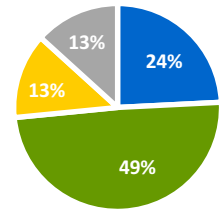
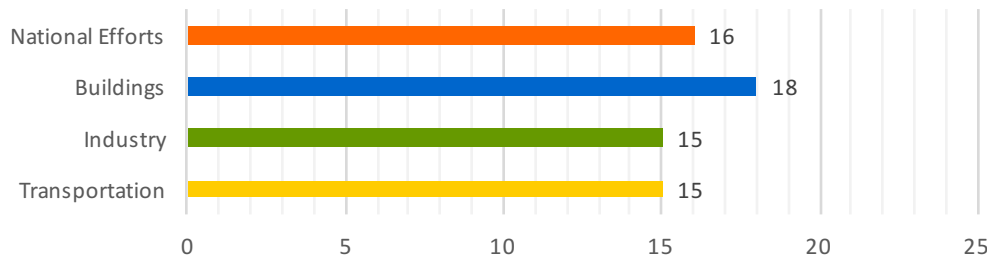


6 China



The bars show ACEEE scores for energy efficiency. The pie chart shows 2013 end-use energy shares of buildings, industry, transportation, and other sectors.

China claimed the 6th spot with a total score of 64, ranking just 2 spots higher than the United States.

China ranked third (tied with France), behind Germany and the United States, in the buildings section of the Scorecard. Both residential and commercial buildings in urban areas are subject to mandatory building codes. However China still has room for improvement in compliance with and enforcement of its building codes, which have historically been stronger at the design stage than at the construction stage. China has also adopted appliance and equipment standards for a relatively large number of products and requires energy efficiency labeling for some building types.

China scored well in transportation efficiency, tying with France for fourth place. China has mandatory fuel economy standards for passenger vehicles, which call for a fleet-wide average of 47.7 mpg by 2025. Standards for heavy-duty vehicles also exist and aim to achieve a 14% reduction in heavy-vehicle energy consumption over the lifetime of the standards. The number of VMT per person is very low, and the percentage of trips taken by public transit is higher than in any other country. This is largely due to the fact that personal-vehicle ownership is low. In June 2012 China enacted an energy savings plan and a new development plan for the auto industry, aimed at producing energy-efficient vehicles. Under the plan

the country is targeting 5 million plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles by 2020.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The energy intensity of China's industrial sector is among the highest of the countries analyzed, and there is little investment in R&D for industrial manufacturing. China also has a relatively low proportion of energy generated by CHP and is estimated to have tapped into less than 20% of its industrial CHP potential. The National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) has set a goal of 200 GW of CHP by 2020, but no accompanying incentives are in place to encourage the increased deployment of CHP.

Additional room for improvement exists in the national efforts category, particularly with regard to spending on energy efficiency R&D and improving the efficiency of the country's thermal power plant stock.