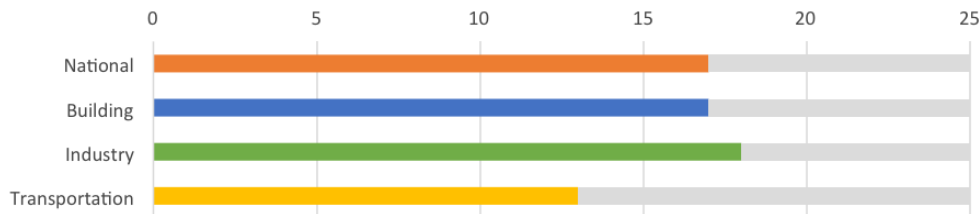


1 Germany



Coming in first overall, Germany ranked the highest of all the countries analyzed. German policy makers have implemented a comprehensive energy strategy, known as Energiewende, helping it to achieve one of the most energy-efficient economies. The country has set a target of a 20% reduction in primary energy consumption by 2020 and 50% by 2050, compared to 2008 levels.

Germany has made strong progress and earned a high score in the buildings sector with mandatory codes and a mandatory labeling program for both residential and commercial buildings based on the EU's mandatory Energy Performance in Buildings Directive. The most recent version of EnEv, Germany's performance-based code released in 2013, includes many progressive aspects and supporting policies. As part of its efforts to improve appliance standards, the German government commissioned a project to identify the 100 most important products in terms of energy consumption and established the Climate Angel label program to provide transparency for consumers.

Germany has also shown a strong commitment to energy efficiency in its industrial sector and demonstrates a number of best practices. Industry in Germany has the lowest energy intensity of any country except Australia, and 13% of electricity is generated with combined heat and power. The German government is looking to increase combined heat and power to 25% by 2020, and legislation is forthcoming. In 2013, Germany established a funding

program to increase energy efficiency in production processes and provides financing for conversions to energy-efficient technologies in the industrial sector.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Despite being the highest-scoring country in the *International Scorecard*, Germany still has room for improvement and should continue to ensure that it meets its policy commitments to efficiency. Germany ranks fifth in the national efforts category. The country has relatively low investment in energy efficiency research and development compared to other European countries, and Germany would benefit from a greater focus on providing funding to government and utilities for energy efficiency research and development of efficient technologies. Australia offers a good example of leadership in this area with its high spending on energy efficiency research and development. Germany could also look toward innovative financing to help spur the uptake of energy-efficient technologies such as is being done in Japan and South Korea.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For more information on Germany's energy efficiency policies: <http://www.iea.org/policiesandmeasures/energyefficiency/?country=Germany>

For more information on building efficiency in Germany: <http://www.gbpn.org/databases-tools/bc-detail-pages/germany#Summary>