

Framework Contract: Implementation of an integrated evaluation approach within the framework of a robust North-West Europe evaluation system (Reference 16B007)

## **Annex 2: Situation of Result Indicators 2023**

### **FINAL IMPACT EVALUATION**

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## RESULT INDICATORS

This report describes the 2023 update calculation of the result indicator values. The methods are based on the original methodology for the result indicator baseline calculation presented in Annex 5 of the Interreg NWE Cooperation Programme 2014-2020. Due to limited data availability, it was necessary to update this methodology and provide information on the latest calculations. Apart from these changes resulting from the data availability outlined in the following, the same methodology to calculate NWE (average) values has been used as detailed in the previously mentioned Annex.

### SO1

SO	Programme result indicator	Values 2014		Values 2023 <sup>1</sup>	
		Baseline value 2014	Target 2023	New baseline value 2014	Value 2023 <sup>2</sup>
SO1: To enhance innovation performance in NWE through international cooperation	1. Degree of SME involvement in collaboration with other institutions	15	20	14.5	26.9

<sup>1</sup>calculated without the UK due to data availability <sup>2</sup>based on data from 2020

The result indicator for SO1 presents the degree of innovative SMEs collaborating with others and was calculated in 2014 based on an index within the European Innovation Scoreboard. Due to data availability, this calculation in 2023 needed to rely directly on the according indicator INN\_CIS12\_CO provided by Eurostat. Although a slightly different dataset was used for the indicator in 2023, the value is still comparable as it follows a similar methodology as the indicator of 2014.

The indicator shows the share of SMEs in each country that co-operated on business activities with other enterprises or organisations in relation to the total number of SMEs in %. Since the indicator is no longer available for the UK, a new baseline value for 2014 was calculated – excluding UK – (14.5%), which is still close to the originally assumed one (15%). Anyhow, the value estimated in 2023 which is based on data from 2020, exceeds the initially set target by 6.9 percentage points (26.9%). Thus, it can be concluded that the development in the territory covered by the NWE Programme area (excluding the UK) went into the expected direction and the expected target value was realised.

Calculation method for new values 2023<sup>1</sup>: The total average for the NWE territory was calculated on the average values of enterprises that co-operated on business activities with other enterprises or organisations for the two categories of enterprise sizes (10-49 employees and 50-249 employees) to cover the whole definition of SMEs given by the Programme. Since only shares of cooperating enterprises are available for each SME sub-group (by size), no weighting by importance (no. of enterprises in a size group) could be made:

$$\text{Step 1: Average (10 – 49 employees)} = \frac{\text{country values of cooperating enterprises (10 – 49 employees)}}{6 \text{ (no. of countries)}}$$

$$\text{Step 2: Average (50 – 249 employees)} = \frac{\text{country values of cooperating enterprises (50 – 249 employees)}}{6 \text{ (no. of countries)}}$$

$$\text{Step 3: Average (NWE)} = \frac{\text{Average (10 – 49 employees)} + \text{Average (50 – 249 employees)}}{2}$$

<sup>1</sup> Indicator name and source: Enterprises that co-operated on business activities with other enterprises or organisations by field of activities, NACE Rev. 2 activity and size class (in %, based on survey from 2020, size classes in number of employees considered: 10-49 employees and 50-249 employees); [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/INN\\_CIS12\\_CO\\_custom\\_4081396/default/table?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/INN_CIS12_CO_custom_4081396/default/table?lang=en)

## SO2

SO	Programme result indicator	Values 2014		Values 2023	
		Baseline value 2014 <sup>3</sup>	Target 2023	New baseline value 2014 <sup>1</sup>	Value 2023 <sup>2</sup>
SO2: To reduce GHG emissions in NWE through international cooperation on implementing low carbon, energy or climate protection strategies	2. Effectiveness of NWE public organisations to implement low-carbon strategies (% of urban population with low carbon strategies)	31	18	27.7	38.6

<sup>1</sup>based on data from 2014, apart from UK from 2015, share of total population, <sup>2</sup>based on data from 2022, apart from UK from 2018, share of total population <sup>3</sup>based on data from 2012

The result indicator for SO2 presents the effectiveness of public organisations in the programme area to implement low-carbon strategies and was measured as the share of urban population covered by these strategies in 2014, based on 2012 data from the Covenant of Mayors report. Due to submission and approval issues, the number of strategies decreased significantly for one year, which is why the programme expected a negative growth rate. Due to a changed methodology and data availability, the share could only be calculated with a different denominator.

In 2014, the baseline value and target were calculated with the denominator of the share of urban population, which had to be changed to the share of the total population due to a changed methodological approach in the calculation of urban population. of the total population instead of urban population, as before. Therefore, a new baseline value was calculated for 2014.

The data is from 2014 for all programme countries, apart for UK which is from 2015. The new value is slightly lower (27.8%) than the original baseline value (31%), which derives from the effect of using a different baseline year (2014 rather than 2012) and a different denominator. The estimated value based on data from 2021 (2018 for UK), exceeds not only the target (18%) but also both baseline values with almost 39%.

Thus, it can be concluded that the share of population covered by low carbon strategies was significantly increased during the programme period well beyond the originally expected level. This programme indicator considers the effectiveness to implement low-carbon strategies of public organisations only.

Calculation method for new value 2023 and new baseline value 2014<sup>1</sup>:

$$Average = \frac{\sum \text{Country values of \% of population covered by Covenant of Mayors}}{7 \text{ (no. of countries)}}$$

<sup>1</sup> Indicator name and source: Population covered by the Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy signatories (source: Covenant of Mayors) (in % of the total population, new baseline value 2014 based on data from 2014 (apart from UK: 2015), value 2023 based on data from 2022 (apart from UK: 2018));

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg\\_13\\_60\\_custom\\_7808276/default/table?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sdg_13_60_custom_7808276/default/table?lang=en)

## SO3

SO	Programme result indicator	Values 2014		Value 2023 <sup>2</sup>
		Baseline value 2014 <sup>1</sup>	Target 2023	
SO3: To reduce GHG emissions in NWE through international cooperation on the uptake of low carbon technologies, products, processes and services	3. Status of conditions for low-carbon technology deployment in NWE	60	80	59.1

<sup>1</sup>based on ESCO report 2013 <sup>2</sup>based on report from 2019 using data from survey in 2018

The indicator for SO3 describes the status of conditions for low-carbon technology deployment in the programme area. The baseline value 2014 was calculated based on the following indicators from the ESCO report 2013:

- Political support (stimulation)
- Direct support
- Restricting factors (public sector)
- Restricting factors (private sector)
- Availability of financing
- Bankable projects
- Competing solutions
- Trust
- Information available or demonstration projects of reference
- Market development prospects

Each country was rated in each indicator on a scale of 1-5 and an average of 3 (60%) was calculated. A target value of 80% was set based on these initial indicators. Since this study was not published as a time series, a different approach was used in the latest similar report by the Joint Research Centre “Energy Service Market in the EU – Status review and recommendations 2019”. The closest approximation could be achieved by utilising the survey on the implementation and success of Article 18 across the Member States:

- Art.18.1(a)i: Disseminating information on available energy service contracts which provide guaranteed energy savings;
- Art.18.1(a)ii: Disseminating information on financial instruments to support energy efficiency service projects;
- Art.18.1(b): Encouraging the development of quality labels for ESCOs or their services;
- Art.18.1(d)i: Providing model contracts for EnPC;
- Art.18.1(d)ii: Providing information on best practices energy performance contracting;
- Art.18.1(e): Providing information about the current and future development of the energy services market;

- Art.18.2(b): Remove the regulatory and non-regulatory barriers that impede the uptake of EnPC and other ESCO services;
- Art.18.2(d): Enabling independent market intermediaries (e.g. EPC or procurement facilitators, one-stop shops) to play a role in stimulating market development

The report ranked each country on a scale from 1-5 for each indicator. The countries in the programme area again achieved 3 out of 5 on average, complying 60%. Although these indicators address similar aspects and pursue a similar target, they differ significantly and seem to be more detailed than the previously used indicators. Both datasets, from 2014 and 2019, are based on surveys, each of them being implemented only once. Therefore, it is not possible to obtain a reliable source to assess the achievement of the previously defined result indicator and the estimated value 2023 for this result indicator can only be indirectly related to the calculated values in 2014. The new indicator is however still an approximation to the indicator from 2014. An alternative would be an indicator that shows the actual uptake of low-carbon deployments in the countries compared between 2014 and 2023. This would not describe the conditions to the uptake but could indicate them implicitly.

Calculation method for new value 2023<sup>1</sup>: Each country was ranked on a scale of 1-5 in the selected indicators (implementation and success of Article 18). Based on these, an average per country was calculated, which were the basis for the NWE average ranking and final value:

$$\text{Step 1: Country average scale value} = \frac{\sum \text{Country scale values of each indicator}}{8 \text{ (no. of indicators)}}$$

$$\text{Step 2: NWE average value} = \frac{\sum \text{Country average value}}{7 \text{ (no. of countries)}}$$

$$\text{Step 3: NWE average \%} = \frac{\text{NWE average value}}{5 \text{ (no. of highest possible value)}} * 100$$

<sup>1</sup> Indicator name and source: Implementation and success of Article 18 provisions across member States, JRC Survey 2018 from the report: Boza-Kiss, B., Toleikytė, A., Bertoldi, P. 2019. Energy Service Market in the EU - Status review and recommendations 2019. Scientific and Technical Report. European ESCO Market Reports series. EUR 29979 EN, European Commission, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-13093-2, doi:10.2760/768, JRC118815. <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC118815>



## SO4

SO	Programme result indicator	Values 2014		Values 2023 <sup>2</sup>	
		Baseline value 2014 <sup>1</sup>	Target 2023	New baseline value 2014	Value 2023 <sup>3</sup>
SO4: To reduce GHG emissions in NWE through international cooperation on transnational low carbon solutions in transport systems	4. Status of competence of the transport sector in using low-carbon transport solutions (% transport companies of all EMAS registered enterprises)	6	15	7	4

<sup>1</sup>based on data from 2015 <sup>2</sup>calculated without UK due to data availability <sup>3</sup>based on enquiry of EMAS register in October 2023

The result indicator for SO4 describes the status of competence of the transport sector in using low-carbon transport solutions and is approached by the percentage of transport companies among all EMAS registrations in each country. Based on the baseline value 2014 and a growth rate related to the number of ISO14001 certifications, the target value of 15% was determined. Due to a lack of available data, the baseline value had to be recalculated without the UK but is still based on the numbers used for the initial baseline value. For the estimated value 2023, the following list of NACE codes was applied for selecting EMAS that are relevant to SO4:

- **27.11 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers**
- 29.10 - Manufacture of motor vehicles
- 29.20 - Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
- 29.31 - Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment for motor vehicles
- 29.32 - Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles
- 30.20 - Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock
- **30.99 - Manufacture of other transport equipment**
- 42.21 - Construction of utility projects for fluids
- 43.99 - Other specialised construction activities
- 49.31 - Urban and suburban passenger land transport
- 49.32 - Taxi operation
- 49.39 - Other passenger land transport n.e.c.
- 49.41 - Freight transport by road
- 49.42 - Removal services
- 50.30 - Inland passenger water transport
- **50.40 - Inland freight water transport**
- 52.10 - Warehousing and storage
- 52.24 - Cargo handling

This included three additional NACE codes compared to the 2014 baseline calculation (indicated in bold), since these codes were not relevant in the 2014 database. Within this list of NACE codes, only those enterprises were taken into account that have their main economic focus on transport-related activity which is eligible for low-carbon transport solutions (e.g. excluding enterprises specialised only

on air or sea transport or rail freight transport or enterprises with either a wide range of activities outside transport or another main activity to which transport is a complementary activity). Additionally, it transpired, that several companies were registered several times, e.g. with different locations or sub-companies. However, these were included in the count since the list of all EMAS registrations also includes these multiple entries under different registration numbers. This way, the same logic relation between numerator and denominator could be secured. The value of 2023 lies only at 4%, not achieving the target value of 15%. However, this result can be traced back to the methodology of calculation applied by the programme; since every country is included with the same weighting and there has only been a significant growth in one country, latter does not become visible. In addition, the initial methodology assumes an above average entry rate of transport enterprises in the EMAS register compared to all EMAS registrations. Therefore, the expected direction was not achieved due to a higher propensity of other companies compared to transport companies registered. However, an additional calculation showed a positive and statistically valuable development; The number of EMAS registered in transport in 2014 compared to the value in 2023 shows that the number actually increased by 32% (applying the same methodology as for the result indicator with the average across the six countries).

Calculation method for new values 2023<sup>1</sup>.

The baseline value was recalculated with the initial numbers from the programme excluding the UK:

$$\text{Step 1: National share} = \frac{\text{Number of EMAS registered in transport in country } x}{\text{Total number of EMAS registrations in country } x} * 100$$

$$\text{Step 2: Average NWE} = \frac{\sum \text{National shares}}{6 \text{ (no. of countries)}}$$

<sup>1</sup> Source: Enquiry of the EMAS register in October 2023: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/emas2/public/registration/list>

**SO5**

SO	Programme result indicator	Values 2014		Value 2023
		Baseline value 2014	Target 2023	Value 2023 <sup>1</sup>
SO5: To optimise (re)use of material and natural resources in NWE through international cooperation	5. Status of competences in NWE resource intensive sectors for eco-innovation diffusion (Eco-Innovation Scoreboard)	110	112	128.3

<sup>201</sup>based on Eco-Innovation index from 2023, except form UK: based on Eco Innovation Country Profile 2019

The result indicator for SO5 presents the status of competences in resource intensive sectors for eco-innovation in the programme area and derives from the Eco-Innovation Scoreboard by the DG Environment. The programme countries have improved their score up to 128 in 2023 compared to 110 in 2014 and therefore exceeded the target value (112). Thus, it can be concluded that the development in the territory covered by the NWE Programme area went into the expected direction and achieved a higher-than-expected value.

Calculation method for new values 2023<sup>1</sup>.

The baseline value was recalculated with the initial numbers from the programme excluding the UK:

$$\text{Average NWE} = \frac{\sum \text{country values}}{6 \text{ (no. of countries)}}$$

<sup>1</sup> Source: Eco Innovation Index (Interactive Tool): [https://green-business.ec.europa.eu/eco-innovation\\_en](https://green-business.ec.europa.eu/eco-innovation_en); For the UK (Eco Innovation Index – Country profile 2019): [https://wayback.archive-it.org/org-1495/20220906180913/https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecoap/united-kingdom\\_en](https://wayback.archive-it.org/org-1495/20220906180913/https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecoap/united-kingdom_en)