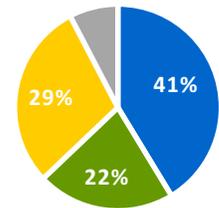
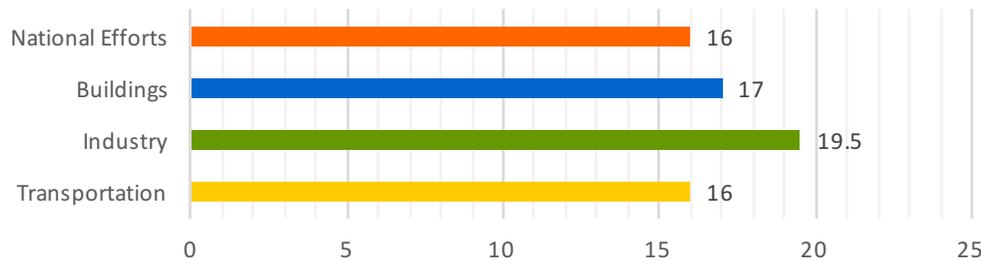


# 2 Italy



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

*Tied for 2nd place with Japan, Italy scored 68.5 out of 100 possible points, 5 points behind Germany.*

In the transportation sector Italy tied with India and Japan for 1st place with 16 points. Italy participates in the European Union's vehicle standards program and aims to achieve a fleet-wide average of 56.9 mpg by 2025. Italy's average on-road fuel economy for passenger vehicles is impressive at 38.6 mpg. VMT per capita is also lower in Italy than in any other European country, and Italy has a high ratio of investment in rail transit to investment in roads.

Italy has shown a commitment to energy efficiency in its industrial sector by establishing energy savings targets, requiring plant energy managers to meet these targets, and mandating periodic energy audits. A market-based energy efficiency certificate scheme (using white certificates) is the key tool for achieving the industrial sector's savings goal, set at 5.1 Mtoe. Italy is among the countries with the largest shares of installed CHP capacity due in part to its policies to encourage CHP deployment.

Italy's policies in the buildings sector are also among the best practices highlighted in this report. Several initiatives exist at the national level to support an increased rate of renovation, including a new incentive program, Conto Termico, to provide incentives for retrofits and energy efficiency improvements in residential and public buildings. Certain regional building codes also have mandatory energy efficiency requirements for renovations that must be met by a certain date.

## AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The greatest area in which Italy could improve is in the national efforts section. Although the country is committed to a national energy savings target under the European Union's Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) to reduce energy consumption by 15 Mtoe by 2020, Italy could make more of a commitment by increasing spending on energy efficiency programs and R&D. The country saw only a 9% reduction in overall energy intensity between 2000 and 2013.