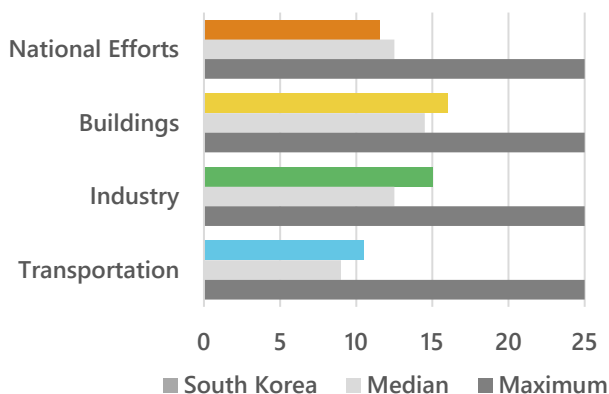
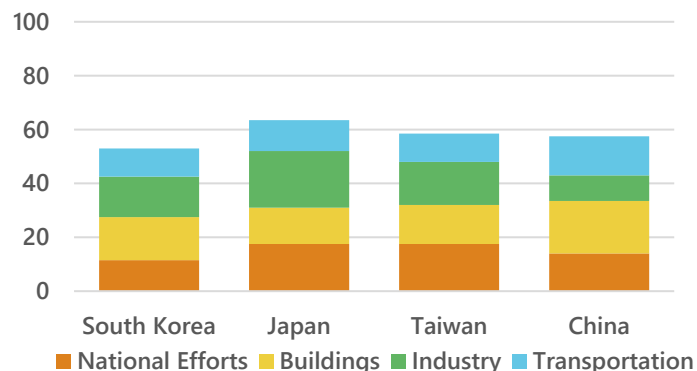


South Korea in the 2022 International Scorecard



How does South Korea compare to other countries in Asia?



NATIONAL EFFORTS



South Korea ranked 14th in the national efforts category. The country saw a moderate decrease in energy intensity of 6.6% between 2013 and 2018; however, there is still much work to be done should the country wish to meet its ambitious target of reducing energy intensity 38% from 2017 levels by 2040. The country also has a goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. The overall efficiency of thermal power plants in South Korea is impressive, as is the country's expenditures on energy efficiency R&D.

BUILDINGS



South Korea ranked 10th in the buildings category. The country's Building Design Criteria for Energy Saving establishes mandatory energy codes for both residential and commercial buildings, and it has an abundance of appliance and equipment standards in place. South Korea also mandates appliance and equipment labeling as well as building labeling amongst most types of structures. The country's retrofitting codes are also mandatory and apply to both residential and commercial buildings. South Korea's score in the buildings category could be improved by reducing the energy intensity of residential and commercial buildings.

INDUSTRY



South Korea saw its highest placement in the industry category. The country has both agreements and incentives in place encouraging manufacturers to limit energy consumption, and it requires that regular energy audits be conducted in manufacturing facilities. South Korea has implemented MEPS IE3 standards for electric motors and has a very high rate of investment in industrial R&D as a percentage of industrial GDP. There is no CHP target in place as of yet, but there are incentives to encourage the installation of additional CHP.

TRANSPORTATION



South Korea tied for 10th in the transportation category. The country boasts the third highest 2025 fuel economy standards of any country assessed in this year's *Scorecard*. The average fuel efficiency of light duty vehicles in 2017 was approximately 37 mpg, and 2.9% of the total vehicle sales in 2020 were electric vehicles. The energy intensity of freight in South Korea is relatively low, and the country's Green & Smart Transportation Partnership serves as one of the few smart freight programs in place anywhere in the world. The country could improve its score in this section by passing fuel economy standards for heavy-duty vehicles.