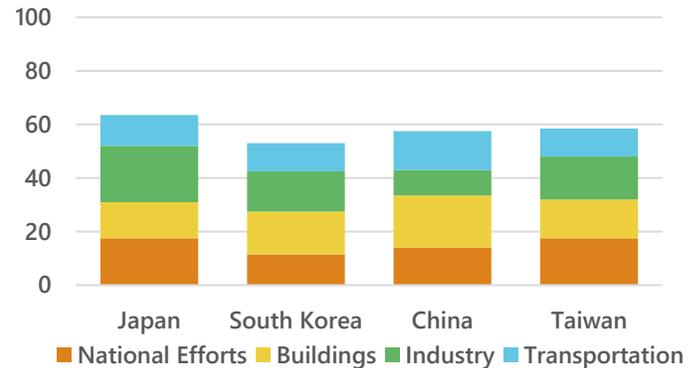


## Japan in the 2022 International Scorecard



## How does Japan compare to other countries in Asia?



## NATIONAL EFFORTS



Japan placed in fourth for national efforts due to the strong energy efficiency policies it has in place. The country has decreased its energy intensity considerably. In addition, Japan's investment in energy efficiency R&D is among the highest of the 25 countries evaluated. Japan also has strong multisector loan programs and tax incentives aimed at promoting the deployment of energy-efficient technologies. The country's thermal power plants are also highly efficient. However, the country still has room for improvement as its per capita spending on energy efficiency is low.

## BUILDINGS



The greatest area for improvement in Japan is in the buildings sector. The country has uneven, nonrequired residential and commercial building codes and its building energy labeling initiatives are only voluntary. Japan also lacks a comprehensive buildings retrofit policy. However, the country does require owners and developers to submit an energy savings plan when undertaking large renovations. Japan has a great opportunity to increase the energy efficiency of its buildings by strengthening building codes, implementing mandatory building labeling programs for all buildings, and expanding minimum energy performance standards to more appliances.

## INDUSTRY



Japan ranked first in the industrial energy efficiency category. The country has developed a mix of regulatory measures, voluntary actions, and financial incentives to successfully encourage energy efficiency in industry. This has allowed Japan's industrial energy intensity to be among the lowest out of the 25 countries analyzed by the *Scorecard*. The Act Concerning the Rational Use of Energy introduced mandatory energy efficiency requirements for designated industries in 1978. It requires companies to appoint an energy manager and report on the status of energy consumption every year and includes a benchmarking system that obligates businesses to achieve specific energy efficiency targets. There is still room for improvement, however, as Japan has a low percentage of combined heat and power capacity installed.

## TRANSPORTATION



Japan has set fuel economy standards for passenger vehicles of 48.5 mpg by 2025; current average on-road fuel economy is relatively high at 37.94 mpg. Japan is among the countries with the best freight intensity in the *Scorecard*, and the country's Green Logistic Partnership improves freight efficiency. A significant share of Japan's transportation is conducted using public transit. Further energy savings could be gained by improving the country's investment in rail versus road transit, adopting more stringent fuel economy standards for light-duty vehicles, and lowering vehicle miles traveled per capita.