



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Reporting Guidelines Dataflow: European Climate Law recommendations

**under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of
the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving
climate neutrality
Article 7.3 (b)**

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Prepared by the European Commission and European Environment Agency.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	3
1.1. This document	3
1.2. Legal background	3
1.3. Overall process of reporting	4
2. Reportnet 3	5
2.1. Intro	5
2.2. Logging in	5
2.3. Dataflow overview	6
2.4. Organizing the reporting network	8
2.5. Technical details of reporting.....	8
2.5.1. Use of Reportnet tabular data view	8
2.5.2. Adding attachments	9
3. Thematic guidelines for reporting	11
3.1. Introduction	11
3.2. Table 1: Recommendations	11
3.2.1. FIELD 1: Response	11
3.3. Table 2: Attachments.....	12
3.3.1. FIELD 1: Comments	12
3.3.2. FIELD 2: Attachment	12
4. Finalizing reporting	14
4.1. Validating your submission	14
4.2. Releasing data.....	15
Annexes	16
Annex 1: List of recommendations	16

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document

Pursuant to Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (hereafter ‘European Climate Law’), **the European Commission** shall assess:

- a) the consistency of national measures identified, on the basis of the integrated national energy and climate plans, national long-term strategies and the biennial progress reports submitted in accordance with the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (EU) 2018/1999, as relevant for the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) of the European Climate Law with that objective;
- (b) the consistency of relevant national measures with ensuring progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 5 of the European Climate Law, taking into account the national adaptation strategies referred to in Article 5(4) of the same law.

The Commission may **issue recommendations to Member States under Article 7(2)**.

In accordance with Article 7(3) (b) of the European Climate Law, a Member State that has received Commission’s recommendations under Article 7(2) of the EU Climate Law, shall set out, in its **following integrated national energy and climate progress report submitted** in accordance with Article 17 of the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (EU) 2018/1999, in the year following the year in which the recommendations were issued, **how it has taken due account** of the recommendations (i.e. by March 2025).

To facilitate this process, an ad-hoc dataflow is integrated in ReportNet 3.0 on **climate neutrality and adaptation progress recommendations** that can be used by the concerned Member States to fulfill this legal obligation.

This document provides a guidelines on the following:

- *Technical guidelines* – facilitating how to report.
- *Thematic guidelines* – facilitating what to report.

Some additional and background information is annexed to this document:

- Annex 1: complete list of recommendations.

1.2. Legal background

According to Article 7(3)(b) of the [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1119](#) (European Climate Law), Member States shall set out in its following integrated National Energy and Climate Progress Report (NECPR) (submitted 15 March 2025) how it has taken due account of the recommendations.

If the Member State concerned decides not to address the recommendations or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide the Commission its reasoning.

1.3. Overall process of reporting

If using this dataflow, Member States shall submit their notifications to the recommendations by **15 March 2025**.

This reporting obligation will be reported in [Reportnet](#).

2. REPORTNET 3

2.1. Intro

Reportnet 3 (<https://reportnet.europa.eu/>) is the next generation platform for reporting environmental data to the EEA and also host several reporting tasks for the European Commission. Reportnet 3 is a centralized e-Reporting platform, aiming at simplifying and streamlining the data flow steps across all environmental domains. The system acts as a one-stop-shop for all involved stakeholders.



2.2. Logging in

User authentication is carried out on the **EU login** platform, hence you need to have an EU login account before you can be authenticated for Reportnet 3 access.

How to log in. In this guide you will find the steps for the following:

- Regular login process: Where you already have an EU account and you have logged on to Reportnet 3 before,
- Creating an EU login account: Where you do not have an EU account,
- Logging on for the first time: Where you have an EU account but you have not logged on to Reportnet 3 before.

For a visual guide, please check [this document](#).

A. Regular login to Reportnet 3.0

1. Navigate to Reportnet 3 and click on the “Login” button at the top right,
2. You will be redirected to authenticate using EU login,
3. With a successful login you will be redirected back to Reportnet 3,
4. You will see the dataflows you have authorisation to access.

B. Creating an EU login

EU Login (<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/cas>) is the entry gate to sign in to the Reportnet 3 platform as well as different European Commission services and/or other systems. EU Login verifies your identity and allows recovering your personal settings, history and access rights in a secure way.

1. If you do not have EU account with the entered email, you will see the message ‘User not found’ and you will need to create an account,
2. Click on the "Create an account" link on the EU Login sign-in page,

3. Fill in the provided form with your personal details,
4. If the form is correctly filled in, an e-mail is sent to the address you provided in order to verify that you have access to it. If you cannot find the e-mail, check your spam or junk folder,
5. Click the link in the e-mail or copy/paste it in the address bar of your browser,
6. Select and confirm a password and click on "Submit",
7. You now have an EU Login account and can proceed with the login for Reportnet 3 from the home page,
8. As this is the first time you will login in to the Reportnet 3 platform, there are some additional steps to follow (next section) after you have been authenticated.

C. First time login to Reportnet 3.0

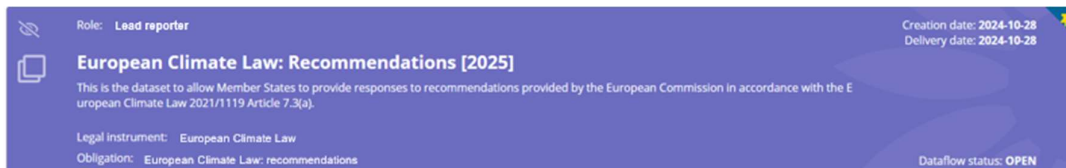
1. If this is your first login to Reportnet 3, after you have been authenticated by EU login, you will be asked to fill a form. Username should just be your email address,
2. You are now logged in. However you will not see any dataflows the first time you log in. You will be sent an email when the reporting is open for your credentials.

If you need support please contact the EEA:

- Governance Regulation helpdesk: govreg@eea.europa.eu
- Reportnet helpdesk: helpdesk@reportnet.europa.eu

2.3. Dataflow overview

Once you are successfully logged-in to Reportnet 3 you will see the **dataflows assigned to you**. If this is your only reporting obligation in Reportnet, you will only see this obligation. If you are a reporting on multiple obligations they should all appear here. Please look for the following dataflow.



Once selecting the relevant dataflow, you will see the **reporting window** for the dataflow.

The reporting window is made up of several key elements:

1. Dataflow help,
2. Data schema(s),
3. Data submission,
4. Navigation bar.



Dataflow help is presented on the far left (in yellow), and provides relevant helpful documentation, including this guideline.

Inside dataflow help, useful documentation will be made available here, including:

- **Supporting documents:**
 - These guidelines,
- **Web links:**
 - Legislation,

Data schemas (in blue) are the location where data can be reported. Please see Section 2.5 for detailed guidance on how to report. For this dataflow the relevant data schemas include:



- **Recommendations:** where reported data is provided,

Data submission (in green) are located on the right in the reporting window. For more information please see Section 4. These include:



- **Release to data collection:** to submit your final reported information.
- **Confirmation receipt:** is available only after the data is submitted.



If the system doesn't react click refresh to reload page

 Refresh

2.4. Organizing the reporting network

Lead reporters are officially nominated and are the ones that can submit data. They are also responsible for adding and managing supporting reporters (see guidance below).

Supporting reporters can upload and modify data in the system but cannot add other reporters or officially submit data.

Roles in Reportnet 3



Lead Reporter(s)

Up to two per country per reporting obligation.

Formally nominated.

Able to submit final data or reports.



Supporting Reporter(s)

Unlimited number per country per reporting obligation.

Managed by the Lead Reporter(s).



A lead reporter can nominate as many supporting reporters as is necessary. This is achieved by selecting the **manage reporters** icon in the blue bar.

Lead reporters are responsible to maintain the reporting network.

2.5. Technical details of reporting

This section provides the technical guidance required for reporting in Reportnet 3. This includes:





- Use of Reportnet tabular data view for adding responses,
- Adding attachments.

2.5.1. Use of Reportnet tabular data view

Once inside a data schema, you will have access to the **tabular data format** of your data within Reportnet 3. This is how your data is processed in the system and released into a database. The data schema is organised by table, which can be selected at the top of the data table.

All recommendations for your Member State are prefilled in the dataflow table “Recommendations” (for a full list of recommendations see Annex I). **Do not edit prefilled data or delete rows from the dataflow.** Doing so will result in automated quality checks (blockers) which will block you from submitting the data.



Responses to recommendations must be manually edited within Reportnet by clicking on the relevant cell, typing out the relevant response to a recommendation, and then clicking away from the (now edited) cell.

Actions	Validations	Member State	Recommendations	Response
 		Austria	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts: by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective.	Country X is stepping up measures by implementing the following policies and measures (a)
 		Austria	2. Update and increase the ambition and quality on the national long-term strategy, including by substantiating Austria's emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures.	

2.5.2. Adding attachments

Attachments (of any format) can be added in the table “Attachments” of the dataflow. The workflow to add a comment and attachment is as follows:

1. Add record,

Actions	Validations	Comments	Attachments
 			

Rows per page: 10 | 1 of 1 | Total: 1 record

Add record | Paste records

2. Type in comment and save,



Add record

Comments

Add comment here...

☐ Add another record **Save**

3. Click on attachments icon,

Actions	Validations	Comments	Attachments
 			

Rows per page: 10 | 1 of 1 | Total: 1 record

Add record | Paste records

4. Select file and upload.

Attach file

+ Select or drag here a file

csv

2023_PaMsExpost.csv

17.81 KB

Reset

Upload

Close

10











3. THEMATIC GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING

3.1. Introduction

The reporting in this dataflow is simple and concise. It involves two tables:

- Table 1 – Recommendations,
- Table 2 – Attachments.

3.2. Table 1: Recommendations

Recommendations		Attachments
Actions	Validations	Member State
 		Austria
 		Austria
 		Austria
 		Austria
 		Austria
Recommendations		Response
1. Step up climate mitigation efforts, by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective.		
2. Update and increase the ambition and quality on the national long-term strategy, including by substantiating Austria's emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures.		
3. Submit the draft update of its latest notified integrated national energy and climate plan as provided for in Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, with a view of an assessment of its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective		
4. Establish an appropriate legal framework for climate change adaptation policy and action. Update the national adaptation strategy so that climate adaptation considerations are integrated in key vulnerable sectors, and that gaps and barriers to adaptation are addressed. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from EU funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant EU funds. EU funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e. do no significant harm to adaptation)		
5. Continue to engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Austria's adaptation policy design and implementation. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation, and investments. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations.		

3.2.1. FIELD 1: Response

Purpose

This field is for the Member State to provide a response to specific recommendation(s).

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States should provide textual responses detailing their response to the specific recommendations included in the column “Recommendations”. A response should be concise yet provide a full reference to how the Member State has taken due account of the recommendation. A response must be provided for every recommendation provided in this table. If a direct response cannot be provided then the Member State shall in this field provide a reason for why it cannot address the recommendation.

Data format: text

Good practice

If references to specific policies are made, Member States are encourage to make reference to the relevant Policies and Measures (PaMs) ID provided as part of the NECPR Integrated PaMs taking place at the same time.

“[Country] has taken on board the European Commission recommendations regarding increased efforts to reduce emissions in the transport sector. [Country] has planned a

policy on increased incentives for public transport use (PaM 4, in PaMs reporting 2025).”

3.3. Table 2: Attachments

Attachments	
1. Comments	2. Attachments

3.3.1. FIELD 1: Comments

Purpose

This field is for the Member State to provide additional comments beyond responses to recommendations or to concisely describe the contents of the attachments provided (see Field 2).

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States should provide a comment to either justify or describe the attachment provided. The field can also be used to provide additional context or information supporting responses to recommendations provided in Table 1.

Any number of comments can be provided, if necessary. Simultaneously if no attachments or comments are required this table can be left empty.

Data format: text

Good practice

If an attachment is provided the comment should provide a clear and concise description of how the attachment supports the responses to recommendations. All comments (regardless of attachment) should justify which recommendations the comment / attachment are in regard to. If the attachment is a lengthy document please refer to page, chapter etc. If the attachment is a link to legal document then please provide reference to the relevant article, recital etc.

“This attachment provides the methodological overview for [Country] data compilation in the field of transport. Please review information on page 87. This supports [Country’s] response to recommendation 3 on Climate Neutrality.”

3.3.2. FIELD 2: Attachment

Purpose

This field is for the Member State to provide additional information supporting the response to European Commission recommendations.

Guidance, including format of the data

Member States may provide attachment(s) up to a maximum size of 100 MB per attachment. Attachments should provide information concisely and clearly. If documents are lengthy or complex, reference to relevant information should be provided in the comments field (see Field 1).

Any number of attachments can be provided, if necessary. Simultaneously if no attachments or comments are required this table can be left empty.

For a detailed overview of how to add attachments see Section 2.5.2.





Data format: attachment (maximum size 100MB), any format

4. FINALIZING REPORTING

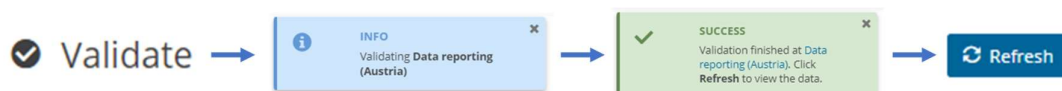
4.1. Validating your submission

Reportnet is designed to run a series of quality checks once data is reported. This assists you in the reporting process. See Section 4.1 for a detailed overview of the Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) procedures undertaken for the dataflows described in this document.

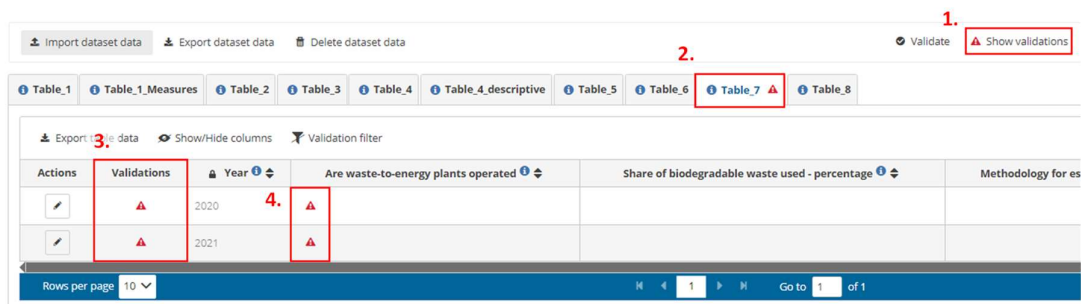
There are four types of errors in Reportnet 3:

-  **Blocker** – serious issues, the data cannot be submitted,
-  **Error** – the data may be release but some explanation is required. Please note, errors should be avoided. You should submit a dataset with errors only under exceptional circumstances,
-  **Warning** – less serious issues, does not prevent the data to be submitted,
-  **Information** – minor issues or simple notifications.

To begin the validation process, click **Validate** (and confirm). Validation takes several minutes, and depends heavily on the amount of data in the dataflow. Validation processes will begin with a blue notification icon and will end with a green success notification in the top right corner. Click the button **Refresh** to see the validations in the dataflow.



Validations can be viewed in multiple areas of the reporting window. For a full list click on **Show validations** (1), tables with validation errors can be viewed in **table tabs** (2), row-level validations can be found in the **Validations field** (3), and cell level validations are reported within the **relevant record** (4).



Actions	Validations	Year	Are waste-to-energy plants operated	Share of biodegradable waste used - percentage	Methodology for es
		2020			
		2021			

When you click on **Show validations**, validations can be filtered by type of QC, table name, field, level of error. There is a field that states the number of records which have this error.

Validations						
Type of QC	Table	Field	Level error	Filter	Reset	
Entity	Table	Field	Code	Level error	Message	Number of records
FIELD	Table_7	Are waste-to-energy plants operated	PCS	ERROR	The value must not be missing or empty	2
Rows per page: 10 1 of 1 Go to: 1 of 1 Total: 97 records (total errors: 2)						

4.2. Releasing data

The green icon in the reporting window, **Release to data collection**, is used to submit your final data for this reporting obligation. Please align with the other lead reporter(s) prior to submitting your data. Once selected a **Confirmation receipt** will be made available, with a timestamped proof of submission.



European Environment Agency
Kongens Nytorv 6
Dk 1050 Copenhagen K

Receipt date: 2023-01-23
Representative: Italy

To Whom It May Concern

This is a confirmation of receipt for national data submission under the reporting obligation

ANNEX XVI 22112022

Obligation: National projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions - GovReg
<https://rod.eionet.europa.eu/obligations/797>

Datasets

ANNEX XVI

Release date

2023-01-23 19:28:54 CET

Submitted by user: william.keeling@eea.europa.eu



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

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of recommendations

Member State	ID	Recommendations	Topic	Legal reference
Austria	1	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts, by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9627 final
Austria	2	2. Update and increase the ambition and quality on the national long-term strategy, including by substantiating Austria's emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9627 final
Austria	3	3. Submit the draft update of its latest notified integrated national energy and climate plan as provided for in Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, with a view of an assessment of its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9627 final
Austria	4	4. Establish an appropriate legal framework for climate change adaptation policy and action. Update the national adaptation strategy so that climate adaptation considerations are integrated in key vulnerable sectors, and that gaps and barriers to adaptation are addressed. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from EU funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant EU funds. EU funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e. do no significant harm to adaptation)	Adaptation	C(2023) 9627 final
Austria	5	5. Continue to engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Austria's adaptation policy design and implementation. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation, and investments. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9627 final
Belgium	1	1. Update and increase the ambition and quality on the national long-term strategy, by clarifying Belgium's long-term climate-neutrality goal, and by substantiating Belgium's emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9622 final

Belgium	2	2. Continue to engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Belgium's adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the processes and outcomes of such consultations	Adaptation	C(2023) 9622 final
Bulgaria	1	1. Submit the draft update of its latest notified integrated national energy and climate plan as provided for in Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, with a view of an assessment of its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9623 final
Bulgaria	2	2. Update and increase the ambition and quality on the national long-term strategy, by clarifying Bulgaria's long-term climate-neutrality goal, and by substantiating Bulgaria's emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9623 final
Bulgaria	3	3. Assess relevant vulnerabilities and risks related to heatwaves, floods and droughts. Reinforce and clearly mandate a governance and coordination structure able to support strong planning, deployment of solutions and investment for adaptation across all sectors, population groups and administrative levels. Ensure that the adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, and efforts are commensurate to the predicted future climate vulnerabilities and risks, based on the best available science and the climate prediction and early warning tools available. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from EU funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant EU funds. EU funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e. do no significant harm to adaptation).	Adaptation	C(2023) 9623 final
Bulgaria	4	4. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the process and outcome of such consultations. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and to help coordinated interventions aimed at systemic transformation. Raise awareness on existing vulnerabilities and risks and existing options. Learn from the results of monitoring and evaluation, empower governance structures, enable action at the local level, and promote flexibility to adjust to changing circumstances. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation, and investments. Enhance the engagement in transboundary cooperation with neighbouring countries in larger areas (such as river basins). Establish mechanisms to	Adaptation	C(2023) 9623 final

		ensure that subnational policies are prepared, and that they are regularly reviewed and updated		
Croatia	1	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts, by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9605 final
Croatia	2	2. Update and increase the ambition and quality of the national long-term strategy, by clarifying Croatia's long-term climate-neutrality goal, and by substantiating Croatia's emission reductions and the enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9605 final
Croatia	3	3. Assess relevant vulnerabilities and risks related to coastal floods. Mandate a governance structure able to support strong planning, deployment of solutions monitoring and evaluation of adaptation across all sectors, population groups and administration levels. Ensure that the adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, and efforts are commensurate to the predicted future climate vulnerabilities and risks, based on the best available science and the climate prediction and early warning tools available. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from Union funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant Union funds. Union funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e., do no significant harm to adaptation).	Adaptation	C(2023) 9605 final
Croatia	4	4. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Croatia's adaptation policy design and implementation. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and help coordinated interventions aimed at 'systemic' transformation. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation, and investments. Improve the engagement in transboundary cooperation with neighbouring countries in larger areas (such as river basins). Establish mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are prepared, and that they are regularly reviewed and updated	Adaptation	C(2023) 9605 final

Croatia	5	Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9605 final
Cyprus	1	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9600 final
Cyprus	2	2. Update and increase the ambition and quality of the national long-term strategy by clarifying Cyprus' long-term climate-neutrality goal and substantiating Cyprus' emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9600 final
Cyprus	3	3. Assess relevant vulnerabilities and risks related to sea level rise, coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion. Establish an appropriate legal framework for climate change adaptation policy and action. Mandate a governance structure able to support strong planning, deployment of solutions, monitoring and evaluation for adaptation across all sectors, population groups and administration levels. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from Union funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant Union funds. The funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e., do no significant harm to adaptation). Ensure that public and private financing mechanisms for adaptation actions are in place and that the budgets are commensurate with the investment needs, in particular in the priority vulnerable sectors.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9600 final
Cyprus	4	4. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Cyprus' adaptation policy design and implementation. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation, and investments. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations. Establish mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are prepared, and that they are regularly reviewed and updated.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9600 final
Cyprus	5	5. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9600 final
Czechia	1	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts, by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective. In particular,	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9616 final

		effort should be directed towards reducing transport emissions and increasing removals in the LULUCF sector.		
Czechia	2	2. Update and increase the ambition and quality of the national long-term strategy, by clarifying Czechia's long-term climate neutrality goal, and substantiating Czechia's emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9616 final
Czechia	3	3. Reinforce and clearly mandate a governance structure able to support strong planning deployment of solutions for adaptation across all sectors, population groups and administrative levels. Ensure that the adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, and efforts are commensurate with the predicted future climate vulnerabilities and risks, based on the best available science and the climate prediction and early warning tools available. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from Union funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant EU funds. The funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e., do no significant harm to adaptation). Ensure that public and private financing mechanisms for adaptation actions are in place and that the budgets are commensurate with the investment needs, in particular in the priority vulnerable sectors	Adaptation	C(2023) 9616 final
Czechia	4	4. Engage stakeholders groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Czechia's adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and help coordinated interventions aimed at systemic transformation. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation, and investments. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations. Establish mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are prepared, and that they are regularly reviewed and updated	Adaptation	C(2023) 9616 final
Czechia	5	5. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9616 final
Denmark	1	1. Complete the establishment of an appropriate legal framework for climate change adaptation policy and action. Ensure that the adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans,	Adaptation	C(2023) 9601 final

		and efforts are commensurate with the predicted future climate vulnerabilities and risks based on the best available science and the climate prediction and early warning tools available. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from Union funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy and other relevant EU funds. EU funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e., do no significant harm to adaptation).		
Denmark	2	2. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Denmark's adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9601 final
Denmark	3	3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment	Adaptation	C(2023) 9601 final
Estonia	1	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts, by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective. In particular, effort should be directed to reverse the recent trend in the LULUCF sector.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9602 final
Estonia	2	2. Update and increase the ambition and quality of the national long-term strategy, by substantiating Estonia's emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9602 final
Estonia	3	3. Prepare a comprehensive assessment of risks and vulnerabilities. Update the national adaptation strategy so that climate adaptation considerations are integrated in key vulnerable sectors, and that gaps and barriers to adaptation are addressed. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation	Adaptation	C(2023) 9602 final
Estonia	4	4. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and to help coordinated interventions aimed at 'systemic' transformation. Establish mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are prepared, and that they are regularly reviewed and updated	Adaptation	C(2023) 9602 final
Finland				C(2023) 9604 final

France	1	1. Assess relevant vulnerabilities and risks related to coastal floods. Complete the establishment of an appropriate legal framework for climate change adaptation policy and action	Adaptation	C(2023) 9621 final
France	2	2. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in France's adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation and investments.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9621 final
France	3	3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9621 final
Germany	1	1. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from the Union funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant Union funds. Union funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e., do no significant harm to adaptation).	Adaptation	C(2023) 9618 final
Germany	2	2. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Germany's adaptation policy design and implementation. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and to help coordinated interventions aimed at 'systemic' transformation. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation and investments. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9618 final
Greece	1	1. Assess relevant vulnerabilities and risks related to heatwaves, floods, droughts. Prepare a comprehensive assessment of risks and vulnerabilities, with a particular focus on agriculture, water management, and forestry, among others. Ensure progress in the implementation of adaptation measures. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from Union funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant EU funds. Union funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e., do no significant harm to adaptation).	Adaptation	C(2023) 9619 final

Greece	2	2. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Greece's adaptation policy design and implementation. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and to help coordinated interventions aimed at 'systemic' transformation. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation, and investments. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9619 final
Greece	3	3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment	Adaptation	C(2023) 9619 final
Hungary	1	1. Reinforce and clearly mandate a governance and coordination structure able to support strong planning, deployment of solutions and investment for adaptation across all sectors, population groups and administrative levels. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from EU funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant Union funds. Union funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e., do no significant harm to adaptation).	Adaptation	C(2023) 9606 final
Hungary	2	2. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Hungary's adaptation policy design and implementation. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and to help coordinated interventions aimed at systemic transformation. Establish mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are prepared, and that they are regularly reviewed and updated.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9606 final
Hungary	3	3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment	Adaptation	C(2023) 9606 final
Ireland	1	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts, by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9624 final
Ireland	2	2. In particular, effort should be directed towards reducing emissions in agriculture and enhancing removals in the LULUCF sector	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9624 final

Ireland	3	3. Ensure progress in the implementation of adaptation measures. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from EU funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant EU funds. EU funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e. do no significant harm to adaptation).	Adaptation	C(2023) 9624 final
Ireland	4	4. Continue to engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Ireland's adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the processes and outcomes of such consultations.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9624 final
Italy	1	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective. In particular, efforts should be directed towards decarbonising energy production	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9607 final
Italy	2	2. Update and increase the ambition and quality of the national long-term strategy, including by substantiating Italy's emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9607 final
Italy	3	3. Update the national adaptation strategy so that climate adaptation considerations are integrated into key vulnerable sectors, and gaps and barriers to adaptation are addressed. Ensure that the adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, and efforts are commensurate with the predicted future climate vulnerabilities and risks, based on the best available science and the climate prediction and early warning tools available. Ensure progress in the implementation of adaptation measures. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results are reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation	Adaptation	C(2023) 9607 final
Italy	4	4. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and help coordinated interventions aimed at 'systemic' transformation. Raise awareness of existing vulnerabilities and risks and existing options. Learn from the results of monitoring and evaluation, empower governance structures, enable action at local level and promote flexibility to adjust to changing circumstances. Involve social partners and	Adaptation	C(2023) 9607 final

		private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation and investments. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations		
Italy	5	5. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment	Adaptation	C(2023) 9607 final
Latvia	1	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts, by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9625 final
Latvia	2	2. In particular, effort should be directed to reverse the recent trend in the LULUCF sector	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9625 final
Latvia	3	3. Update and increase the ambition and quality on the national long-term strategy, including by substantiating Latvia's emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9625 final
Latvia	4	4. Complete the establishment of an appropriate legal framework for climate change adaptation policy and action. Ensure that the adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, and efforts are commensurate to the predicted future climate vulnerabilities and risks, based on the best available science and the climate prediction and early warning tools available. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation. Assess relevant vulnerabilities and risks related to sea level rise	Adaptation	C(2023) 9625 final
Latvia	5	5. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation, and investments. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations. Establish mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are prepared, and that they are regularly reviewed and updated	Adaptation	C(2023) 9625 final
Lithuania	1	1. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from Union funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant Union funds. Union funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e., do no significant harm to adaptation).	Adaptation	C(2023) 9608 final
Lithuania	2	2. Establish mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are prepared, and that they are regularly reviewed and updated	Adaptation	C(2023) 9608 final

Lithuania	3	3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9608 final
Luxembourg	1	1. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Luxembourg's adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and help coordinated interventions aimed at 'systemic' transformation. Establish mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are prepared and that they are regularly reviewed and updated.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9609 final
Malta	1	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective. In particular, efforts should be directed towards reducing emissions in the transport and waste sectors.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9610 final
Malta	2	2. Update and increase the ambition and quality of the national long-term strategy by clarifying how and by when Malta will become climate neutral, and by substantiating Malta's emission reductions and enhancement of removals targets in individual sectors with credible policies and measures.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9610 final
Malta	3	3. Establish an appropriate mandatory framework for climate change adaptation policy and action. Reinforce and clearly mandate a governance and coordination structure able to support strong planning, deployment of solutions and investment for adaptation across all sectors, population groups and administrative levels. Update the national adaptation strategy so that climate adaptation considerations are integrated in key vulnerable sectors, and that gaps and barriers to adaptation are addressed. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from Union funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant Union funds. Union funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e., do no significant harm to adaptation). Ensure that public and private financing mechanisms for adaptation actions are in place and that the budgets are commensurate with the investment needs, in particular in the priority vulnerable sectors.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9610 final

Malta	4	4. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change in Malta's adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and to help coordinated interventions aimed at systemic transformation.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9610 final
Malta	5	5. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9610 final
Netherlands	1	1. Establish an appropriate legal framework for climate change adaptation policy and action	Adaptation	C(2023) 9611 final
Poland	1	1. Step up climate mitigation efforts, by making tangible progress on the existing and planned policies and consider additional, urgent measures to align the expected greenhouse gas emission reductions and projections with the climate-neutrality objective. Submit the draft update of its latest notified integrated national energy and climate plan as provided for in Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, with a view of an assessment of its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9626 final
Poland	2	2. In particular, effort should be directed towards reducing transport emissions and enhancing removals in the LULUCF sector.	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9626 final
Poland	3	3. Submit Poland's national long-term strategy as provided for in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, with a view of an assessment of its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective	Climate Neutrality	C(2023) 9626 final
Poland	4	4. Establish an appropriate legal framework for climate change adaptation policy and action. Ensure that the adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, and efforts are commensurate to the predicted future climate vulnerabilities and risks, based on the best available science and the climate prediction and early warning tools available. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9626 final
Portugal	1	1. Engage stakeholders that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Portugal's adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the processes and outcomes of such consultations. Establish or improve mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are regularly reviewed and updated.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9612 final

Romania	1	1. Ensure that adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, and efforts are commensurate with the predicted future climate vulnerabilities and risks, based on the best available science and the climate prediction and early warning tools available. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from the Union funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant Union funds. Union funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e., do no significant harm to adaptation). Ensure that public and private financing mechanisms for adaptation actions are in place and that the budgets are commensurate with the investment needs, in particular in the priority vulnerable sectors.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9620 final
Romania	2	2. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change in Romania's adaptation policy design and implementation. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and to help coordinated interventions aimed at systemic transformation. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation and investments. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations	Adaptation	C(2023) 9620 final
Romania	3	3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment	Adaptation	C(2023) 9620 final
Slovakia	1	1. Establish an appropriate legal framework for climate change adaptation policy and action. Ensure progress in the implementation of adaptation measures. Ensure that public and private financing mechanisms for adaptation actions are in place and that the budgets are commensurate with the investment needs, in particular in the priority vulnerable sectors.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9615 final
Slovakia	2	2. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Slovakia's adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and help coordinated interventions aimed at 'systemic' transformation. Establish mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are prepared and that they are regularly reviewed and updated	Adaptation	C(2023) 9615 final

Slovakia	3	3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9615 final
Slovenia	1	1. Prepare a comprehensive assessment of risks and vulnerabilities, including sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water management, health and energy, among others. Mandate a governance structure able to support strong planning, deployment of solutions and investment for adaptation across all sectors and administrative levels. Update the national adaptation strategy so that climate adaptation considerations are integrated in key vulnerable sectors, and that gaps and barriers to adaptation are addressed. Ensure that adaptation policies are monitored and evaluated systemically and regularly, and results reflected in the ensuing revised policy design and implementation. Put climate resilience considerations more to the forefront in the use of support from Union funding programmes, such as the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy funding and other relevant Union funds. Ensure that public and private financing mechanisms for adaptation actions are in place and that the budgets are commensurate with the investment needs, in particular in the priority vulnerable sectors. The funds should be spent in such a way that they increase climate resilience and do not increase vulnerabilities (i.e. do no significant harm to adaptation).	Adaptation	C(2023) 9614 final
Slovenia	2	2. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and help coordinated interventions aimed at systemic transformation. Involve social partners and private sector stakeholders in policy design, implementation, and investments. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations. Establish mechanisms to ensure that sub-national policies are prepared, and that they are regularly reviewed and updated.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9614 final
Slovenia	3	3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9614 final
Spain	1	1. Integrate climate adaptation considerations in key vulnerable sectors, and address gaps and barriers to adaptation.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9603 final
Spain	2	2. Engage stakeholder groups that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in Spain's adaptation policy design and implementation. Document the processes and outcomes of relevant consultations	Adaptation	C(2023) 9603 final

Sweden	1	1. Prepare a comprehensive assessment of risks and vulnerabilities, with a particular focus on the forestry sector. Reinforce and clearly mandate a governance and coordination structure able to support strong planning, deployment of solutions and investment for adaptation across all sectors, population groups and administrative levels. Update the national adaptation strategy so that climate adaptation considerations are integrated in key vulnerable sectors and that gaps and barriers to adaptation are addressed. Ensure that public and private financing mechanisms for adaptation actions are in place and that the budgets are commensurate with the investment needs, in particular in the priority vulnerable sectors.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9613 final
Sweden	2	2. Improve coordination between different levels of governance (national/regional/local) to align planning tools and to help coordinated interventions aimed at systemic transformation.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9613 final
Sweden	3	3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies, policies and plans and provide investments for their deployment.	Adaptation	C(2023) 9613 final