

Performance Indicators

WP Deliverable D7.2

IEE Common performance indicators:

Within the duration of the action			
Common Performance indicator	Planned target	Actual achievement	Comment on performance
Cumulative investment (€)	89,260	230,002	According to the assessment sheets PRIMES has achieved more than double of the target. It is to be noted that one intervention, ZEA-20, amounts for 160 out of the 230 MEUR.
Renewable Energy (toe/year)	8,947*)	2,967	A main reason for the divergence is that the original target is made on the assumption that tenders on green electricity could be made with a required energy saving and RES requirement of 70%, whilst the reality under PRIMES has been a requirement of 20% or lower.
Primary energy savings (toe/year)	6,212*)	2,760	Same explanation as above
Reduction GHG emissions (t CO ₂ e/year)	23,711*)	17,380	Closer to target, but again a main factor in the divergence is that the original target for green electricity has been estimated higher than the reality in the PRIMES regions

*) The original target is made as accumulated for three years and to make it comparable with the IEE method of assessing the impact per year the numbers in Annex 1 are divided with a factor 3, except for the cumulative investment.

By 2020			
Common Performance indicator	Planned target	Actual achievement	Comment on performance
Cumulative investment (€)	744,000	N/A	Not assessed, cf. explanation below
Renewable Energy (toe/year)	17,256*)	N/A	Not assessed, cf. explanation below
Primary energy savings (toe/year)	24,853*)	N/A	Not assessed, cf. explanation below
Reduction GHG emissions (t CO ₂ e/year)	65,865*)	87,500	Considered a great result if the momentum brought by PRIMES could lead to around 5 times more CO ₂ reduction until 2020 than triggered in the project period, 2013-16

*) The original target is made as a projection of the accumulated CPI for three years and to make it comparable with the IEE method of assessing the impact per year the numbers in Annex 1 are divided with a factor 3, except for the cumulative investment.

It has been a difficult task to assess the CPI impact until 2020 because it is so take several uncertain factors into consideration like:

- Estimations as how the further uptake of GPP within the different product segments will proceed based on the experiences and capacity building gained under PRIMES. This has also to do with the technological development, for instance how the price level of LED lighting will develop
- Considering that the Task Forces cannot deliver the free services anymore thanks to the IEE support and how this will continue beyond the IEE support, though indications from the TF partners point at continued momentum after the end of the PRIMES project period
- The evaluation shows that the municipalities and procurers have become more motivated and increased capacities for undertaking, but the exact implications in terms of accelerating GPP is difficult to access

Due to these uncertainties, it has only been possible to make prognosis of the CPI factor on CO₂ reduction. Based on estimations done by the TF partners, as can be read in Chapter 2 and 3, and which are summarized in the table under 1.10 there are expected CO₂ reduction of 87,500 CO₂e/year est.