EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR ENERGY
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Reporting Guidelines
Dataflow 5: Energy Security

under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action
Implementing Regulation 2022/2299
Annex 5

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Prepared by the European Commission and European Environment Agency, with support from the European Topic Centre on Climate change Mitigation and Energy.

European Environment Agency

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document

From 2023, reporting on energy security is part of the national energy and climate progress reports (Article 17) under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

This document provides both technical and thematic guidance for the relevant reporting obligation and the use if the e-platform. The purpose of the guidelines is to support Member States in reporting this information by outlining:pre

- How to utilise the reporting platform
- Background information and examples for the information required,
    - *Technical guidelines* – facilitating how to report.
    - *Thematic guidelines* – facilitating what to report
- Information on finalising reporting,
- The quality checks carried out.

Ultimately, the goal is to improve the quality of the information reported by Member States and disseminated through the e-platform, by making it more timely, transparent, complete, consistent, comparable, coherent and accurate.

These reporting guidelines has been prepared by the European Commission, the EEA and its ETC/CME to provide guidance and support to the Member States for this transition to the new reporting obligation and reporting tool.

Some additional and background information is annexed to this document:

- Annex 1: Reporting Roles

1.2. Legal background

According to Article 17(1) of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (Governance Regulation), by 15 March 2023, and every two years thereafter, each Member State shall report to the Commission on the status of implementation of its integrated national energy and climate plan (NECP) by means of an integrated national energy and climate progress report (NECPR) covering all five dimensions of the Energy Union.

The recently adopted Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2299 'Laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the structure, format, technical details and process for the integrated national energy and climate progress identifies all the reporting requirements within 23 Annexes.

1.3. Overall process of reporting

Each Member State shall submit their NECPR by 15 March 2023, and every two years thereafter.

The NECPR will be submitted through the e-platform established by the Commission[1]. Different elements of the progress reporting will be submitted through one of the following systems: Reportnet 3 and ReportENER.

This reporting obligation will be reported in ReportENER: https://ec.europa.eu/energy-climate-plans-reporting/ePlatform/reportENER/screen/home

1.4. Pre-filling, post-filling, pre-loading

1.4.1. Colour-coding

The Implementing Regulation uses colour-coding for the fields in each table. The below table indicates the meaning of the different colours.

Descriptive text (white/or light grey	Text describing the purpose of the table / fields (not to be filled by MS)
N/A	Not applicable (not to be filled by MS)
To be filled in by MS	Information to be completed by MS: can be mandatory (if applicable/available) or voluntary
Pre-filling	Information that is already provided by the MS to the Commission through another reporting exercise that finishes substantially before the deadline for the progress report, and if complete, fully covers the requirements of the NECPR, or that is determined by EU legislation. Therefore, MS will not submit the information again as part of the NECPR. Data cannot be altered in the progress reporting, but through the primary process established for the source data. **ReportNet specific** Prefilled data will not appear directly in a reporting system, however, information on prefilled data will be accessible in the relevant export templates.
Post-filling	Information that is already provided by the MS to the Commission through another reporting exercise, ongoing in parallel to the progress reporting, and if complete, fully covers the requirements of the NECPR. Therefore, MS will not submit the information again as part of the NECPR. Data cannot be altered in the progress reporting, but through the primary process established for the source data. **ReportNet specific** Post-filled data will not appear directly in a reporting system, however, information on where post-filled data is supposed to be provided will be visible in the relevant export templates.

[1] Article 28 of the Regulation (EU)2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and the Climate change. E-platform available at: Reporting system for EU countries | European Commission (europa.eu).

	Once the QA/QC process is completed for the other reporting exercise, data will be stored and accessed together as one cohesive set of data.
Pre-loading	Information that is already collected by the Commission from the past exercises or provided to the Commission through another source, but does not fully cover the requirements of the NECPR. Information can be pre-loaded in the relevant template. Data will be checked, completed and commented by the Member States, where applicable. Example: Policies and measures relevant to greenhouse gas emissions reported in 2021 pursuant to Article 18 of the Governance Regulation are already in the database of Reportnet 3, and reporters will be able to update them.
Automatically calculated	Fields automatically calculated based on other fields.

1.4.2. The process for pre-filling, pre-loading and post-filling of data

The following tables of this dataflow rely (partially) on data that is either pre-filled, post-filled or pre-loaded.

Table	**Type of filling**	**Source(s) of data**
Annex 5, table 2	Pre-filling	Eurostat energy balances

In the paragraphs below, the process for integrating this data in the progress report is described.

1.4.2.1.Eurostat energy balances

Reporting countries should transmit energy data as specified in Annex B of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics. The latest version of annual energy questionnaires that should be used for official data transmissions and accompanying reporting instructions can be found at: Annual - Energy - Eurostat (europa.eu).

The Commission plans to pre-fill relevant tables in the e-platform in February in the year the NECPR is due (year X, first reporting in 2023), with data that were disseminated by Eurostat by the end of January in year X. In general this means data collections in the energy domain with mandatory reporting deadlines by the end of November (year X-1). To enable pre-filling, reporting countries need to respect mandatory deadlines and ensure high quality of reported statistics, with no gaps and no errors in the reported data.

Data cannot be altered in the progress reporting, but through the primary process established for the source data.

If the data is submitted by the Member State through the primary process, the reporting obligation under Article 17 will also be considered fulfilled.

1.5. Dynamic references to years

Many tables in the annexes to the Implementing Regulation make dynamic references to years, which depend on the year of reporting.

The table below summarizes the dynamic references used in the annexes, and the years they refer to in the first two reporting exercises in 2023 and 2025.

Note: in the e-platform, the years themselves, rather than the dynamic references will be displayed.

For the first reporting cycle in 2023, X-3 (i.e., 2020) reporting is not required but can be included by MS, where available and applicable.

Dynamic reference	Respective year in first reporting (2023)	Respective year in second reporting (2025)
X	2023	2025
X-1	2022	2024
X-2	2021	2023
X-3	2020	2022
t	2025	2030
t+5	2030	2035
t+10	2035	2040
t+15	2040	2045
t+20	2045	2050
t+25	2050	2055

2. REPORTENER

2.1. Intro

The Governance Regulation specifies in Article 28 that the e-platform should be used for reporting on all dimensions of the Energy Union by Member States and the Commission, assisted by the European Environment Agency.

The e-platform consists of different elements, notably "ReportNet 3: and "ReportENER". For the dataflows described in this document, ReportENER is used.

2.2. Getting access to ReportENER

ReportENER uses the EU Login account for user authentication. An EU Login account must be acquired prior to accessing ReporENER.

Please refer to the separate ReportENER account creation guideline for the process description.

NOTE: EU Login is associated with an e-mail. If the users uses different e-mail addresses and creates another EU Login account associated with the new e-mail, a new ReportENER request would need to be raised and all authorization privileges granted to the old account would not apply).

In such a case a user should update the e-mail associated with the EU Login account. ReportENER should detect e-mail change and adjust ReportENER user account after user confirmation for the changed e-mail.

2.3. Dataflow overview

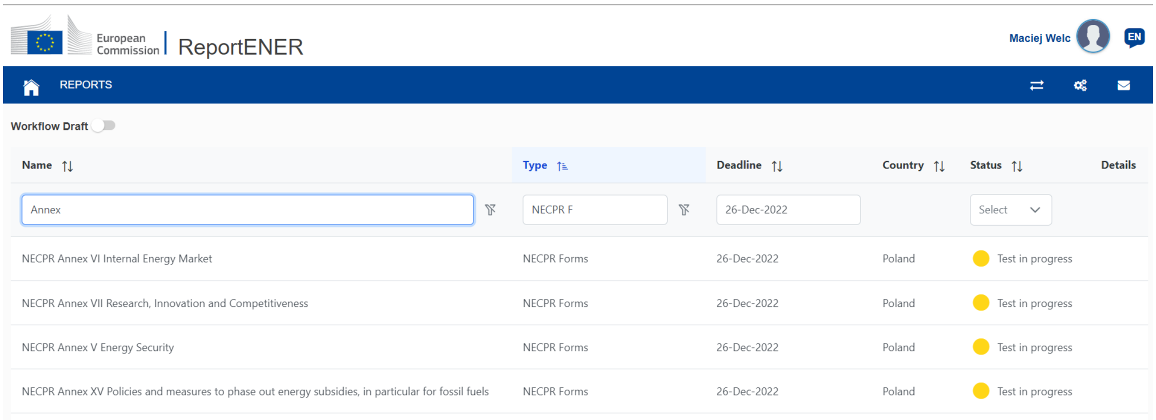
In ReportENER a dataflow represents a single occurrence of a reporting obligation (that may be repeating) for a specific Member State. The scope of information to be reported within a dataflow depends on how the reporting obligation is decomposed and configured. In the case of complex reporting there may be a reporting campaign that binds together and includes a set of sub-reports.

Example: The NECPR is based on an implementing regulation that has 23 annexes that requires Member States to report every two years. ReportENER supports reporting for 11 of them and the dataflows are *configured that way – 1 per annex. They are brought together in a reporting campaign that binds the 11 dataflows.*

The dataflows are listed under the “Reports” menu item and can be accessed by an authorized user when double clicking the name.

If there are too many reports visible, they can be filtered with use of obligation name, type or deadline.

Example: 2023 NECPR dataflows are of the type “Energy & Climate Progress” with the deadline on 15 March 2023 and the name following the pattern “NECPR Annex …”

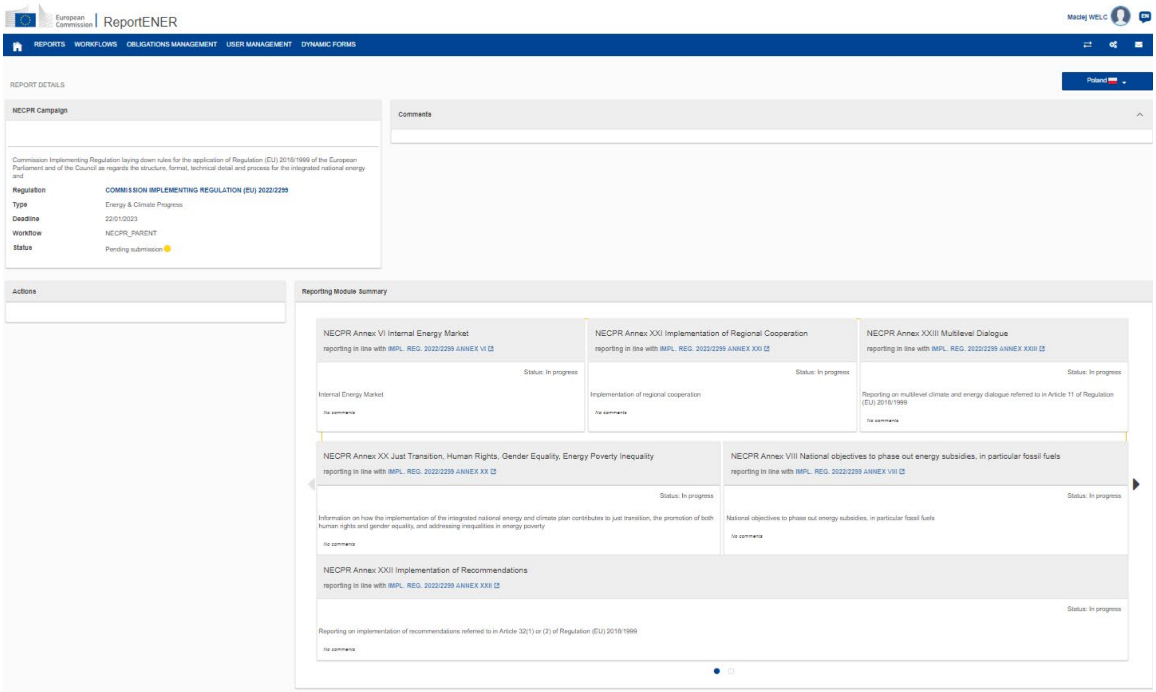


The dataflow’s accessibility and editability depends on:

- the date[1] – there is a time window (e.g. a month) prior to the reporting obligation deadline when the report can be edited;
- the user authorization – a reporting obligation’s workflow configuration defines what user roles need to be granted to enable a user to view/edit a report;
- the workflow step (aka status) – a reporting obligation configuration’s workflow defines user role access level (e.g. read-only/write) for each status (e.g. user role may be authorized to edit a report in the DRAFT status but read-only in the IN REVIEW status)
- the sensitivity – to access reports containing Sensitive Non-Classified data, in addition to the user role defined in a workflow, the user needs to be a member of the group indicated in the reporting obligation configuration.

A campaign can also be accessed from the “Reports” menu. The dataflows can be also accessed from within a campaign where they are listed. In such a case the selected dataflow will be opened in a new browser tab for convenience.

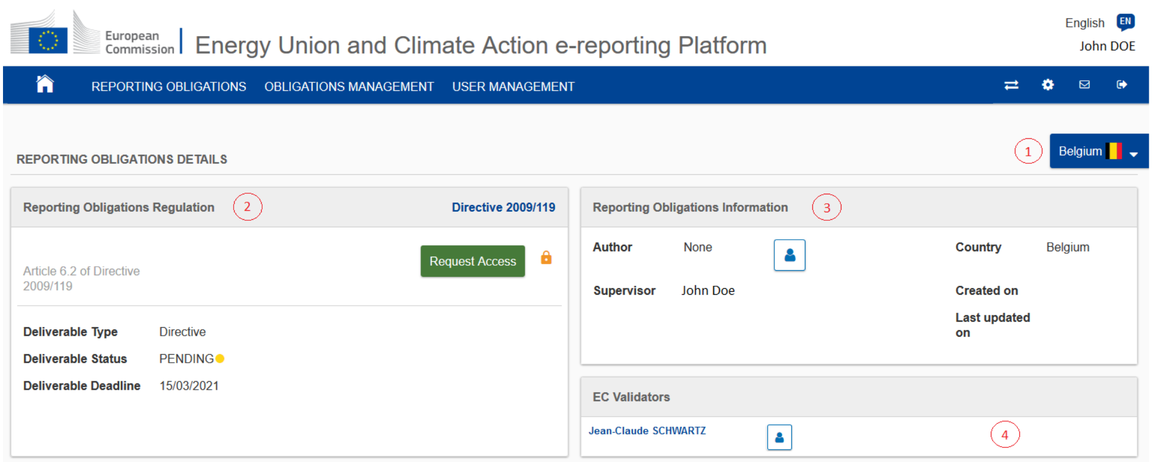
Example: 2023 NECPR Campaign is the report of the “Energy & Climate Progress” with the deadline on the March the 15th 2023 named “NECPR Campaign”



2.4. Report Details

When the user accesses a dataflow then its reporting page is displayed. Its layout and details may differ between different reporting obligations. Nevertheless, it contains sections and elements that can be distinguished:

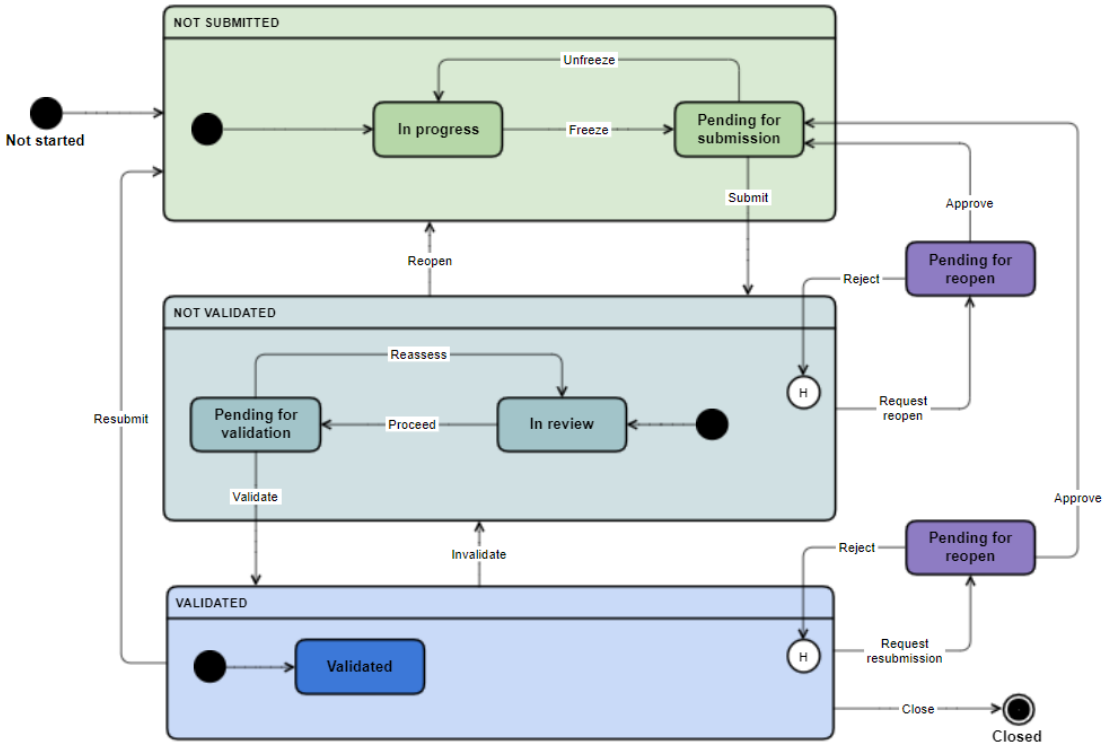
1. country selection that enables an authorized user to change the reporting context from one country to the another (see section 1.6),
2. reporting obligation information (e.g. type, deliverable status, deadline),
3. reporting participants and communication (e.g. comments),
4. report actions enabling user to fire workflow transitions (i.e. change status) or perform actions specific to current workflow step,
5. report data section customized for specific reporting obligation data collection (e.g. a file upload form, a web form, a table using a web form to be populated with records) – this is the place where reporters provide information to be reported.



2.5. Organizing the reporting network

Each dataflow is processed in accordance with a preconfigured workflow (which may be to some point customized for specific country work delegation needs – but can't be changed once report is started) and User Roles (to define workflow step read/write access level and user privileges) as requested by reporting obligation business manager.

Example: User Roles and standard workflow for NECPR



Workflow Role	Role Purpose	Required Request Approvals
MS Lead Reporter for Annex <annex number>	MS reporting participant who is authorized to submit a specific Annex report to EC	Either other Lead Reporter for Annex <annex number> from user's country or EC Coordinator
MS Supporting Reporter for Annex <annex number>	MS specific annex reporting participant who is not authorized to submit a report to EC	Either Lead Reporter for Annex <annex number> from user's country or EC Coordinator
MS Viewer for Annex <annex number>	User authorized to view a specific annex report	Either other Lead Reporter for Annex <annex number> from user's country or EC Coordinator
External Reviewer	External reviewer (e.g. consultant working on Commission's behalf or auditor)	EC Coordinator

EC Reviewer	EC subject matter expert performing assessment	EC Coordinator
EC Data Steward	NECPR data steward	EC Coordinator
EC Coordinator	NECPR processing coordinator	Business Manager
NECPR Admin	Support team member	Product Owner or Development Team Coordinator

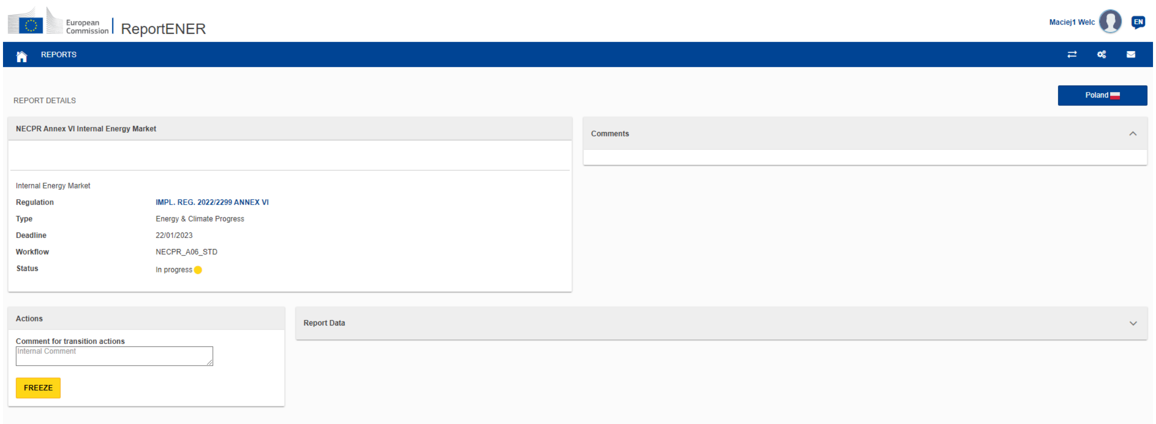
2.6. Technical details of reporting

2.6.1. Dataflow layout

The reporting dataflow layout is composed with sections:

1) the dataflow information (e.g. deadline, link to underlying regulation),
2) the workflow transition comments (e.g. for submission or reopening)
3) the actions (e.g. to trigger workflow transition),
4) the report data (i.e. the content being reported).

If the user is authorized there is also the country selector that allows user to switch to the other country report for the same obligation and deadline.

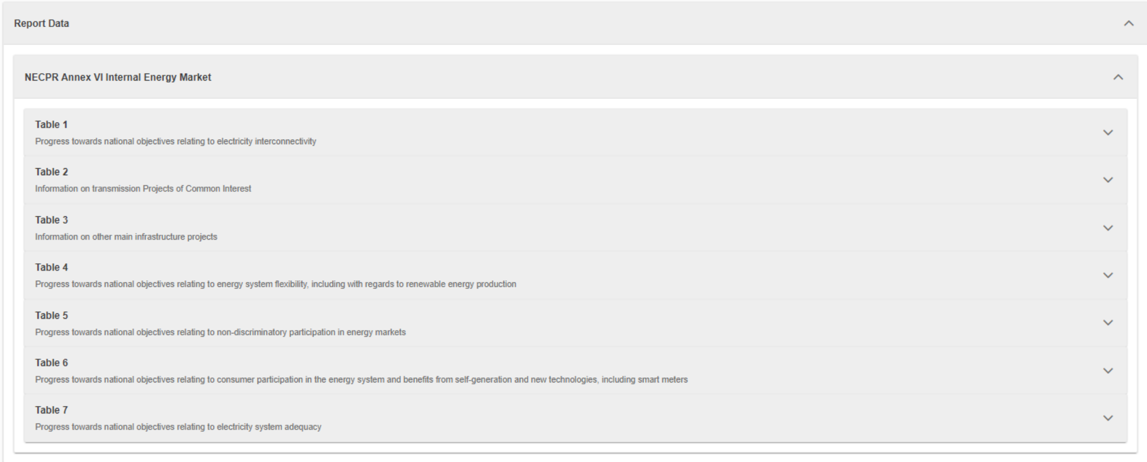


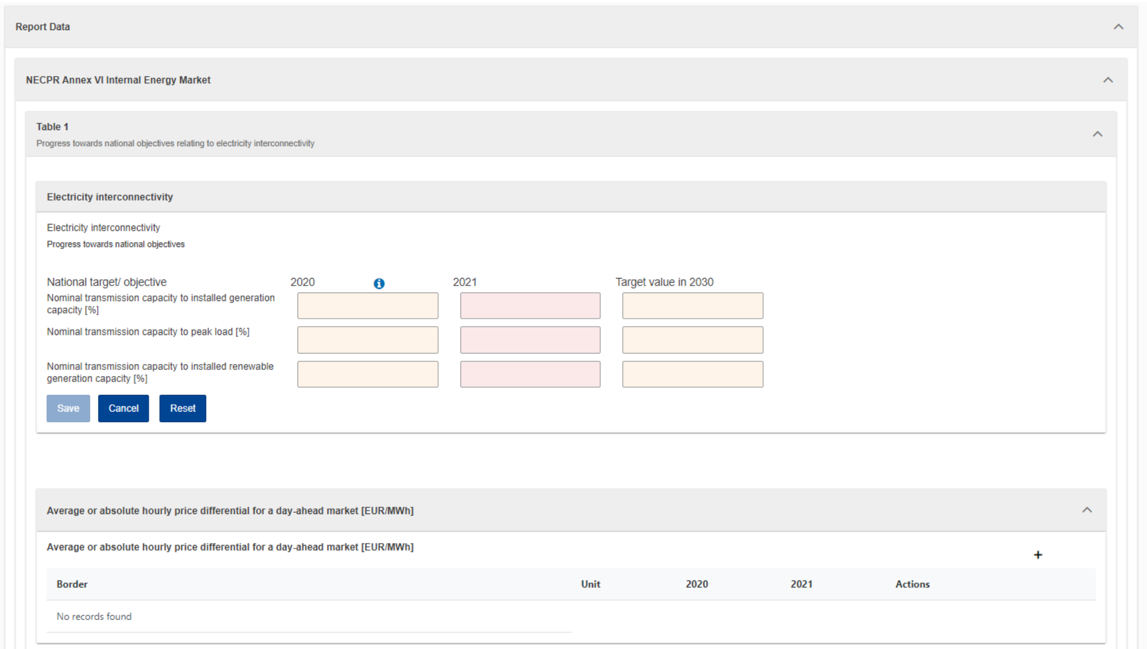
2.6.2. Report data collection with web forms

2.6.2.1. Report data section composition

The report data section can be composed with one or more reports. Each report include sections that aggregate one or more web forms.

Example: The "NECPR Annex VI Internal Energy Market" consists of 7 sections. The "Table 1" section contains the "Electricity interconnectivity" form and "Average or absolute hourly price differential for a day-ahead market [EUR/MWh]" form table.

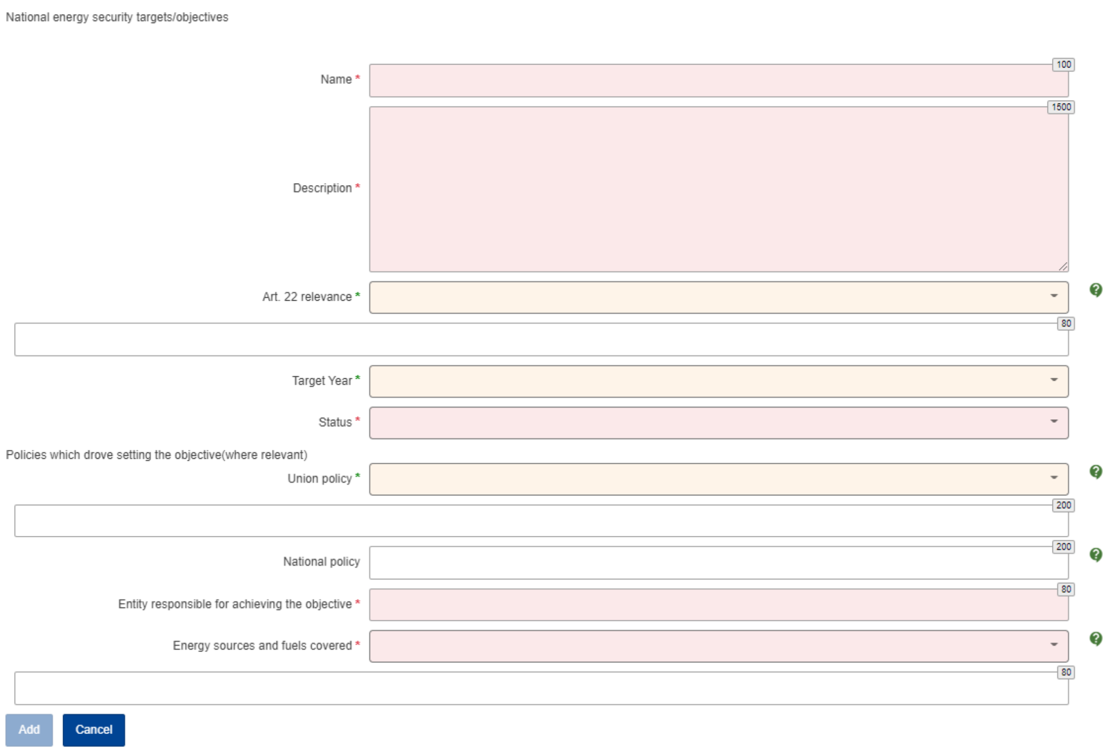




2.6.2.2. Filling web form

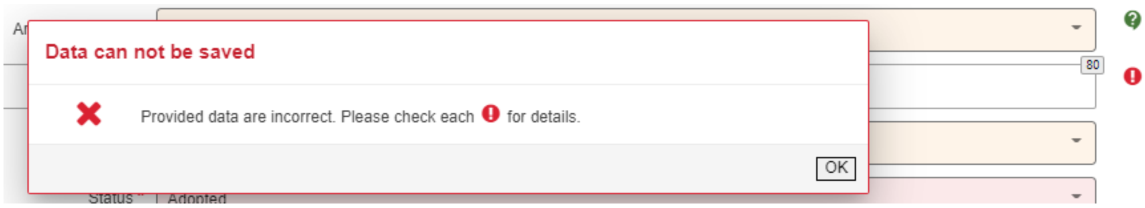
Each web form is composed with form fields that are configured to be:

1) mandatory (with a red background) – a form can't be saved until all form's mandatory field values are provided,
2) requisite (with a yellow background) – a form doesn't require values to be provided for these fields, just indicate that they are expected to be provided (e.g. if available, applicable) from the reporting perspective,
3) optional (with a white background) – neither a form nor reporting require these field values.

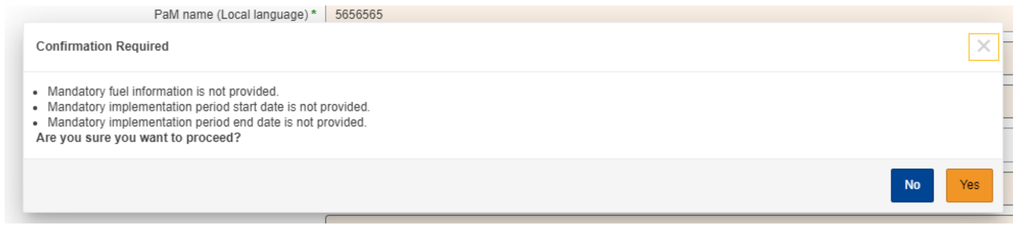


Furthermore a form may have custom validation rules. These can be:

a) form validation rules – if violated (example: details not provided if “other” is selected) a form can’t be saved and the error message and icon is displayed.



b) report validation rules – if violated (example: for instance to confirm requisite field is not applicable when not filled in) a user is asked for a confirmation before a form is saved.



2.6.2.3. Form table

A form table is a way that ReportENER collects multiple records for the same form. If the Add new record is requested the underlying form pops up. Once a form is saved a table row is added that can later be edited or removed.

National energy security targets/objectives

National energy security targets/objectives +

Name	Entity Responsible	Target Year	Status	Sources and Fuels	Actions
Name1	Entity	2028	PLANNED	ELECTRICITY,GAS	

In some cases there can be a Master-Detail bond between form tables. In such a case Detail form table records represent information referring to a specific Master form table record. In such a case Detail form table header and content would refer to the selected (and highlighted) Master form table record.

Example: The "National energy security targets/objectives" is a Master table form for the "… quantifiable indicator" and the "… non- quantifiable indicator" Detail table forms. Each Detail table forms has one entry corresponding to Master entry "Name1" and no entry corresponding to Master entry "Name2".

NOTE: to enter information in the Detail table forms, information should first be entered in the respective Master table form.

Example: First ""National energy security targets/objectives" should be entered in Master table form, before related "indicators can be added in the Detail table forms.

National energy security targets/objectives

National energy security targets/objectives +

Name	Entity Responsible	Target Year	Status	Sources and Fuels	Actions
Name1	Entity	2028	PLANNED	ELECTRICITY,GAS	
Name2	Entity		EXPIRED	NUCLEAR	

Name1 quantifiable indicator

Name1 quantifiable indicator +

Indicator	Unit	2020	2021	2022	Target Value	Target Year	Actions
Indicator	Percentage					2024	

Name1 non-quantifiable indicator

Name1 non-quantifiable indicator +

Indicator/Milestone	Description	Target year	Progress Status	Actions
Milestone 1.1	Milestone 1.1 description	2020	Ongoing	

National energy security targets/objectives

National energy security targets/objectives

Name	Entity Responsible	Target Year	Status	Sources and Fuels	Actions
Name1	Entity	2028	PLANNED	ELECTRICITY,GAS	
Name2	Entity		EXPIRED	NUCLEAR	

Name2 quantifiable indicator

Name2 quantifiable indicator

Indicator	Unit	2020	2021	2022	Target Value	Target Year	Actions
No records found							

Name2 non-quantifiable indicator

Name2 non-quantifiable indicator

Indicator/Milestone	Description	Target year	Progress Status	Actions
No records found				

2.7. Data export

Authorised users can export the current data status of the report to an Excel workbook at any time.

The data export function is available by either clicking on the Excel icon in the report list in the Details column for the report to be exported

Name	Type	Deadline	Country	Status	Progress Info	Details
necpr		Deadline			Select	
NECPR Annex VI Internal Energy Market	Energy & Climate Progress	15-Mar-2023	Estonia	In review	SUBMITTED	
NECPR Annex XVIII Energy Poverty	Energy & Climate Progress	15-Mar-2023	Estonia	In review	SUBMITTED	
NECPR Annex V Energy Security	Energy & Climate Progress	15-Mar-2023	Estonia	In review	SUBMITTED	

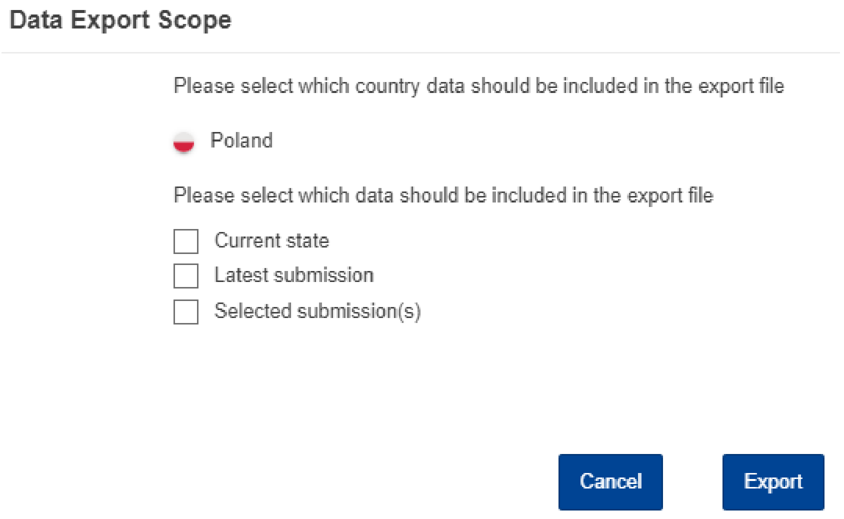
or from the dataflow by clicking on the Excel icon in the header of the Report Data area.

Report Data XLS

When the campaign data export function is called, all data flows to which the calling user has access are included.

2.7.1. *Single country data export*

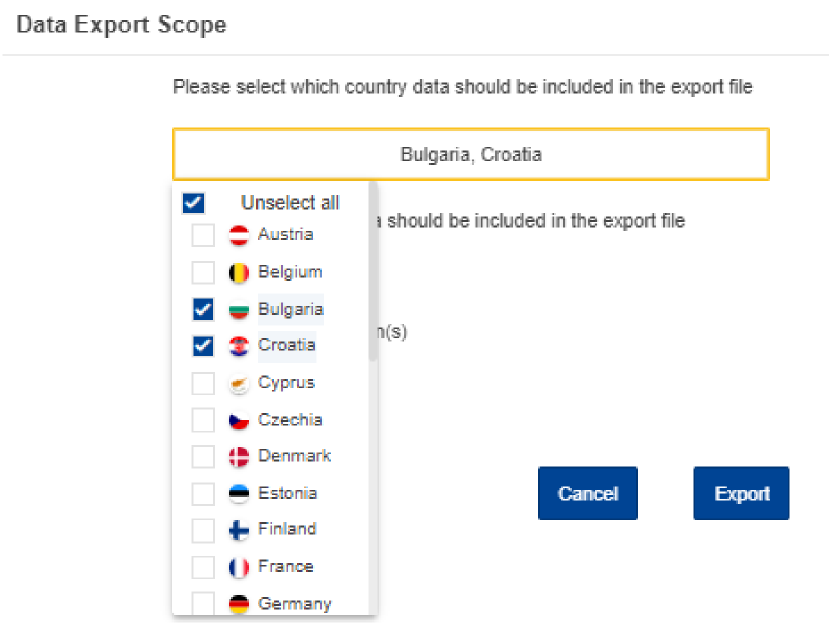
There are different data to be exported scope options available for single country:



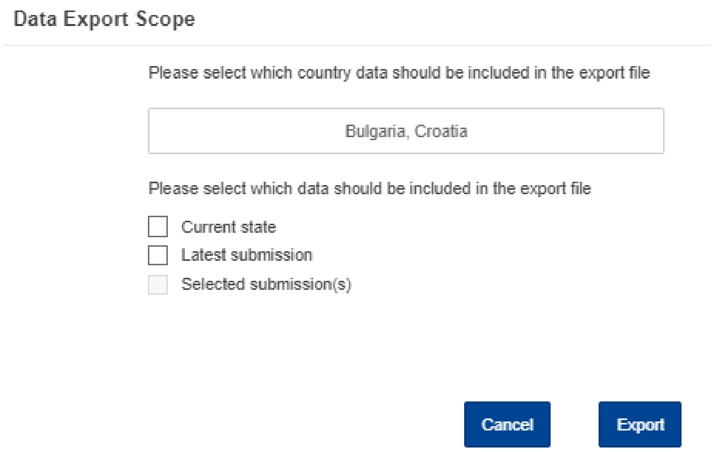
- current state – the AS IS data state at the moment of data dump is exported,
- latest submission – each time report is being (re)submitted its data snapshot is automatically generated; this option enables to include the latest saved snapshot into the data export scope,
- selected submission(s) – enables user to select not only the latest but also any of the snapshots reflecting previous submissions done by the specific country.

2.7.2. *Multiple countries data export*

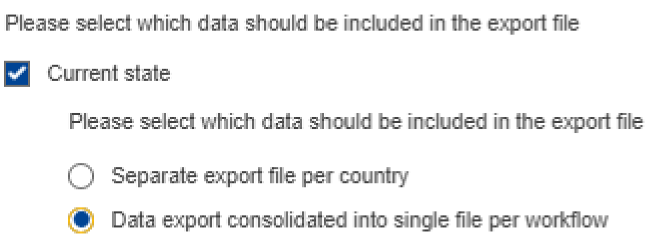
When the export function is used by the user authorized to export multiple countries data then user is enabled to select which ones should be included.



The selected submission(s) option is not available in such a case (i.e. past submission are downloadable only when single country is selected).



For the current state option user needs to decide whether each country data should be exported to a separate file or consolidated to as few files as possible (i.e. number of files would depend on how many workflows is in use for particular dataflow; in such a case there is going to be a one file per workflow that would include all countries the workflow is applied to).



3. THEMATIC GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING - REPORTING INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER ART 4. ENERGY SECURITY DIMENSION

This section provides the step-by-step guidelines for reporting. This includes visual guide **of how and where** to report in ReportENER, as well as information on the **purpose of reporting** and guidance on **what to report**. This is structured as follows:

- Purpose,
- Guidance (screenshot and data format included),
- Good examples (where available),
- Not recommended (where available),
- Level of obligation (Mandatory, Mandatory if applicable, Mandatory if available, Voluntary).

3.1. Introduction

This section provides guidance for reporting information on the energy security dimension (Article 4), according to Annex V of the Implementing Regulation. It includes:

- Table 1: Details about national objectives, targets and contributions
- Table 2: Progress towards implementation of quantifiable national objectives and targets
- Table 3: Progress towards implementation of non-quantifiable national objectives and targets

These reporting requirements derive from Article 22 of the Energy Union Governance Regulation which is specifically dedicated to NECPR reporting on energy security and requires Member States to include information on implementation of the following objectives and measures: diversification of energy sources and supply, reducing dependency from third countries, resilience/reliability, and flexibility.

The following picture shows an overview of the different web-forms used to report the information required in the tables of Annex V to the Implementing Regulation.

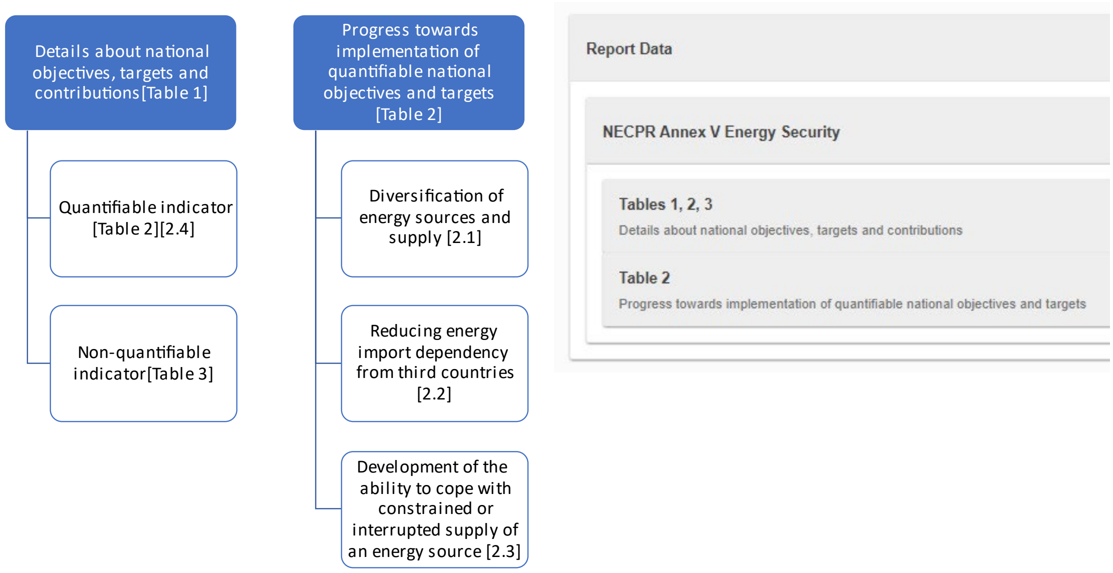


Figure 1: overview of Annex V data flows

3.2. Annex V, Table 1: Details about national objectives, targets and contributions

Figure 2: webform for Annex 5 - table 1

3.2.1. FIELD 1.1: Name of national target/ objective

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to identify the national targets/objectives set by the Member State with regards to Energy Security.

The aim is to provide a series of national objectives aligned to the four areas specified by Article 22 of the Governance Regulation.

Article 22: Member States have to include in the integrated national energy and climate progress reports information on the implementation of:

- national objectives for the diversification of energy sources and supply;
- where applicable, national objectives with regard to reducing energy import dependency from third countries;
- national objectives for the development of the ability to cope with constrained or interrupted supply of an energy source, including gas and electricity;
- national objectives with regard to increasing the flexibility of the national energy system, in particular by means of deploying domestic energy sources, demand response and energy storage;

Guidance, including format of the data

The Member States should state the names of the national target/objectives. This should include objectives provided in the NECP. Member states should include where relevant:

Article 22(a): national objectives for the diversification of energy sources and supply

- Include the national objectives in maintaining security of supply standard for natural gas (Regulation (EU) 2017/1938: Security of gas supply regulation, Article 5)

Article 22(b): national objectives with regard to reducing energy import dependency from third countries

- Include information on the implementation of the network codes and the Guidelines adopted by the Commission from ENTSOG report (Regulation (EC) No 715/2009: Regulation on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks-Article 8)- Frequency: annual

Art. 22(c): objectives on the development of the ability to cope with constrained or interrupted supply of an energy source, including gas and electricity

- Include the objectives of the Risk-preparedness plans (Regulation (EU) 2019/941: Risk-preparedness in the electricity sector and Regulation (EU) 2017/1938: Security of gas supply regulation). This submission has to be updated every: 4 years
- Include the objectives associated with Directive (EU) 2016/1148: security of network and information systems. This submission has to be updated every 2 years
- Include indicators about structural congestion and other major physical congestions between and within bidding zones from ENTSOE report (Regulation (EU) 2019/943 Electricity market regulation-Article 14). This submission has to be updated every 3 years;
- Include indicators on the implementation of the network codes and the Guidelines adopted by the Commission from ENTSOG report (Regulation (EC) No 715/2009: Regulation on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks-Article 8). This submission has to be updated every year.

Member States already submit annually to the EC data collected for all emergency stocks (Council Directive 2009/119/EC: Oil stocks Directive, Article 6). Therefore, this information is not required in this reporting.

Data format: text.

Good example – Increase in Germany’s use of LNG

“Diversification of supply sources and transport routes represents a key pillar of Germany’s gas supply. The gas industry is undertaking significant efforts to expand the natural gas infrastructure (lines and reservoirs) in line with demand and adapt it to the changing market environment as well as diversify the natural gas supply yet further for the purposes of security of supply and foreseeable exploitation of fields in the North Sea. As such, there are advanced plans for the creation of a German LNG import infrastructure in Brunsbüttel, Stade and Wilhelmshaven. The commissioning of German LNG terminals will expand and strengthen the already broad diversification of Germany’s sources of supply and pipeline transport routes. At the same time, the natural gas industry will decide in the German and European liberalised gas market on the sources of supply of its natural gas imports. The extent to which and under what conditions the LNG infrastructure will be able to gain importance in the future for the importation of hydrogen remains to be seen.”

Level of obligation

Mandatory

3.2.2. FIELD 1.2: Description

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to give context on the national target/ objective.

The following questions should be answered in the short description:

- Which problem is the target/objective addressing?
- What is the aim of the target/objective?
- What are the actions taken?
- How is it implemented?

Guidance, including format of the data

The description needs to provide a condensed explanation of the target/ objective. This should be done as specific as possible.

The description should include any qualitative and quantitative targets used to monitor the objective

The description will be short and therefore will not include all the details. It is therefore recommended to make appropriate use of the references/links to direct users to documents and websites with a more detailed description of the national target/objective.

Data format: text.

Level of obligation

Mandatory

3.2.3. FIELD 1.3: Relevance to Article 22

Purpose

This is a drop-down selection field with the purpose of clearly matching the national target/ objectives to Article 22 reporting requirements.

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States have to select from the following objectives (additional objectives may be added and specified under 'other'):

- diversification of energy sources and supply
- reducing energy import dependency from third countries
- development of the ability to cope with constrained or interrupted supply
- flexibility of the national energy system
- other

Data format: text (drop-down), text (for other).

Level of obligation

Mandatory, if applicable (i.e. Member States are required to provide the information if the relevant national objectives and targets align with Article 22).

3.2.4. FIELD 1.4: Target year

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to identify the reference year by which the target must be achieved.

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States have to provide the target year set, if applicable.

Data format: number (integer, drop-down).

Level of obligation

Mandatory, if applicable (i.e. Member States are required to provide the information if the relevant national objectives and targets have a target year).

3.2.5. FIELD 1.5: Status

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to report on the current status of implementation of the national target/ objective.

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States have to select from the following categories for each target: planned; adopted; implemented; expired.

Data format: text (drop-down).

Level of obligation

Mandatory

3.2.6. FIELD 1.6 & 1.7: Policy which drove setting the objective (where relevant)

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to capture the policy which drove setting the national target/ objective (where relevant).

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States have to report on whether there is a Union policy which drove setting the objective and/or National policy (including Legal reference).

In the case of Union policy drive, Member States have to select a policy/policies from the list provided below, or select other and specify the name of the Union policy.

In the case of National policy, Member States have to report on National law or document(s) defining the objective.

Data format: Union policy: text (drop-down), National policy: text.

Short title (for drop-down)	**Full title**
Regulation on coordinated demand-reduction measures for gas	Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 on coordinated demand-reduction measures for gas
Gas Storage Regulation	Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 with regard to gas storage
Regulation on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector	Regulation (EU) 2019/941 on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector
Security of gas supply Regulation	Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply
Network code on electricity emergency and restoration	Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2196 establishing a network code on electricity emergency and restoration
Oil Stocks Directive	Council Directive 2009/119/EC of 14 September 2009 imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products
Directive on safety of offshore oil and gas operations	Directive 2013/30/EU on safety of offshore oil and gas operations
NIS Directive	Directive (EU) 2016/1148 concerning measures for a high common level of security of network and information systems across the Union
Directive on European Critical Infrastructures	Council Directive 2008/114 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection
Other	Other

Level of obligation

Mandatory, if applicable (i.e. Member States are required to provide the information if the relevant national objectives and targets have been driven by a policy).

3.2.7. FIELD 1.8: Entity responsible for achieving the objective

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to capture the entity responsible for achieving the objective.

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States have to report on the name and responsibilities of the Entity responsible for achieving the objective.

Data format: text.

Level of obligation

Mandatory

3.2.8. FIELD 1.9: Energy sources and fuels covered

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to capture the energy sources and fuels covered.

Guidance, including format of the data

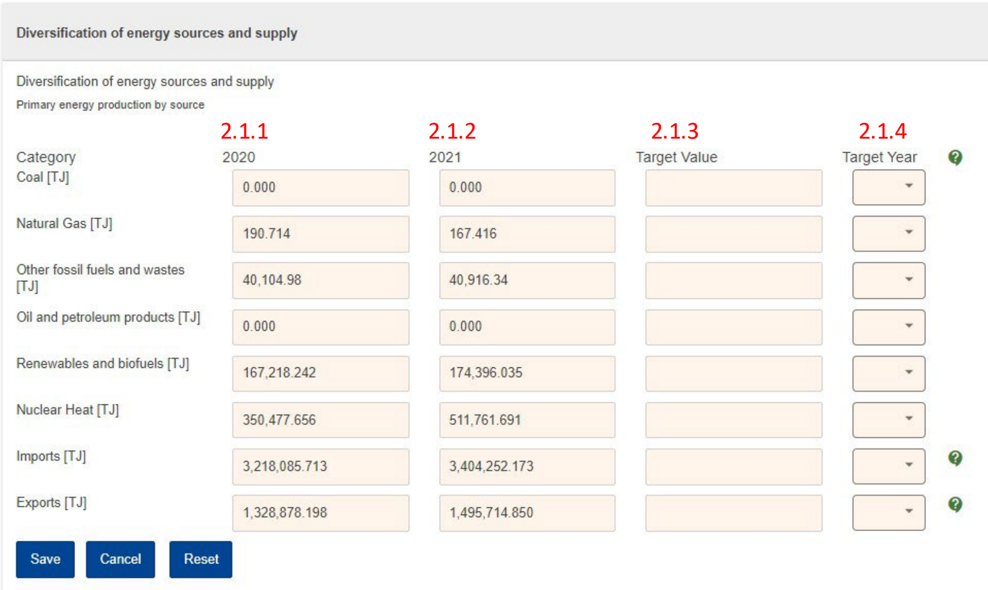
Member States have to select from the following options (more than one option can be selected, additional energy sources and fuels may be added and specified under 'other fuels'): whole system, electricity, gas, petroleum products, nuclear, other fuels.

Data format: text (drop-down)

Level of obligation

Mandatory

3.3. Annex V, Table 2: Progress towards implementation of quantifiable national objectives and targets



Diversification of energy sources and supply

Diversification of energy sources and supply

Primary energy production by source

Category	2.1.1 2020	2.1.2 2021	2.1.3 Target Value	2.1.4 Target Year
Coal [TJ]	0.000	0.000		
Natural Gas [TJ]	190.714	167.416		
Other fossil fuels and wastes [TJ]	40,104.98	40,916.34		
Oil and petroleum products [TJ]	0.000	0.000		
Renewables and biofuels [TJ]	167,218.242	174,396.035		
Nuclear Heat [TJ]	350,477.656	511,761.691		
Imports [TJ]	3,218,085.713	3,404,252.173		
Exports [TJ]	1,328,878.198	1,495,714.850		

Save Cancel Reset

Figure 3: Webform for Annex 5 - table 2.1

3.3.1. Table 2.1: Diversification of energy sources and supply

Guidance, including format of the data

Field 2.1.1 & 2.1.2: X-3 and X-2 fields

Data format: number

Values for will be pre-filled based on Eurostat energy balance data when available (X-3 not applicable for reporting in 2023). Details on this process can be found in section 1.4.2.

Field 2.1.3 & 2.1.4: Target value / year fields

Data format: number

Member States to report the value of the target and the relevant year the target should be achieved, where quantified targets associated with the metrics are present.

Level of obligation

Mandatory, if applicable

3.3.2. *Table 2.2: Reducing energy import dependency from third countries*

Reducing energy import dependency from third countries

Reducing energy import dependency from third countries

Energy dependence from third countries by fuel type

Category	2.2.1 2020	2.2.2 2021	2.2.3 Target Value	2.2.4 Target Year
Overall [%]				
Coal [%]				
Natural Gas [%]				
Other fossil fuels and wastes [%]				
Oil and petroleum products [%]				
Combustible renewables (biofuels) [%]				
Electricity and heat (including nuclear) [%]				

Save Cancel Reset

Figure 4: webform for Annex V table 2.2

Guidance, including format of the data

Field 2.2.1 & 2.2.2: X-3 and X-2 fields

Data format: number

Values for will be pre-filled based on Eurostat energy balance data when available (X-3 not applicable for reporting in 2023). Details on this process can be found in section 1.4.2.

Field 2.1.3 & 2.1.4: Target value / year fields

Data format: number

Member States to report the value of the target and the relevant year the target should be achieved, where quantified targets associated with the metrics are present.

Level of obligation

Mandatory, if applicable

3.3.3. *Table 2.3.1: Development of the ability to cope with constrained or interrupted supply of an energy source - LOLE (Loss of load expectation)*

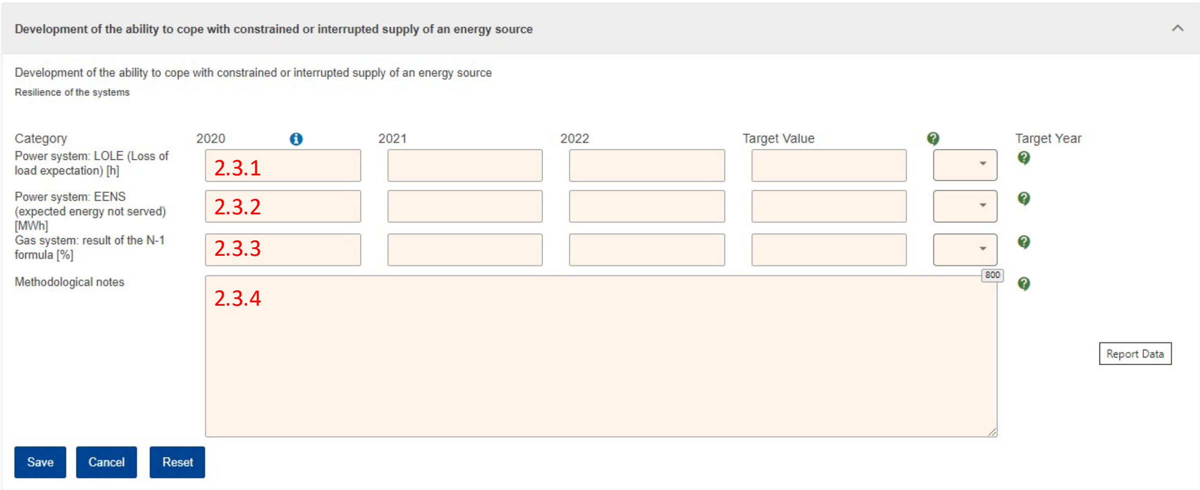


Figure 5: webform for Annex V table 2.3

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States should report data from the most recent adequacy assessment made for the relevant year. For example, they should report the LOLE for the year X-1 as estimated either in year X-1, X-2 or earlier. The year in which the resource adequacy assessment was performed should be reported under Methodological notes.

To be calculated in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/941 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector and repealing Directive 2005/89/EC (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 1) and of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54). The specific methodology is set by the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators, in the Annex I of its decision on the Methodology for calculating the value of lost load, the cost of new entry, and the reliability standard.

X-3, X-2 and X-1 fields

Data format: number

Target value / year field

Data format: number

Member States to report the value of the target and the relevant year the target should be achieved, where quantified targets associated with the metrics are present.

Level of obligation

Mandatory, if applicable

3.3.4. *Table 2.3.2: Development of the ability to cope with constrained or interrupted supply of an energy source - EENS (expected energy not served)*

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States should report data from the most recent adequacy assessment made for the relevant year. For example, they should report the LOLE for the year X-1 as estimated either in year X-1, X-2 or earlier. The year in which the resource adequacy assessment was performed should be reported under Methodological notes.

To be calculated in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/941 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector and repealing Directive 2005/89/EC (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 1) and of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54). The specific methodology is set by the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators, in the Annex I of its decision on the Methodology for calculating the value of lost load, the cost of new entry, and the reliability standard.

X-3, X-2 and X-1 fields

Data format: number

Target value / year field

Data format: number

Member States to report the value of the target and the relevant year the target should be achieved, where quantified targets associated with the metrics are present.

Level of obligation

Mandatory, if applicable

3.3.5. *Table 2.3.3: Development of the ability to cope with constrained or interrupted supply of an energy source - Result of the N-1 formula*

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States should report data from the most recent adequacy assessment made for the relevant year. For example, they should report the LOLE for the year X-1 as estimated either in year X-1, X-2 or earlier. The year in which the resource adequacy assessment was performed should be reported under Methodological notes.

To be calculated in accordance with the requirements of Annex II, Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010 (OJ L 280, 28.10.2017, p. 1). The N-1 rule calculates the technical capacity of the remaining infrastructure in case of disruption of the single largest gas infrastructure element, estimating whether this is able to satisfy gas needs equal to a day of exceptionally high demand that occurs with probability of once in 20 years.

X-3, X-2 and X-1 fields

Data format: number

Target value / year field

Data format: number

Member States to report the value of the target and the relevant year the target should be achieved, where quantified targets associated with the metrics are present.

3.3.6. Table 2.3.4: Methodological notes

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States may provide further methodological information regarding the indicators listed in this part of the table.

Data format: free text

Level of obligation

Mandatory, if applicable

3.3.7. Table 2.4: Nationally set objectives and targets – quantifiable indicators

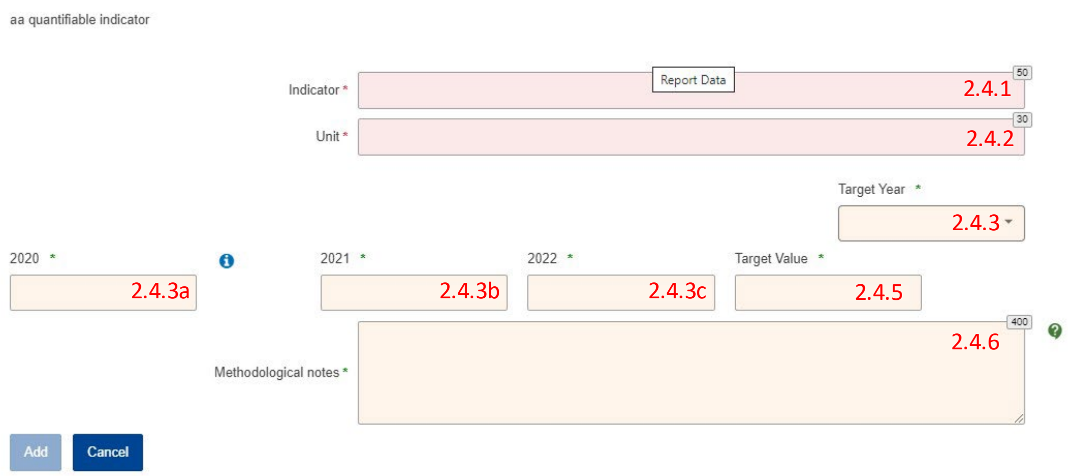


Figure 6: webform for Annex V table 2.4

This webform can be used to specify any quantifiable indicators (in accordance with Table 2) related to nationally set objectives and targets reporting in Table 1.

Guidance, including format of the data

Field 2.4.1: Indicator

Member States need to provide a name for the indicator.

Data format: free text

Field 2.4.2: Unit field

Data format: free text

Field 2.4.3a/b/c: X-3, X-2 and X-1 fields

Data format: number

Field 2.4.3 & 2.4.5: Target value / year field

Data format: number

Member States to report the value of the target and the relevant year the target should be achieved, where quantified targets associated with the metrics are present.

Field 2.4.6: Methodological notes field

Data format: free text

Member States to provide further methodological information regarding the indicator**.**

Level of obligation

Mandatory, if applicable

3.4. Annex V, Table 3: Progress towards implementation of non-quantifiable national objectives and targets

Figure 7: webform for Annex V table 3

3.4.1. FIELD 3.1: Indicator(s)/Milestone(s)

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to record the indicators and milestones set by the Member State in line with the target/ objective.

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States are required to report on the indicators/milestones set to monitor progress against implementation. The indicators/milestones might be one or more for each target/objective.

Data format: free text

Level of obligation

Mandatory

3.4.2. FIELD 3.2: Description of indicator/milestone

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to give context on the national target/ objective and describe the aim.

Guidance, including format of the data

The description have to provide a condensed explanation of the indicators/milestone as specific as possible.

Member States have to provide details on the indicators/milestone and why this has been chosen to present progress with the objective.

The following questions should be answered in the short description:

- Which problem is the national target/ objective addressing?
- What is the aim of the national target/ objective?

Please make appropriate use of the references/links to direct users to documents and websites with a more detailed description of the national target/ objective.

Data format: text.

Level of obligation

Mandatory

3.4.3. FIELD 3.3: Target year

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to identify the reference year by which the target must be achieved.

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States have to provide the target year set, if available.

Data format: number (drop-down)

Level of obligation

Mandatory, if applicable (i.e. Member States are required to provide the information if the relevant national objectives and targets have been set for a target year).

3.4.4. FIELD 3.4: Progress towards target / objective

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to report on progress towards implementation of the national objective or target. The progress should clearly describe the timeframe and should refer to the most recent data available.

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States have to provide an update on the progress achieved up to the current situation.

Member States have to provide qualitative information to summarise the current status of the indicator (for example whether it is on track, already achieved, missed, delayed, etc.).

Progress made towards implementation of non-quantifiable national objectives and targets can be reported by providing an update on the progress made towards a specific indicator and by explaining which policies or actions have been put in place which will support the implementation of the target and how these policies and actions are performing against set milestones.

Data format: text.

Level of obligation

Mandatory

3.4.5. FIELD 3.5: Details concerning the monitoring strategy

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to capture any further details concerning the monitoring strategy for the objective implementation.

Guidance, including format of the data

The Member States have to outline the monitoring strategy and include details about how the indicator is monitored, for example via a set of indicators, via an expert review, via a panel, via a specific methodology and so on.

Data format: text.

Level of obligation

Voluntary

3.4.6. FIELD 3.6: Reference to assessments and underpinning technical reports

Purpose

The purpose of this field is for the Member State to record a reference to assessments and underpinning technical reports

Guidance, including format of the data

This is a free text box where Member States have to include further documentation references in order to support the information entered in all previous field and especially the evaluation of progress towards the implementation of target/objective.

Data format: text.

Level of obligation

Voluntary

4. FINALIZING REPORTING

4.1. Validating your submission

When filling in and saving the data, ReportENER performs a number of checks on the dataflow. In case of issues with the reported information, depending on the severity of the issue, you will either receive a warning message or saving is blocked until the issue is resolved (for more details see section X above).

Once the dataflow is fully filled in, lead reporters and/or reporters are able to "freeze" the dataflow, indicating that it is ready for validation by the lead reporters.

Lead reporters are then able to submit the "frozen " dataflows to the Commission. Please align with the other lead reporter(s) prior to submitting your data. Once submitted an e-mail notification will be sent to all workflow participants, with a timestamped proof of submission.

4.2. Resubmitting data

In case of need, lead reporters can request to reopen a certain dataflow, to revert it back to "not submitted" state.

In addition, the Commission can reopen a dataflow following a request for clarification.

Data can be submitted multiple times. In each occasion the data will be saved. However please note that for later use **the Commission will always take the latest version** of the submitted data.

4.3. Help during the reporting

If you need support please contact:

- For general questions about NECPR reporting: EC-NECP-REPORTING@ec.europa.eu
- For questions on substance on dataflows reported in ReportNet 3: govreg@eea.europa.eu
- For questions on substance on dataflows reported in ReportENER: EC-NECP-REPORTING@ec.europa.eu
- For technical support for ReportNet 3: helpdesk@reportnet.europa.eu
- For technical support for ReportENER: EC-E-PLATFORM-IT-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu
- For technical suport on EU Login: Help (europa.eu)

5. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

To be added in March update

ANNEXES

Annex 1: reporting roles

6. ROLES IN THE NECPR REPORTING

This document discusses the different roles envisioned in the technical implementation of the NECPR reporting.

6.1. Member state roles

- Lead reporter (2 per dataflow)
- Reporter

Function	**Lead reporter**
Overall aim of the function	The lead reporter is responsible for ensuring the complete and timely reporting of (a) data flow(s)
Role/ responsibilities	• Responsible for validating and submitting completed data flows. • Coordinate the reporting exercise from a substantive perspective, following up overall completion and assigning the necessary reporters. o Acts as distribution point of relevant developments/information related to reporting to the necessary reporters. o Responsible for all reporters in their dataflow(s): that they are coordinated and updated on timelines, key meetings, processes (etc.). • Key contact for Commission/EEA with regard to substantive issues of reporting.
Competencies	• Expertise of thematic area of relevant dataflow(s) • Knowledge/coordination of supporting reporters and relevant supporting ministry/ministries o To be able to disseminate information related to the relevant dataflow(s) • Understanding of the reporting system (ReportNet and/or ReportENER) for relevant dataflow(s) following guidance and training: o Ability to assign reporters o Ability to validate and release/submit data when completed
Interfaces to	• Data stewards, regarding thematic reporting queries • Data custodians, regarding technical reporting queries • Other lead reporters, for coordination and to ensure the overall reporting obligations of the Member State is accomplished • Reporters, where assigned by lead reporter
Note	Lead reporters + back-ups for each data flow are nominated initially by mail through the Permanent Representation (November 2022). A lead reporter should be assigned for each individual data flow,

	however a lead reporter can be responsible for multiple or even all data flows for the NECPR. Changes can only be requested by e-mail by the relevant lead reporter(s) or Permanent Representation to the relevant data steward. The data steward must inform the Assessment Coordinator and relevant reporting system coordinator (Reportnet or ReportENER). Contact for changes: (for dataflows in ReportNet) govreg@eea.europa.eu (for dataflows in ReportENER) EC-E-PLATFORM-IT-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu

Function	Reporter
Overall aim of the function	The reporter is responsible for contributing to complete and timely reporting of (a) data flow(s)
Role/ responsibilities	• Contributing to complete and timely reporting of (a) data flow(s). A reporter cannot submit completed data flows.
Competencies	• Expertise of thematic area of relevant dataflow(s) • Understanding of the reporting system (ReportNet and/or ReportENER) for relevant dataflow(s) following guidance and training
Interfaces to	• Lead reporter
Note	A reporter is assigned to an individual dataflow by the relevant lead reporter (can be assigned to multiple dataflows). It is not required to officially nominate a reporter to a data flow (given that a lead reporter is nominated) For ReportENER lead reporters can request changes to the reporters by e-mail: EC-E-PLATFORM-IT-SUPPORT@ec.europa.eu

6.2. Commission/EEA roles

- Assessment coordinator
- ReportNet coordinator
- ReportENER coordinator
- Data steward

Function	**Assessment coordinator**
Overall aim of the function	The assessment coordinator is responsible for the management of the overall process on the business/policy side, keeping track of the fulfilment of the other Commission/EEA roles, in particular data stewards & associated reviewers at COM side.
Role/ responsibilities	• Establishes and manages the business processes for the overall assessment • Manages the meetings of the technical implementation group & ISG • Keeps track of the fulfilment and assignment of process roles • If needed, escalates issues to the management level
Competencies	
Interfaces to	• All core team coordinators • All COM associated reviewers

Function	**ReportNet coordinator**
Overall aim of the function	The ReportNet coordinator is responsible for ensuring the technical implementation of the NECPR modules implemented through ReportNet, including relations with data stewards & data custodians on the EEA side
Role/ responsibilities	**NECPR management** • Manages the technical implementation of the NECPR modules implemented through ReportNet • Coordinates with data stewards and custodians on ReportNet dataflows, ensuring where possible a consistency of approach • Coordinates internal business management approaches across dataflows, establishing common timelines and where necessary resource management. **Stakeholder relations** • Maintains institutional stakeholder relations (EC, EEA, Eurostat, JRC …) as main contact point o Ensures regular updates on progress are shared with relevant experts (coordinators, data stewards/custodians, other relevant internal stakeholders)
Competencies	• Overview of key developments/challenges faced within ReportNet (per dataflow) • In-depth understanding of dataflow management processes • High-level technical and thematic data collection knowledge

Interfaces to	• All core team coordinators • All ReportNet data stewards and custodians • Where relevant, additional institutional stakeholders (EC, EEA, Eurostat, JRC …) • Where relevant, data providers

Function	**ReportENER coordinator**
Overall aim of the function	The ReportENER coordinator is responsible for ensuring the technical implementation of the NECPR modules implemented through ReportENER, including relations with data stewards & data custodians on the COM side
Role/ responsibilities	• Manages the technical implementation of the NECPR modules implemented through ReportENER. • Coordinates with data stewards and custodians on the relevant ReportENER dataflows. • Cooperates internally to align reportENER development plans and resources with NECPR modules implementation needs, escalates to Management if necessary. **Stakeholder relations** • Maintains institutional stakeholder relations (EC, EEA, Eurostat, JRC …) as main contact point. o Ensures regular updates on progress are shared with relevant experts (coordinators, data stewards/custodians, other relevant internal stakeholders).
Competencies	• Project management • Stakeholder relationship management • High-level technical and thematic data collection knowledge
Interfaces to	• All core team coordinators • ReportENER data steward, custodian and internal stakeholders (e.g. Product Owner, development team)

Function	**Data Steward**
Overall aim of the function	Data Stewards are overall responsible for a data collection or dataflow, ensuring compliance with legislation and/or institutional regulations, interfaces to reporters, relevant coordinator and data users, ensures quality procedures are in place.

<table>
<tr><td>Role/

responsibilities</td><td>Dataflow management

• Establishes and manages the business processes to ensure their dataflow is operational for data collection, data processing/validation and data dissemination.
• Ensures a project plan for their relevant dataflow and permanent quality improvement - the what, when, who, how and resources.
• Translate requirements to different expert groups (data custodian, analyst, communication).
• Coordinates with data custodian on technology improvements impacting data flow.
• Coordinate with main data users.
• Where necessary ensures that data collected is made visible/accessible.

Stakeholder relations

• Works with relevant coordinator to maintain institutional stakeholder relationships (EC, EEA, Eurostat, JRC …).
• Directly maintains stakeholder relationships with data providers/reporters at national level.
• Manages the assignment of reporters' rights to the relevant dataflow, after (re)-nomination.
• Monitoring reporting status (and initial follow up if there are reporting delays/issues)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Competencies</td><td>• Has in-depth thematic knowledge of the data collection
    o Understands the data from a content point of view.
    o Understands the data collection methodology.
    o Understands how this data can be used and not used.
• General understanding of ICT relevant for monitoring, data handling and reporting practices e.g. quality control, data formats (spatial, textual, tabular), and data sharing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interfaces to</td><td>• Core group institutional stakeholders (Commission, EEA, Eurostat, JRC …) with/via relevant coordinator.
• Implementation group thematic colleagues internally or externally (Commission, EEA, Eurostat, JRC …) directly.
• Relevant data custodian(s)
• Reporters/data providers
• Other final users of the data</td></tr>
</table>