



Energy Community - National Climate Change Adaptation Planning and Strategies – Article 19(1)

Concept
Name

Description

A Data description (metadata)

Data description

Background, main characteristics of dataset

National adaptation planning and strategies is a dataset reported by Contracting Parties of the Energy Community under the adapted Governance Regulation, providing information on the development, update, and implementation of national adaptation policies. The dataset captures key elements of Contracting Parties' adaptation frameworks, including institutional arrangements, policy objectives, and progress in planning and implementation. It also offers insight into how adaptation is integrated across sectors and governance levels. The EEA collects and quality checks this data. This reporting obligation comes from the [adapted Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2020/1208](#) (Annex I), in accordance with Article 19(1) of the adapted 'Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action' ([adapted EU Governance Regulation](#)), as adapted and adopted by the Ministerial council of the Energy Community in 2021).

Statistical population

Population about which information is to be sought

The target statistical population for this dataset comprises all nine Contracting Parties of the Energy Community. Specifically, it includes the national authorities and agencies responsible for reporting on national adaptation planning and strategies under Article 19(1) of the adapted Governance Regulation. The dataset covers information on the development, updating, and implementation of national adaptation frameworks, including institutional arrangements, policy objectives, and coordination mechanisms.

Reference period

Data collection focuses on the development, updating, and implementation of national adaptation planning and strategies over the reporting period.

Frequency of dissemination

Contracting Parties must submit this dataset biennially from 2023.

Geographical reference area

- All Contracting Parties of the Energy Community

Unit of measure

There are no units of measurement included because the dataset consists solely of qualitative information.

Basic statistical concepts and definitions

There are no statistical variables; the dataset provides qualitative information on national adaptation planning and strategies. It captures descriptive information on policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, and implementation processes for adaptation.

Classifications used

The classification used in this dataset is based on a set of predefined categories that support consistent qualitative reporting across countries on national adaptation planning and strategies under Article 19(1). These classifications cover climate hazards, affected sectors, policy frameworks, and types of adaptation measures.

Climate hazards (observed and future)

- Temperature-related
 - Chronic: changing temperature, temperature variability, permafrost thawing
 - Acute: heat waves, cold waves/frost, wildfires
- Wind-related
 - Chronic: changing wind patterns
 - Acute: cyclones, storms (including blizzards, dust and sandstorms), tornadoes
- Water-related
 - Chronic: changing precipitation patterns, precipitation variability, ocean acidification, sea level rise, saline intrusion, water scarcity, change in sea ice cover
 - Acute: droughts, heavy precipitation, floods (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater, flash), glacial lake outburst
- Solid mass-related
 - Chronic: coastal erosion, soil degradation (including desertification), soil erosion, solifluction
 - Acute: avalanches, landslides, subsidence, snow and ice load
- Other (unspecified hazards)

Key affected sectors

- Biodiversity (including ecosystem-based approaches)
- Buildings
- Coastal areas
- Civil protection and emergency management
- Culture and food
- Energy
- Finance and insurance
- Forestry
- Health
- Marine and fisheries
- Transport
- Urban
- Water management
- ICT (information and communications technology)
- Land use planning
- Business

- Industry
 - Tourism
 - Rural development
- Other (unspecified sectors)
- National adaptation policies**
- Climate laws
 - National Adaptation Strategies (NAS)
 - National Adaptation Plans (NAP)
 - Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAP)
 - Regional Adaptation Plans (RAP)
 - Climate Risk Assessments (CRA)
 - Other adaptation policy documents
- Types of Key Type Measures (KTM)**
- A: Governance and institutional
- Policy instruments
 - Management and planning
 - Coordination, cooperation and networks
- B: Economic and finance
- Financing and incentive instruments
 - Insurance and risk-sharing instruments
- C: Physical and technological approaches
- Grey infrastructure options
 - Technological options
- D: Nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches
- Green options
 - Blue options
- E: Knowledge and behavioural change
- Information and awareness raising
 - Capacity building and behavioural change

Statistical Confidentiality Data is required to be publicly accessible, in accordance with the adapted Governance Regulation 2018/1999, Article 26 (2).

B Data quality

Relevance	The dataset provides the user with an overview of national adaptation planning and strategies across EU Member States and EEA countries. It offers insights into how countries are developing, updating, and implementing their adaptation policy frameworks, including governance arrangements, sectoral integration, and coordination mechanisms.
Timeliness <i>Length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe</i>	The provided data include actions from any point within the two-year reporting period.
Accuracy and reliability	Source data: National authorities tasked with reporting on national adaptation planning and strategies under Article 19(1) of the EU Governance Regulation formally fulfil this obligation on a biannual basis. The EEA then quality checks and publishes the data on the EEA Datahub . Data collection and methods used: Member States submit their data to the EEA through the online platform Reportnet 3, adhering to the guidelines detailed within Reportnet and conforming to the structure specified in Annex I of the adapted Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 .
Accessibility and clarity	Publications: The data is accessible to the public through the EEA Datahub as well as the EEA Climate-ADAPT Portal and the Country Profiles page. It is also included in various EEA knowledge products, such as reports, briefings, and other publications. Quality Documentation: The results of quality assurance and quality control processes are formally documented and communicated to the relevant country, which may choose to resubmit its data voluntarily after incorporating recommended edits based on the provided feedback.
Coherence and comparability	Geographical: Because the data is qualitative, comparing data between countries can be challenging, due to different interpretations of reporting guidelines. This can make direct comparison of adaptation measures more difficult. Over time: The dataset provides information spanning the two-year reporting cycle. Since data collection began in 2023, comparisons across subsequent years can be conducted to evaluate progress over time.

C Contact and update

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