

Study on the Energy Savings Potentials in EU Member States, Candidate Countries and EEA Countries

With the Directive 2006/32/EC on Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services (ESD) an important policy instrument was introduced to promote energy efficiency and induce savings of 9% in the period 2008-2016. Further the European Union is actively promoting a target of 20% for the improvement of energy efficiency by 2020. In this context a comprehensive analysis of the technical and the economic potentials at the energy demand level appeared as necessary **to prepare the analytic basis for an in-depth discussion of economic energy efficiency potentials in the different energy-end uses**. Powerful energy efficiency policies can strongly enhance the uptake of energy efficient technologies and procedures. In addition, they may also trigger important innovation effects such as scale and learning effects that occur when energy efficiency technologies are used in a broad manner and that will drive the cost differential of more efficient technologies down compared to less efficient technologies.

This study therefore aimed:

- to establish a common methodology for calculating energy savings potentials and its data requirements and to develop a harmonised and interacting energy savings potential calculation model based on the MURE simulation tool.
- to identify and present the energy savings potentials in a user-friendly way. For this purpose a database¹ was developed on the Internet capable of generating and presenting current and future energy savings potentials for each of the EU27 Member States and the non-EU members of the European Economic Area EEA.

The results of the analysis are described in the Summary and the Final Report.

¹ The database on Energy Saving Potentials (ESP Database) is currently available under restricted access at <http://www.eepotential.eu/>. After a broader review of the contents the EU Commission may decide on a public access to the database.