Japan
Global Score:

2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Average</th>
<th>Regional One Down Sweden</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Regional One Up Austria</th>
<th>Regional Average OECD High Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RISE scores (out of 100) per pillar 2019

Renewable Energy

- Carbon pricing and monitoring: 100
- Legal framework for renewable energy: 80
- Planning for renewable energy expansion: 77
- Incentives and regulatory support for renewable energy: 85
- Attributes of financial and regulatory incentives: 57
- Counterparty risk: 82
- Network connection and pricing: 92

Energy Efficiency

- Carbon pricing and monitoring: 83
- National energy efficiency planning: 67
- Incentives and mandates: industrial and commercial end users: 67
- Energy efficiency entities: 75
- Incentives and mandates: public sector: 25
- Incentives and mandates: utilities: 38
- Financing mechanisms for energy efficiency: 90
- Energy labeling systems: 90
- Minimum energy efficiency performance standards: 60
- Building energy codes: 60
- Transport sector: 100

Evolution of RISE Score Since 2010

Note: The overall country score is based on the average score of Electricity Access, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy indicators.

Source: Source: World Bank, RISE 2020