

UNITED STATES

11/25

57/100

NOTABLE STRENGTHS

- 3rd highest per capita spending on energy efficiency
- Requires minimum energy performance standards for five key appliance groups
- Has comprehensive building codes for residential and commercial buildings
- Has standards to reduce emissions from passenger vehicles

ACTIONS TO TAKE

- Set a goal to reduce national energy consumption
- Make building rating and disclosure policies mandatory
- Establish a national commitment to industrial decarbonization
- Reduce average vehicle miles traveled



NATIONAL EFFORTS

The United States ranked 3rd in the national efforts chapter. The country also ranked 3rd in per capita spending on energy efficiency, at \$140.65. Although the United States has sector-specific energy savings goals, it should consider pursuing a national energy savings goal to significantly increase energy productivity and reduce energy consumption. Only 23% of U.S. electricity comes from renewable sources, so the country should increase its renewable energy generation.



BUILDINGS

The United States ranked 11th in the buildings chapter. The country has adopted both residential and commercial building codes fully addressing building shell elements and energy services, while also requiring minimum energy performance standards for five appliance group end uses (space heating, space cooling, water heating, refrigeration, and lighting). Only a few states and cities have building rating and disclosure policies that apply across all buildings, so expanding the number of states and cities with mandatory policies would be a step forward.



INDUSTRY

The United States ranked in the bottom half in the industry chapter. The country reported the 8th lowest industrial energy intensity, with roughly 8.43 kBtus per 2023 U.S. dollar. Although the United States has voluntary agreements with manufacturers in some industries, it does not require energy audits of industrial facilities nor onsite energy managers. The country should establish a national commitment to industrial decarbonization or an electrification target.



TRANSPORTATION

The United States has substantial room for improvement in transportation efficiency. The country had the 7th most stringent 2030 emissions standards, with a goal of limiting emissions to 56 g CO₂ per kilometer traveled by passenger vehicles. The United States has also updated emissions standards that go beyond these 2030 benchmarks. But the United States reported the highest personal vehicle miles traveled, with an average of 8,596 vehicle miles traveled per capita. Additionally, passenger EVs had a market sales share of only 10% while EV commercial trucks had a share of only 0.1% in 2023. Electrification of larger vehicles like trucks and buses is critical given that they are responsible for 35% of road transport emissions.