



NECPR: Additional reporting in the area of renewable energy (Annex XVI)

Concept Name	Description
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A Data description (metadata)

Data description

Background, main characteristics of dataset

This reporting obligation comes from the Governance Regulation 2018/1999, Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2299 (Annex XVI).

Additional reporting in the area of renewable energy is a dataset under the National Energy and Climate Progress Reports (NECPRs), which is reported every second year (starting in 2023) by EU Member States. The dataset provides information regarding Member States functioning systems for guarantees of origin (GO), renewable energy surplus/deficits, biomass use and impacts, and renewable energy usage in buildings. The EEA collects and quality checks this data. The dataset links to data from Eurostat.

Statistical population

Population about which information is to be sought

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 from the Member State and one table (3) focuses on estimates related to the timeframe of 2021-2030.

Frequency of dissemination

Once every two years

The dataset is mandatorily reported once every two years.

Geographical reference area

All EU Member States

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 (for qualitative information).

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. Member States 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 Member State.*
- NAv (Not available) - *To be reported in cases where the value is relevant but data is not available to the Member State.*

Within each table the source of data is presented in a specific source column. Most tables refer to data collected in Reportnet 3, however Table 9 refers to Eurostat data from the dataset NRG_BAL_C.

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. Renewable Energy 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

Length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe

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 Member State 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 'Additional reporting in the area of renewable energy (Annex XVI)' and click on the button 'Download schema/s info', as seen on the picture.



Coherence and comparability

Geographical: Data quality (completeness, coherence, and accuracy) differ amongst Member States. This is particularly the case for data of a more statistical nature (Tables 1, 3, 8). However additional definitions for responding to qualitative data is also highly varied. Quality assurance processes are designed to coordinate and align reporting wherever possible, however it is dependent on Member State changes to reported data.

Over time: This dataset is to be used in conjunction with other year(s) datasets. This is the case for tables 1, 5, 7, 8 where reference to a time period is made (often X-3 and X-2). This should be combinable with other years datasets to create a timeseries. However caution is advised as methodologies of Member States may update between reporting cycles and is not always reflected in earlier years of reporting.

C Contact and update

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Metadata update	Published: 11/02/2026 Modified: n/a