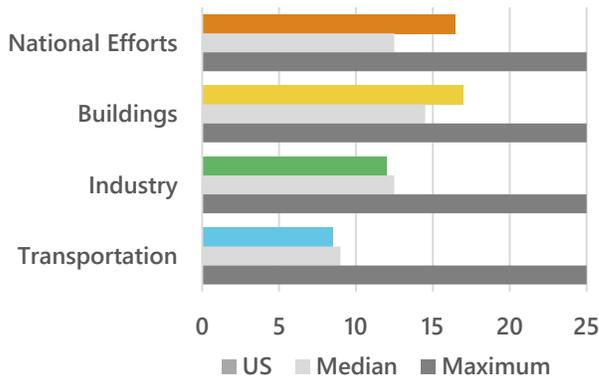
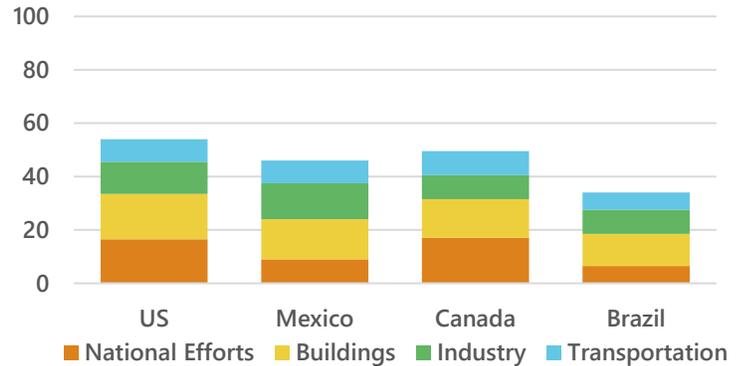


The US in the 2022 International Scorecard



How does the US compare to other countries in the Americas?



NATIONAL EFFORTS



Since the last edition of the *Scorecard*, the United States has rejoined the Paris Agreement, which although voluntary, reinforces the country's commitment to reducing GHG emissions. However, the United States is one of very few large energy-consuming economies that does not have national energy reduction targets in place. Nevertheless, this country makes significant investments in energy efficiency programs and R&D and has tax incentives and loan programs that apply to multiple sectors. The United States is one of the countries that collects and makes energy data easily accessible to both citizens and international audiences. These efforts are housed in the Energy Information Administration (EIA), which publishes periodic energy data on its website and provides several other tools and services.

BUILDINGS



The United States claims the eighth spot in the buildings section. The country has mandatory appliance and equipment standards, covering more than 50 product categories. Most states provide tools, training, and resources to support the adoption and maintenance of building codes. The United States also has building codes for retrofitting residential and commercial buildings which cover two-thirds of the country's population. The United States could focus on reducing energy use intensity particularly in residential buildings and consider enacting mandatory building labeling policies.

INDUSTRY



The United States' performance in the industrial category was average. The United States makes strong investments in manufacturing R&D and has high efficiency standards for motors; however, the country could realize greater energy savings in the industrial sector by expanding the scope of voluntary partnerships between the government and large manufacturers as well as providing financial support for achievements in energy efficiency. The federal government could also encourage greater adoption of a strategic energy management standards such as ISO 50001. The country could increase its rank by requiring energy audits or the employment of energy managers in large industrial facilities.

TRANSPORTATION



Compared to other *Scorecard* categories, the United States scored lowest in the transportation category, earning 8.5 points out of 25. Annual vehicle miles traveled per capita in personal vehicles is the highest among all the countries on our list at 8,182 miles per capita. Electric vehicles comprised only 2% of all new vehicle sales. Additionally, the average on-road fuel economy of existing light-duty vehicles is one of the poorest, indicating that the United States uses more inefficient vehicles for personal travel compared to other countries. Use of public transit and investment in railways remains low. On the positive side, the United States is among the few countries with heavy-duty vehicle standards in place and has also implemented a smart freight initiative.

