Member States' greenhouse gas (GHG) emission projections

	Concept Name	Description
A	**Data description (metadata)**	
	Data description *Background, main characteristics of dataset*	The Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (EU) 2018/1999 (the Governance Regulation) requires Member States to report national projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 15 March 2021 and every two years thereafter (Article 18). Updates in even years are non-mandatory unless significant changes have occurred. Norway, Iceland and other non-EU EFTA countries may also report voluntarily. The European Environment Agency (EEA) assists the European Commission by compiling the submissions and carrying out quality assurance and quality control (Article 42). Countries submit through Reportnet 3. The EEA performs quality control and fills selected data gaps before publication. The dataset contains projections by country, year, scenario, sector category and gas. Countries report quantitative estimates for at least six future years ending in 0 or 5. The scenarios are: with existing measures (WEM), with additional measures (WAM), and without measures (WOM). WEM reporting is mandatory; WAM and WOM are reported where available. Existing measures are implemented or formally committed measures. Additional measures are planned options with a realistic prospect of adoption and implementation.
	Statistical population *Population about which information is to be sought*	The dataset contains official nationally reported projection data and covers the national entity in relation to the information included in the dataset.
	Reference period	Datapoints are projected annual GHG emissions from 2021 to the horizon specified in the Governance Regulation. Countries select a projection reference or base year, usually the latest year in the GHG inventory (T-2), although some use T-3 because projections and inventories are prepared concurrently. Reporting for at least six years at five-year intervals (for example, 2025, 2030 and 2035) is mandatory; annual values between these years are voluntary. The required horizon changes every five years: 2020-2024 submissions extend to 2050; 2025-2029 to 2055; and 2030-2034 to 2060.
	Frequency of dissemination	Every two years, unless an update has occurred. First reporting year: 2021.
	Geographical reference area	EU Member States; Switzerland, Norway and Iceland (EFTA); EU-27 aggregate; total aggregate.
	Unit of measure	Kilotonnes of CO2 equivalent (ktCO2e).
	Basic statistical concepts and definitions	Projected GHG emissions by country, year, gas, sector and scenario, from the reporting or baseline year to the applicable projection horizon.
	Classifications used	Sector category: 1. Energy and subsectors; 2. Industrial processes; 3. Agriculture; 4. LULUCF and subsectors (land use, land-use change and forestry); 5. Waste; international aviation bunkers; international navigation bunkers; indirect CO2 where available; and total excluding LULUCF. Scenario: WAM (with additional measures), WEM (with existing measures), WOM (without measures). Gas: CH4, CO2, HFC, N2O, NF3, PFC, SF6 and unspecified. Further definitions are available in the Guidance for reporting on GHG projections under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Eionet Portal.
	Statistical Confidentiality	The data must be made publicly accessible in accordance with Articles 18 and 28 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.
B	**Data quality**	
	Relevance	The dataset supports comparisons of projected emissions across sectors and countries, identification of sectors requiring additional mitigation effort, and assessment of the projected effects of existing and additional policies. It also informs expected country contributions to reductions under the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) and for the LULUCF sector. Countries are expected to report the sectors and subsectors listed in Annex XXV of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208. Some submissions, particularly at detailed energy subsector level, contain gaps because of data availability or limited administrative capacity.
	Timeliness *Length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe*	T+1 year. Data are reported by 15 March. Quality checks continue until summer, and final datasets are normally made available in early autumn. The dataset is based on submissions reported or updated in the publication year. For example, a dataset published in 2026 may combine mandatory reporting from March 2025 with non-mandatory updates from March 2026.

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	Accuracy and reliability	Source data: Emission projections are officially reported by national administrations and result from country-specific modelling exercises. Some datapoints may be corrected or gap-filled by the EEA or its European Topic Centre for Climate Change Mitigation (ETC CM). Data collection and methods: Countries submit data through Reportnet 3. Where possible, the EEA fills gaps using linear interpolation between reported years and linear extrapolation for missing years up to 2040. Completely missing time series or sum errors require manual intervention. Historical averages are used for missing ETS or ESR values, and WEM figures are used where WAM figures are missing. Further methodological details are available on the Eionet Portal.
	Accessibility and clarity	Publications: The data are used in the report Analysis of Member States' GHG projections by the European Topic Centre for Climate Change Mitigation, available through the Eionet Portal. Quality documentation: The EEA and ETC CM quality-check the reported data. The methodology for quality assurance and quality control of national and Union projections is documented on the Eionet Portal. Automatic QA/QC checks are also implemented in Reportnet 3; the applicable QC rules can be downloaded with the reporting schema information for the National projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions dataflow.
	Coherence and comparability	Geographical: Countries report under a common legal and reporting framework, but projection models, assumptions and national circumstances differ. These differences should be considered when comparing countries. Over time: The dataset starts with a baseline year linked to the country's GHG inventory, followed by modelled projections. Model choices and assumptions may change between reporting cycles. Each release replaces the previous dataset and provides the latest projections for all reported years, so comparisons between dataset versions should be interpreted cautiously.
C	**Contact and update**	
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