



Energy Community - NECPR: Additional reporting in the area of energy efficiency (Annex XVII)

Concept Name Description

A Data description (metadata)

Data description <i>Background, main characteristics of dataset</i>	Additional reporting obligations in the area of energy efficiency is a dataset under the National Energy and Climate Progress Reports (NECPRs), which is reported every second year (starting in 2023). The dataset provides additional information on energy efficiency and the role of buildings (public and nearly zero energy buildings). The EEA collects and quality checks this data.
Statistical population <i>Population about which information is to be sought</i>	This dataset refers to the official nationally reported data and therefore applies to the entire statistical population of the national entity in relation to the specific information within the dataset.
Reference period	Progress reporting focuses on the timeframe of X-2 and X-3 to the year of reporting. For example if reporting year is 2023 then X-3 = 2020. Some tables of data focus on general qualitative information on specific topics, which relate to most up-to-date information.
Frequency of dissemination	Once every two years The dataset is mandatorily reported once every two years.
Geographical reference area	All Energy Community Signatories Contracting Parties (CPs)
Unit of measure	Units of measurement are dependent on the table. They are always made clear either via a unit field, in the field title (if multiple units exist in a record), or via the reporting element field (often relating to number of buildings/audits).
Basic statistical concepts and definitions	Main statistical concepts are variable depending on the relevant reporting table. Details on all the core statistical concepts and definitions can be found in the reporting guidelines. One broad aspect to consider is the use of notation keys across the reporting exercise. SPs have the possibility to use two notation keys if data is not available: - NA (Not applicable) - To be reported in cases where the value is not relevant for the context of the CPs. - NAv (Not available) - To be reported in cases where the value is relevant but data is not available to the CPs. If data is missing in a record it is because data was Voluntary and therefore no notation key or value is obliged in reporting.
Classifications used	Classifications used are variable depending on the relevant reporting table. Further details on the various categories used can be found in the reporting guidelines .
Statistical Confidentiality	Data is required to be made publicly accessible, in accordance with the Governance Regulation 2018/1999, Article 17 & 28.

B Data quality

Relevance	The dataset presents official national data regarding a series of obligations under the Governance Regulation and associated acquis (i.e. Energy Efficiency Directive, Energy Performance in Buildings Directive). The dataset can be considered relatively complete, specifically owing to the inclusion of notation keys requiring an input if data is not available or applicable.
Timeliness <i>Length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe</i>	T+1 year Data is reported on the 15 March every second year (starting 2023) (Article 17 Governance Regulation) Quality checking procedures are undertaken until summer and final datasets are prepared and made available in early autumn.
Accuracy and reliability	Source data – national administration: Data is officially reported by national administrations. Statistical quality is dependent on national interpretation. Reporting guidelines are designed to make data more and more comparable. Data collection and methods used: Data is collected from national authorities via the EEA's survey tool Reportnet 3. Once reported, the EEA and its European Topic Centre Climate Change Mitigation (ETC-CM) quality check the data according to the UNFCCC quality criteria (TACCC). All updates to the data require the CPs to resubmit data in agreement with the EEA. Therefore, updates are not always achieved when data quality issues are detected. Eurostat data is not subject to the above process, but where Eurostat undertakes its own detailed quality assurance and statistical management practices.
Accessibility and clarity	Publications: Raw data is primarily available via Reportnet 3. The final published dataset is made available via the EEA's Datahub. Additionally, a report is prepared by the EEA/ETC regarding the quality assurance processes undertaken which are available on the ETC-CM product site. Quality documentation: Automatic quality assurance and quality control mechanisms are implemented in Reportnet 3. Details on the automatic quality control mechanisms are listed in the Excel document (sheet 'QC rules') available for download on the Reportnet 3 website. In Reportnet, navigate to the

relevant year of the dataflow ‘GovReg: Additional reporting in the area of energy efficiency (Annex XVII)’ and click on the button ‘Download schema/s info’, as seen on the picture.

Reportnet

Reportnet 3 > Dataflows > Dataflow

Login



GovReg: Additional reporting obligations in the area of energy efficiency - Annex XVII [2025]
According to Governance Regulation 2018/1999 Art. 21 (c) and Implementing Regulation 2022/2299, Annex XVII

Obligation: Additional reporting obligations in the area of energy efficiency – GovReg [↗](#)

Instrument: Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action [↗](#)

 Download schema/s info

Coherence and comparability

Geographical: Data quality (completeness, coherence, and accuracy) differ amongst CPss. This is particularly the case for data of a more statistical nature. Quality assurance processes are designed to coordinate and align reporting wherever possible, however it is dependent on CPs changes to reported data.

Over time: This dataset is to be used in conjunction with other year(s) datasets. This is the case for all tables (except Tables 5_other and 6) where reference to a time period is made (X-3 and X-2). This should be combinable with other years datasets to create a timeseries. However caution is advised as methodologies of CPs may update between reporting cycles and is not always reflected in earlier years of reporting.

C Contact and update

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