



# Guidelines

## Reporting on national systems for policies and measures and projections

### under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action

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

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## Contents

<b>Abbreviations.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>6</b>
Background .....	6
Changes compared to the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation .....	8
This document .....	8
<b>2 Reportnet 3.0 .....</b>	<b>10</b>
Introduction .....	10
How to log-in .....	10
Dataflow for national systems for policies and measures and projections.....	12
Organizing the reporting network .....	15
<b>3 The webform on national systems for policies and measures and projections .....</b>	<b>16</b>
Accessing a webform .....	16
Webform for national system for policies and measures and projections .....	16
<b>4 Filling in the webform for national systems for policies and measures and projections .....</b>	<b>18</b>
The webform– a few tips.....	18
Name and contact information for the entities with overall responsibility for the National Systems for policies and measures and projections.....	19
Institutional arrangements in place for preparation of reports on policies and measures and of projections as well as for reporting on them, including an organogram .....	19
Legal arrangements in place for preparation of reports on policies and measures and of projections .....	21
Procedural and administrative arrangements and timescales in place for the preparation of reports on policies and measures and of projections, to ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of the information reported.....	22
Description of the information collection process .....	23
Description of the alignment with the national inventory system (NEW in GovReg).....	25
Description of the links to arrangements on integrated national energy and climate reports pursuant to Art. 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (NEW in GovReg) .....	25
Description of the quality assurance and quality control activities for reporting of policies and measures and projections .....	25
Description of the process for selecting assumptions, methodologies and models for making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions .....	26
Description of procedures for the official consideration and approval of the Member States national system for policies and measures and projections (NEW in GovReg).....	27
Information on relevant institutional administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation of the EU’s nationally determined contribution, or changes to such arrangements (NEW in GovReg) .....	27

Description of the stakeholder engagement undertaken in relation to the preparation of policies and measures and projections (NEW in GovReg)..... 27

**5 Validating your submission ..... 28**

**6 Export functions ..... 30**

    Getting help ..... 30

**7 Quality assurance and quality control performed by the EEA and the ETC/CME..... 31**

    Quality assurance and quality control structure ..... 31

    Timeline & Communication ..... 32

    Description of checks..... 33

    Assessment of Member States submissions..... 33

Table of figures

Figure 5-1 Overview of the quality control process for the national system..... 31

Table of tables

Table 5-1 Timeline and the description of the action required by the organizations involved. .... 32

Table 5-2 Indicative timeline and the description of the action required by the organizations involved. .... 32

## Abbreviations

EC	European Commission
EEA	European Environment Agency
EIONET	European Environment Information and Observation Network
ETC/CME	European Topic Centre on Climate Change Mitigation and Energy
GovReg	Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action Regulation <a href="#">(EU) 2018/1999</a>
WEM	With Existing Measures
WAM	With Additional Measures
WOM	Without Measures
EU	European Union
MMR	Monitoring Mechanism Regulation
PaM	Policies and measures



# 1 Introduction

From 2021, reporting on national systems for policies and measures and projections is structured under Regulation [\(EU\) 2018/1999](#) on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action and its Implementing Regulation [\(EU\) 2020/1208](#). The Governance Regulation repeals the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation [\(EU\) 525/2013](#).

The European Environment Agency (EEA) has introduced a new version of its electronic reporting infrastructure Reportnet. This reporting guidelines has been prepared by 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 tools.

The submitted national information undergoes quality checks performed by the EEA and its European Topic Centre for Climate Change Mitigation and Energy (ETC/CME)<sup>1</sup>.

## *Background*

Under Article 39 of the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action Regulation [\(EU\) 2018/1999](#) (GovReg) and Article 36, Annex XXIII of the related Implementing Regulation [\(EU\) 2020/1208](#) Member States shall establish and report information on their national systems for policies and measures and projections.

By 1 January 2021, Member States shall operate and seek to continuously improve national systems for reporting on policies and measures and for reporting on projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks. Those systems shall include the relevant institutional, legal and procedural arrangements established within a Member State for evaluating policy and making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks (Art 39 (1) of the (EU) 2018/1999).

Member States shall aim to ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of the information reported on policies and measures and projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as referred to in Article 18, including the use and application of data, methods and models, and the implementation of quality assurance and quality control activities and sensitivity analysis (Art 39 (2) of the (EU) 2018/1999).

Member States shall provide the description of their national systems for reporting on policies and measures, or groups of measures, and projections referred to in point (a) of Annex VI to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in the format set out in Annex XXIII to the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 (Art 36 of the (EU) 2020/1208).

The first report submitted pursuant to Art 36 of the (EU) 2020/1208 shall provide a full description and contain all of the information listed in Annex XXIII of the (EU) 2020/1208. For subsequent

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<sup>1</sup> ETC CM is a consortium of European institutes assisting the EEA in its support to European Union (EU).



reporting years, **only modifications of the national system for policies and measures and projections need to be reported.**

## *Changes compared to the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation*

Under the MMR, Member States were also required to report on national systems for policies and measures and projections. This included:

- a. information concerning the relevant institutional, legal and procedural arrangements, including the designation of the appropriate national entity or entities entrusted with overall responsibility for the policy evaluation of the Member State concerned and for the projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions;
- b. a description of relevant institutional, legal and procedural arrangements established within a Member State for evaluating policy and for making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks;
- c. a description of the relevant procedural arrangements and timescales to ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of the information reported on policies and measures and the information reported on projections;
- d. a description of the overall process for the collection and use of data, together with an assessment of whether consistent processes for collection and use of data are underpinning the evaluation of policies and measures and the making of projections as well as the different projected sectors in the making of projections;
- e. a description of the process for selecting assumptions, methodologies and models for policy evaluation, and for making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions;
- f. a description of the quality assurance and quality control activities and of the sensitivity analysis for projections carried out.

Under the GovReg, MS must report more detailed information on their national system but also split over more items. While the existing reporting under the MMR on the national system will be a good base to start reporting under the GovReg, additional detail needs to be provided. The new structure will make it easier to assess the completeness of the reported information.

In 2021 MS shall provide a full description and contain all of the information listed in Annex XXIII of the (EU) 2020/1208. **For subsequent reporting years, only modifications of the national system for policies and measures and projections need to be reported.**

## *This document*

This document provides guidance for reporting on national systems for policies and measures and projections. It covers all aspects related to the reporting of information by explaining:

- how to fill in or edit the mandatory and recommended information in the webform;
- how to submit a completed webform;
- background information and examples for the information required;
- the quality checks carried out by the EEA and its ETC/CME and the related procedures.

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

Some additional and background information is annexed to this document:

- Annex 1 as set out in 2015



- Annex 2 – Reporting requirement on policies and measures under the Governance Regulation
- Annex 4 – Glossary

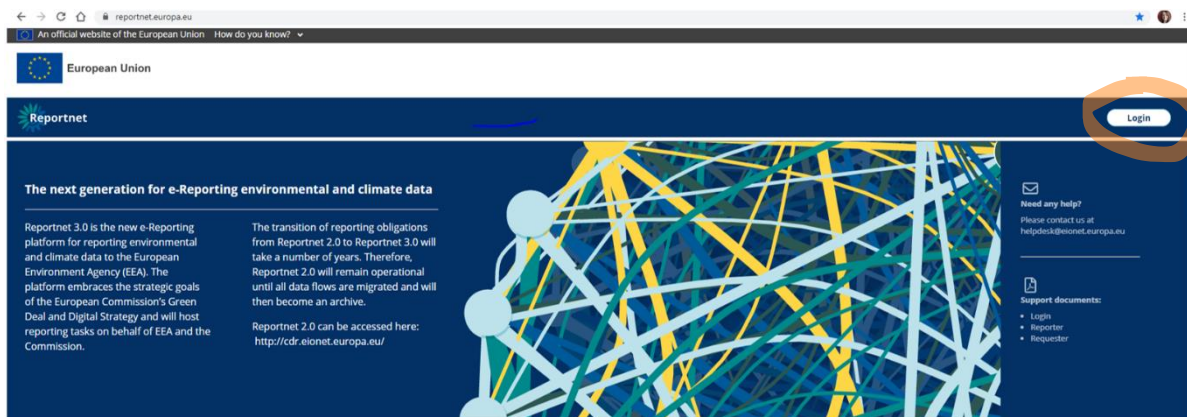


## 2 Reportnet 3.0

### Introduction

The Commission Implementing Regulation specifies in recital (13) 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. A key element of the new reporting system, Reportnet 3.0, is being developed by the EEA.

Reportnet 3.0 (<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 3.0 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.



### How to log-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: [https://www.eionet.europa.eu/reportnet/docs/prod/howto\\_login\\_reportnet3.0](https://www.eionet.europa.eu/reportnet/docs/prod/howto_login_reportnet3.0) In this guide you will find the steps for the following:

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

#### A. Regular login to Reportnet 3.0

1. Navigate to Reportnet 3.0 and click on “Login” button on the top right
2. You will be redirected to authenticate using EU login
3. With successful login you will be redirected back to Reportnet 3.
4. You will see the dataflows you have authorisation for.



## B. Creating an EU login

EU Login is the entry gate to sign in to the Reportnet 3.0 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

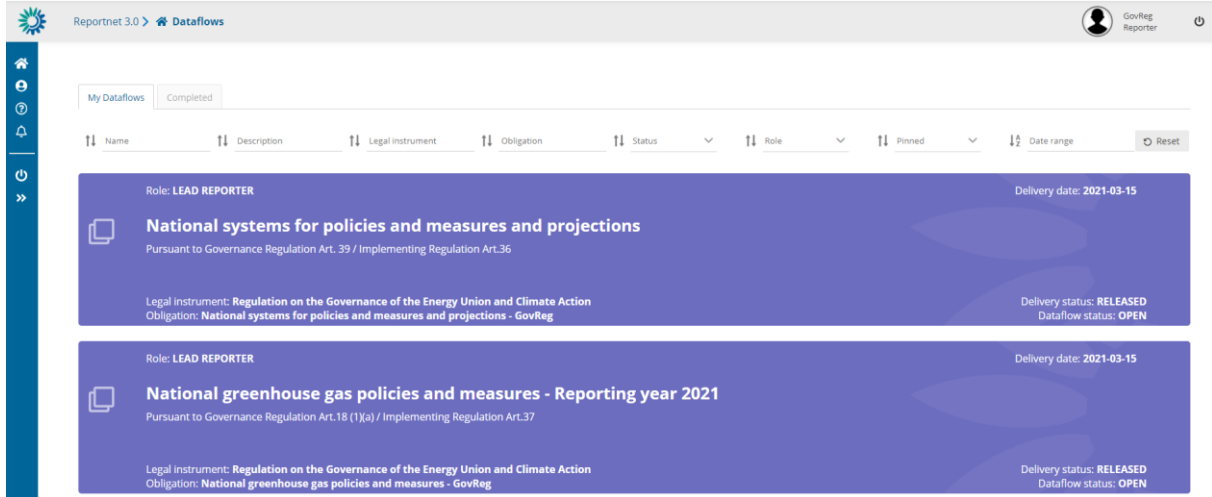
1. If this is your first login to Reportnet 3.0, after you have been authenticated by EU login, you will be asked to fill a form. Username should just be your email address.
2. It could be Reportnet already knows about you because your email has been preloaded. In that case you will be told your 'Account already exists'
  - a) You first choose the option 'Add to existing account'
  - b) Then you enter a "one-time password" in the following screen which is the same for all. Enter: !reportnet3.0! and then click 'Log in

### If you need support please contact the EEA:

- Governance Regulation: [govreg@eea.europa.eu](mailto:govreg@eea.europa.eu)
- Helpdesk: [helpdesk@reportnet.europa.eu](mailto:helpdesk@reportnet.europa.eu)

## Dataflow for national systems for policies and measures and projections

Once you are successfully logged-in in Reportnet 3.0 you will see the dataflows assigned to you.



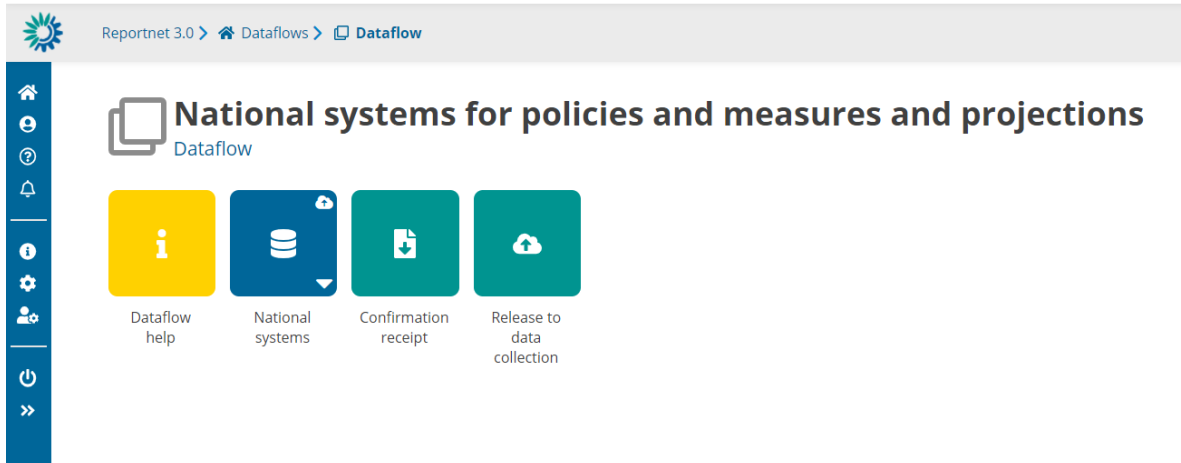
Reportnet 3.0 > Dataflows GovReg Reporter

My Dataflows Completed

Name	Description	Legal instrument	Obligation	Status	Role	Pinned	Date range	Reset
<b>National systems for policies and measures and projections</b>	Pursuant to Governance Regulation Art. 39 / Implementing Regulation Art.36	Legal instrument: Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action Obligation: National systems for policies and measures and projections - GovReg			LEAD REPORTER		2021-03-15	
<b>National greenhouse gas policies and measures - Reporting year 2021</b>	Pursuant to Governance Regulation Art.18 (1)(a) / Implementing Regulation Art.37	Legal instrument: Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action Obligation: National greenhouse gas policies and measures - GovReg			LEAD REPORTER		2021-03-15	

Delivery status: RELEASED  
Dataflow status: OPEN


The **reporting window** for national systems for policies and measures and projections




Reportnet 3.0 > Dataflows > Dataflow

### National systems for policies and measures and projections


Dataflow




Dataflow help



National systems

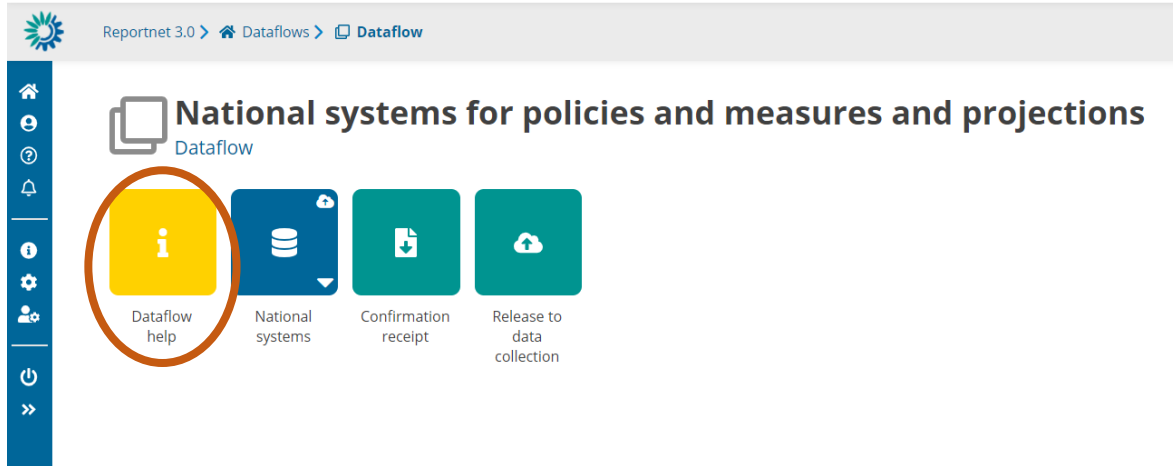


Confirmation receipt



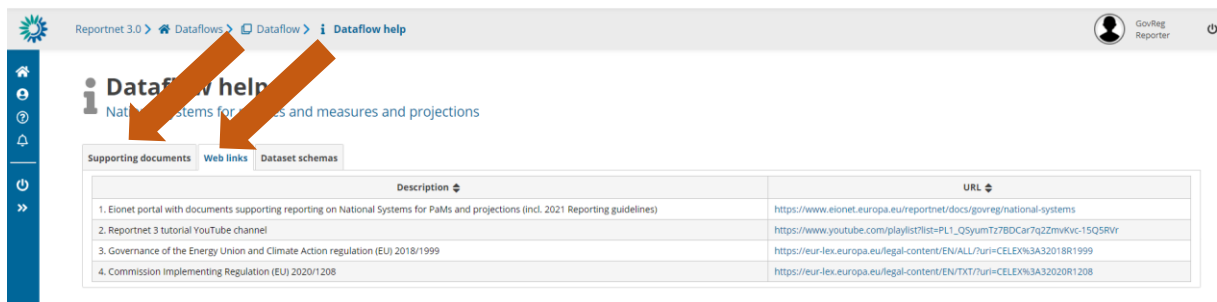
Release to data collection

Dataflow help with the relevant help documents, including this guidance.

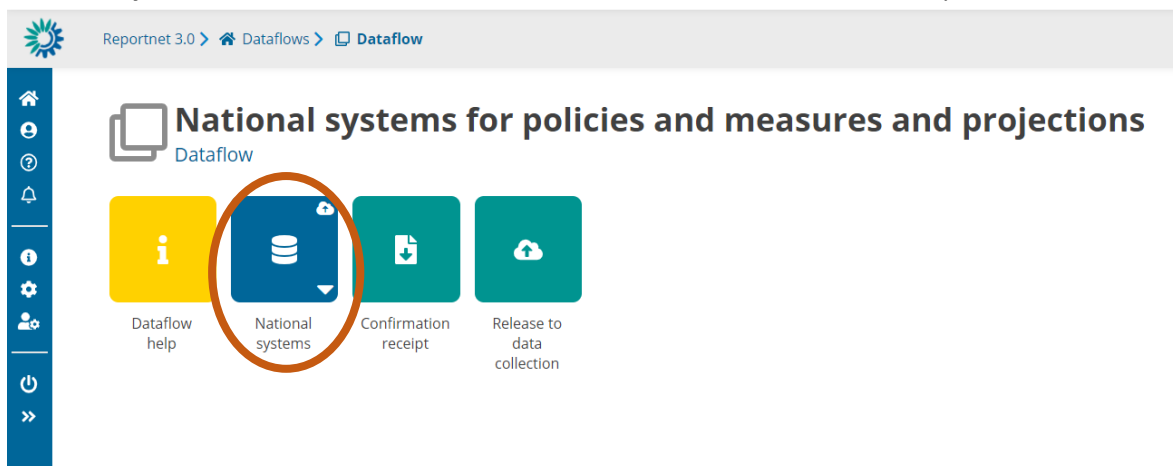


Inside dataflow help. Check tabs 'Supporting documents' and 'Web links'.

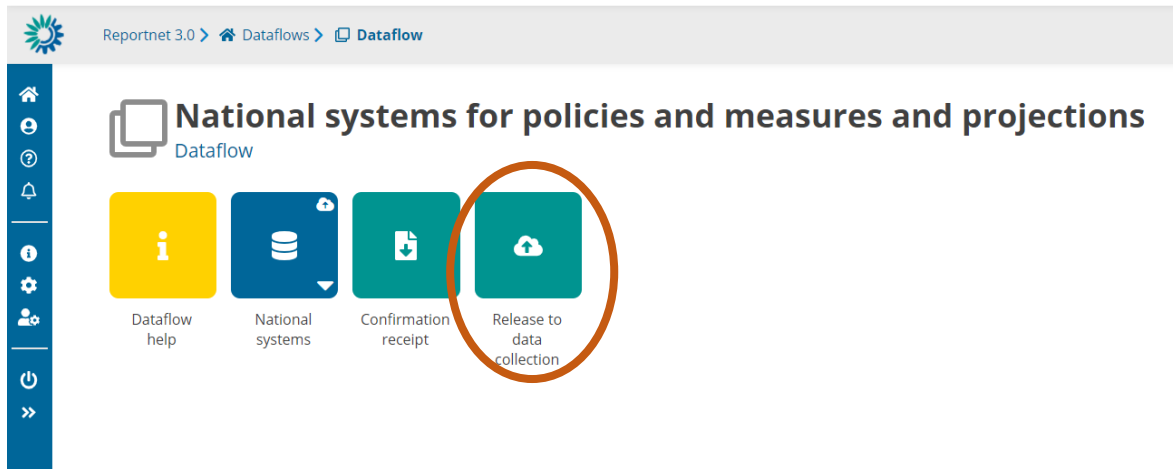
An important link: <https://www.eionet.europa.eu/reportnet/docs/govreg/national-systems> Eionet Portal with supporting documents is being updated regularly.



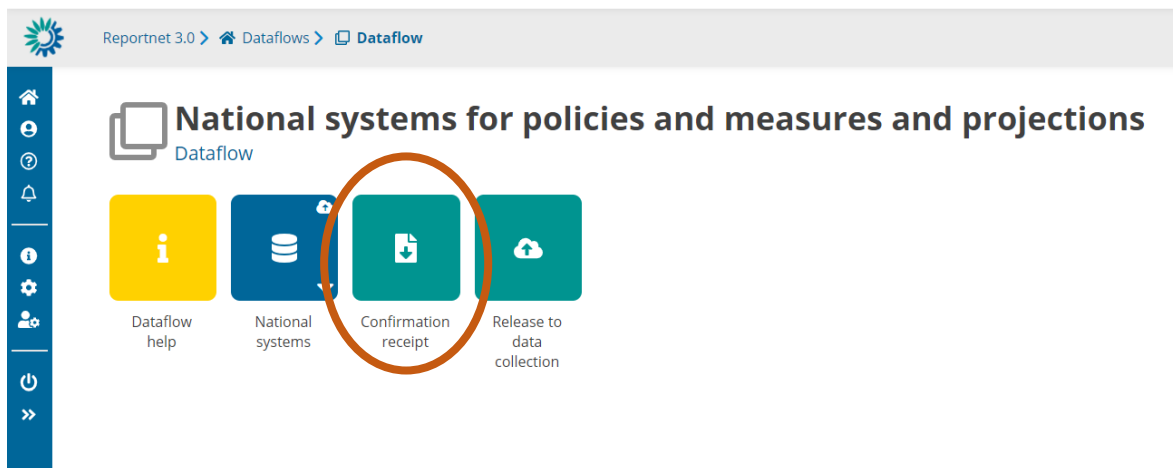
National systems, where the webform can be found. More information in chapter 3 and 4.



**Release to data collection**, to submit your final information on National system for policies and measures and projections.

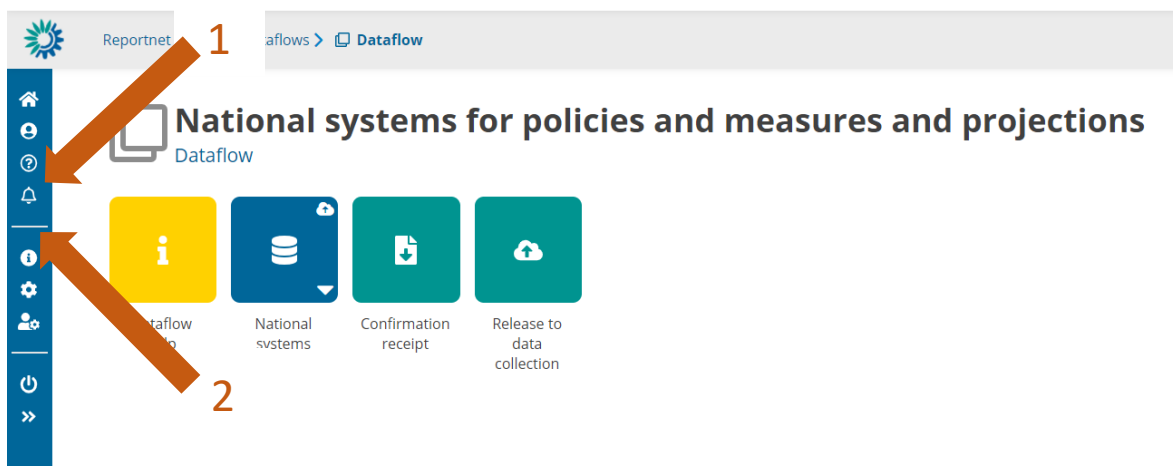


**Confirmation receipt**, is available only after the data is submitted.



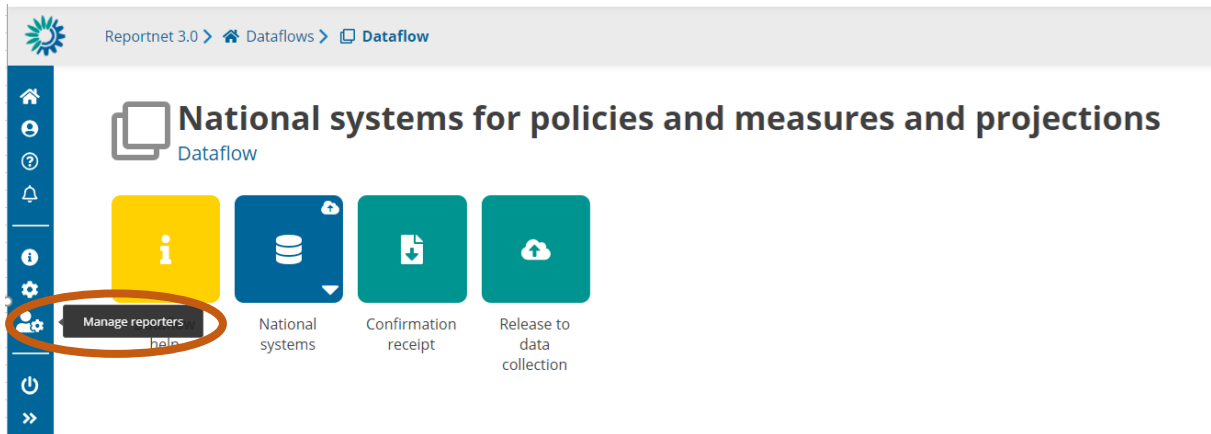
Blue navigation bar on the left, important icons:

1. **Help** - explains the main elements at each level
2. **Notifications** - stores and monitors what happens in the dataflow, downloaded files are also available here



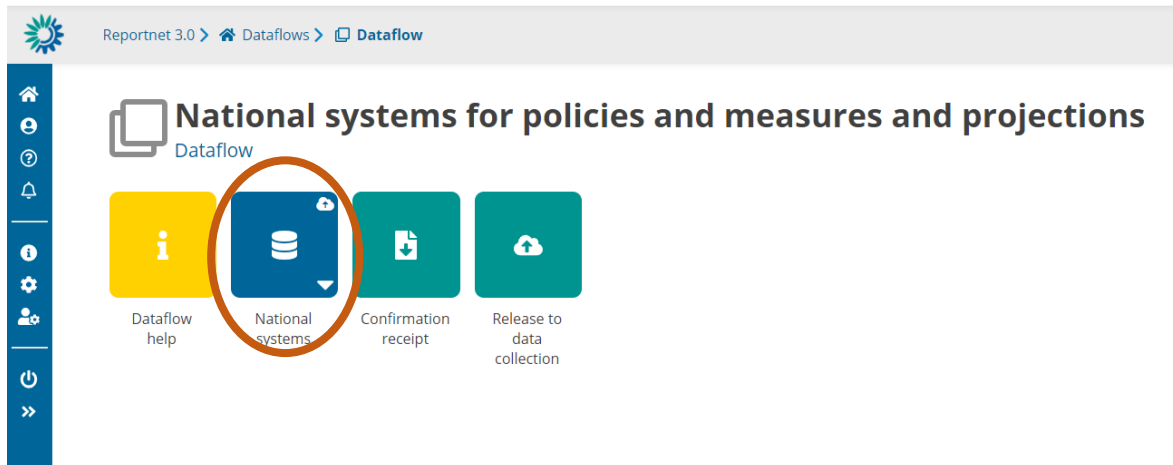
## Organizing the reporting network

In Reportnet 3.0 lead reporters organize the reporting network. Up to two lead reporters have been officially nominated per dataflow. Lead reporters can nominate as many supporting reporters as is necessary. Lead reporters are responsible to maintain the reporting network. Only lead reporters have rights to officially submit data.

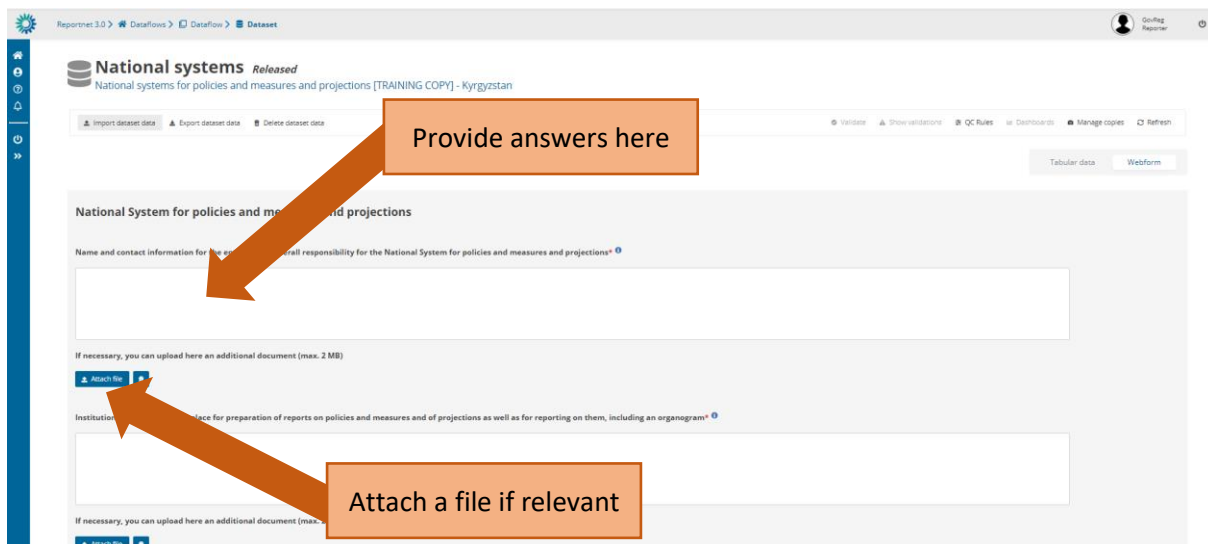


## 3 The webform on national systems for policies and measures and projections

### Accessing a webform



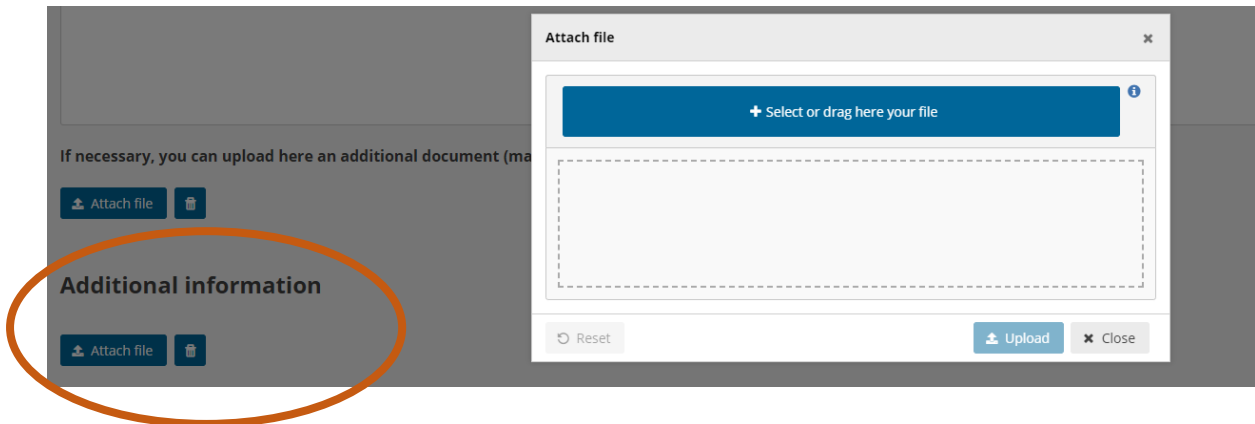
### Webform for national system for policies and measures and projections



**Please note, there is a limit of maximum 10 000 characters, including the spaces, to be put in the textual fields. It is around three pages.**



If you wish to upload an extra document, relevant to all the elements, it is possible in the section **Additional information**, at the end of the webform.





## 4 Filling in the webform for national systems for policies and measures and projections

### *The webform – a few tips*

The web questionnaire contains one table consistent with those from Annex XXIII of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208. In the following section you will find guidance on how to complete the table in the web questionnaire. As a general guideline, please take into consideration following recommendations:

#### **Transparency and consistency**

- **Avoid abbreviations** which might not be clear for a non-expert or that could be ambiguous (e.g. ESD could be used for both Effort Sharing Decision and the Energy Savings Directive). If you do use abbreviations, make sure to include the full name the first time when used.
- Make sure the description of each section is **consistent**, e.g. use the same name and abbreviations consistently in all sections.
- It is recognized that the national system takes place in the respective national language. Nonetheless, Member States are encouraged to provide the information here in **English**.
- **Use references and weblinks** to refer to relevant documents and webpages.

#### **Completeness**

- As specified in the implementing regulation, the first report submitted in 2021 shall provide a full description and contain all the information listed in the Table. For subsequent reporting years, only modifications of the national system for policies and measures and projections need to be reported.
- Make sure **all fields are completed with meaningful information**. Ensure the descriptions are clear and complete.
- Whenever in the web form the red field, “This field cannot be empty”, appears, the user is reminded that this is a mandatory reporting item and must be filled in.

The implementing act also provides guidelines to report information for each row.



## *Name and contact information for the entities with overall responsibility for the National Systems for policies and measures and projections*

List only the responsible entity or entities, and their specific roles and responsibilities in preparing the reporting of policies and measures and GHG projections. Clearly differentiate roles and responsibilities between the two reporting streams, i.e. policies and measures, and GHG projections. This also applies for all subsequent fields. Please use the full name of all entities at least once and avoid using only abbreviations.

Identify the lead entity, responsible for the National System.

### **Example:**

*The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is designated as the national entity with the overall responsibility for the climate change policy evaluation and reporting on PaMs and projections of the anthropogenic GHG emissions.*

*The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning holds the functional competence for activities related to the development and implementation of the national PaMs in the climate change prevention. Apart from its active role in the whole process, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is also involved in QA/QC activities regarding submission of the National GHG Inventory for each year and for evaluation of projections of the anthropogenic GHG emissions which are prepared by an external contractor.*

## *Institutional arrangements in place for preparation of reports on policies and measures and of projections as well as for reporting on them, including an organogram*

Define the overall structure/set-up of your national system. List all organisations involved in the preparation of the report on policies and measures and projections and in the archiving of information, their responsibilities, and their interactions.

Provide the organogram or the description of the organogram to show the organisational structure of the National System for policies and measures and projections, including the functional and hierarchical interrelationships between organisations. Visual representations are often more transparent and a useful addition to a description.

### **Example:**

*The main institutions involved in the preparation of the Policies & Measures and GHG emission projections and responsible for the process of submission are:*

- *Ministry of Environment;*
- *Environmental Protection Agency;*
- *State Forest Service;*
- *Data providers.*

*The **Ministry of Environment** is the main responsible and coordinating institution for the development of climate change policy and its implementation in Lithuania. It has overall responsibility for the*



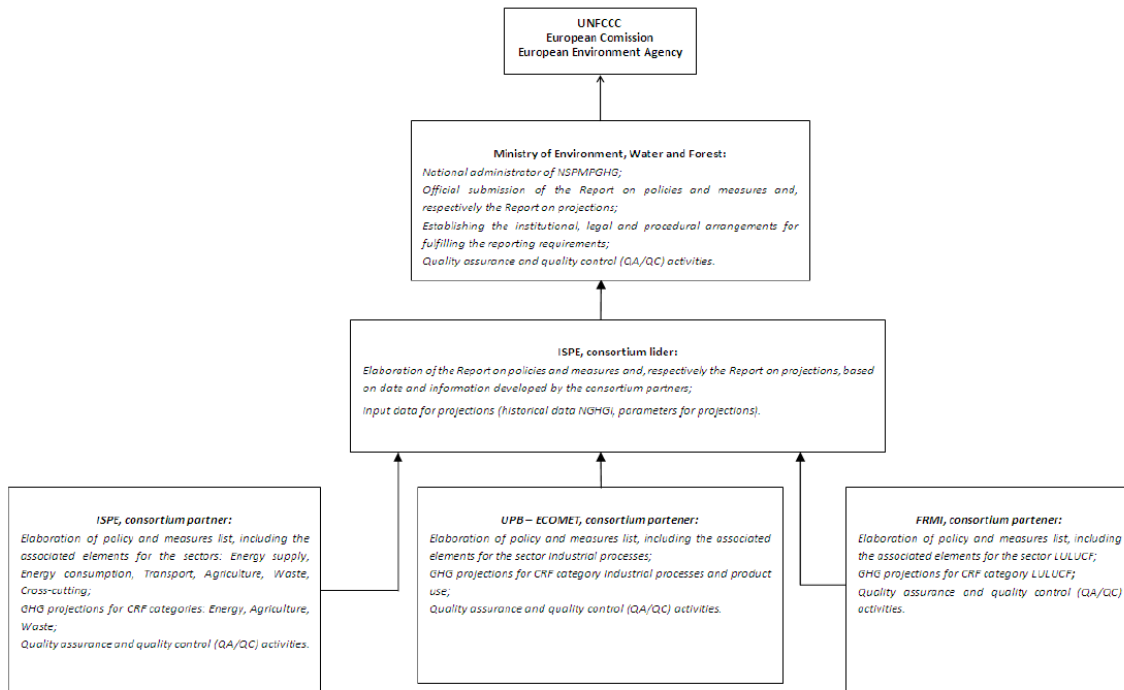
*national system of GHG inventory preparation as well as of PaMs and projections reporting, and it oversees the legal, institutional and procedural arrangements for the national system and the further strategic development. In 2008 the Climate Change Division was established in the Ministry of Environment. In 2012 strengthening institutional capacities the Division was divided into two divisions: the Climate Change Policy Division and the Climate Finance and Project Management Division. Within the Ministry, the Climate Change Policy Division among other tasks supervises national system and coordinates the preparation of the National GHG Inventory Report as well as PaMs and projections reports, including the final review of draft reports.*

*Among the Climate Change Policy Division responsibilities are the following: Preparation of legal acts required for the functioning of national system; Overall coordination of PaMs and GHG projections' preparation process; Collection of information from data providers on the currently adopted or planned policies and measures in different sectors and preparation of the final report; Sending out the questionnaires to data providers in order to collect projected relevant activity data; An official consideration, QA and approval of the GHG emission projections report; Timely submission of the PaMs and GHG emission projections reports to the European Commission; Coordination of the process in Lithuania during the QA procedure of the European Environmental Agency; Keeping of archive and publication of the official submissions to the European Commission; Informing of other the responsible institutions on preparation process of PaMs and GHG emission projections and relevant requirements for the national system.*

*By the Order No D1-1017 of Minister of Environment of 22nd December 2010 the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** under the Ministry of Environment was nominated as an institution responsible for the preparation the National GHG inventory and GHG projections reports starting from 2011 (repealed by the Order of the Minister of Environment No D1-61, on 23 January 2014). In the beginning of 2012 the Climate Change Division, consisting of 5 officials responsible for separate sectors based on the IPCC methodology was set up in the Agency. Starting with the 2013 submission of PaMs and projections report personnel of EPA is responsible for calculation of GHG emissions based on activity data received from data providers and the preparation of part on GHG emission projections of the report.*

*The **State Forest Service (SFS)** compiles the National Forest Inventory (NFI) and the forest information system, carries out monitoring of the status of the Lithuanian forests, collects and manages forestry statistical data etc. The SFS functions under the Ministry of Environment. Starting from 2010 in the GHG inventory preparation process SFS is responsible for calculations of emissions and removals in LULUCF (forestry part) sector and the Kyoto Protocol activities under Art. 3 para. 3 and 4 following the Order No D1-666 of the Minister of Environment adopted on 29 of July 2010 (repealed by the Order No D1-61 of the Minister of Environment of 23 January 2014). Since 2013 SFS has started to estimate the GHG emission projections for LULUCF sector. These estimates are provided directly to EPA for the compilation of GHG emission projections report.*

**Example - organisational structure of the National System for policies and measures and projections:**



**Legal arrangements in place for preparation of reports on policies and measures and of projections**

Are there any legal arrangements in place to ensure reporting is completed, and/or data provided?

In that case report the legislation (name and reference) in force and describe concisely the scope.

If not, then report “not applicable”.

**Example:**

*The legal basis for the national system for the inventories is provided by the Ordinance on Climate Reporting (SFS 2014:1434) which describes the roles and responsibilities of the relevant government agencies in this area. The Ordinance ensures that enough capacity is available for reporting. The Ordinance now includes the reporting on policies and measures and on projections as well.*



*Procedural and administrative arrangements and timescales in place for the preparation of reports on policies and measures and of projections, to ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of the information reported*

Report the cycle for preparation of report on policies and measures and of projections.

Summarise the methodologies and mechanisms how timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of the information reported are ensured.

Report on assurance of consistency with preparation of reports on policies and measures, where relevant, and of projections under Directive (EU)2016/2284.

Optionally, provide diagrams that show the processes involved in the national system. These diagrams could include the information flows through the system, and at which points QC and QA measures are applied.

**Example:**

*The Ministry of Employment and the Economy is responsible for ensuring the timeliness of the Reporting. No later than six months before the deadline of the Reporting, a kick-off meeting between the PAMs working group members is organized to launch the work. A date is set by which the PAMs working group members provide a list of their respective policies and measures to be included in the Reporting, along with a division between the WEM and WAM scenarios. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy then checks the lists to ensure completeness and that there are no overlaps.*

*Two to three months before the deadline of the Reporting, the PAMs working group members provide their respective information concerning the policies and measures and projections to the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, which compiles all the information into the reporting tools and a single paper report. This schedule leaves enough time to perform the remaining QA/QC activities.*

*The Reporting is prepared in a transparent manner. The Reporting is based on the latest version of Energy and Climate Strategy. Key assumptions and policy measures are described and published in a background report to the Strategy. Furthermore, the Reporting uses publicly available data to a large extent. Not all data can be published, however, due to being confidentially reported by companies. Out of the assumptions, methods and models used by expert organizations in evaluating policies and measures or used in making the projections, many are publicly available or have been described in public sources.*

*Accuracy is ensured through several measures. First, all the expert organizations providing information are well-established. Second, the Reporting uses publicly available data and commonly agreed assumptions to as large an extent as possible, and most of the methods and models have been used before in national and international reporting. Third, projections follow the greenhouse gas source and sink categorization recommended by the European Commission (based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and revised UNFCCC CRF tables for inventory reporting). Fourth, effect on mitigation of climate change as well as costs and benefits are assessed for such individual or groups of policies and measures that the assessments can be done in an accurate manner giving practical information, taking into account the reasonable amount of work and available data. Furthermore, the QA/QC procedures are strictly followed.*



*Consistency and comparability are ensured through several measures. The Reporting is based on the Energy and Climate Strategy and its scenarios. At an early stage of preparing the Strategy, a common framework is determined for the baseline scenario. The framework is determined in a collaborative manner between the ministries mentioned under item a), and it is approved by the ministerial working group on energy and climate policy. The framework comprises several parameters related to economic growth, population growth, international climate policy, and price of energy. The framework also includes assumptions on the future use of different sources of energy and waste treatment.*

*All ministries use the common framework while contributing to the Strategy and its baseline scenario. Furthermore, under the coordination of Ministry of Employment and the Economy, interrelated assumptions are discussed and decided between the relevant ministries and government agencies. These procedures ensure the consistency and comparability of the assumptions and results between the different sectors in the Strategy.*

*Common parameters provided by the European Commission for the Reporting are used whenever applicable. As the Reporting also strongly relies on the latest version of Energy and Climate Strategy, the above-mentioned strategy-making process improves the consistency and comparability of the information used in the Reporting. In the case that the Reporting requires extending or updating assumptions affecting several sectors, the PAMs working group members agree on these together. Sector-specific assumptions that are not available in the above-mentioned sources are selected based on the expertise of the PAMs working group members or the expert organizations and rely on other relevant strategies, plans and research reports as much as possible.*

*To classify policies and measures under the WEM and WAM projections, a cut-off date is agreed by the PAMs working group. Across the different sectors, the reported policies and measures that are implemented on or before the cut-off date belong to the WEM projection and those implemented after the cut-off date or being in planning phase to the WAM projection.*

*In order to ensure completeness, early on the PAMs working group members provide a list of their respective policies and measures to be included in the Reporting, along with a division between the WEM and WAM scenarios, to the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy then checks the lists to ensure completeness and that there are no overlaps. Furthermore, the projections follow the greenhouse gas source and sink categorization recommended by the European Commission (based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and revised UNFCCC CRF tables for inventory reporting).*

## *Description of the information collection process*

Provide a summary of the process for collecting information for developing policies and measures, evaluating policies and measures and for developing projections.

Explain if and how consistent processes are used for collecting and using information for policies and measures and projections.

**Example:**

*The base year for projections is the latest year for which there exists available information on macroeconomic development, on energy and emission balances and on the national GHG emission inventory. Measures which have been introduced before the time of projection preparation are considered as existing measures. Measures expected to be approved later are considered as additional.*

*Predictions of the number of inhabitants are based on information from the Statistical Office (CzSO). These data are used for the EFOM-ENV model (energy and industry sectors) and for waste projections.*

*The scenarios of trends in the GDP used in projections are based on predictions provided by EGÚ Brno, a. s., for the Electricity Market Operator (OTE). These data are used for the EFOM-ENV model and for Waste sector projections.*

*The prices of fuels on the global market and carbon prices are taken from the European Commission (recommended harmonised parameter values). The prices of domestic energy sources are based on the costs of their acquisition and are also affected by the competitive energy sources. Energy production projection data and energy consumption development in various sectors comply with the State Energy Policy. The State Energy Policy was prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and approved by the Czech Government in May 2015.*

*Calculation of GHG emissions from fuel combustion is based on energy balances obtained from the scenarios developed by the model EFOM/ENV.*

*The projections of GHG emissions in Agriculture are based on trends in the activity data used in the emission inventory calculation. The most important activity data are animal population (particularly cattle and swine population), amount of fertilizers applied to agricultural soils, and annual harvest and production. The development of animal numbers is taken from the Ministry of Agriculture. The activity data for the base year are taken from the Statistical Office.*

*The emission estimates in the LULUCF sector are to a large degree determined by development of land areas categorized by their use. Therefore, the LULUCF emission estimates and their projections must primarily methodologically solve the issue of land areas. The actual development of six major IPCC land use categories as reported in the latest emission inventory is used. The projections are based on the observed trends and anticipation of gradually less intensive land use changes until 2030.*

*The specific attention is given to forest land, which always represents one of the key emission categories in the emission inventory. For this reason, the projections related to forestry are elaborated based on scenario modelling using EFISCEN – the European Forest Information Scenario Model.*

*The calibration data used are obtained from the database of forest management plans administered by the Forest Management Institute, Brandyš n. L.*

*A waste sector projection contains four source categories - emissions from landfills, emissions from wastewater handling and emissions from waste incineration and emissions from biological treatment of waste. For the landfill estimation first order decay model is used and for the other three sectors tier 1 methodology for the particular source sectors is applied.*

*Activity data for the projections are various. Main socioeconomic drivers used for quantifications (population and GDP) are taken from the statistical office. The trend in the GDP used in projections is based on predictions made by company EGÚ Brno, a. s., for the Electricity Market Operator (OTE).*





*Subsequent activity data (e.g. capacity of incinerated waste, amount of captured landfill gas) are estimated in accordance with scenarios description and particular policy.*

*Data for evaluation of PaMs are collected from projects and programs supported by various institutions and ministries (e.g. The State Environmental Fund, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, etc.). Different annual reports often provide information regarding costs and energy savings achieved by different programmes and subsidy schemes. Nevertheless, further calculations are needed to evaluate the effect of emission savings in detail. Some evaluations of PaMs are computed directly with the EFOM-ENV model.*

### *Description of the alignment with the national inventory system (NEW in GovReg)*

Provide information on the alignment with the national system for the GHG inventory, such as processes to ensure consistency of the data used.

Option to provide details of links to other climate reporting systems if relevant.

### *Description of the links to arrangements on integrated national energy and climate reports pursuant to Art. 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (NEW in GovReg)*

Provide a summary of the linkages between the processes used to collect data related to policies and measures and projections, and relevant processes to report on progress other dimensions of the Energy Union, e.g. processes to foster consistent use of energy-related data for the development of policies and measures and projections and for integrated progress reporting.

As integrated progress reporting will only apply from 2023, it is enough for the 2021 reporting to briefly describe the linkages currently in place. One element could for example be if and how the energy projections underpinning the GHG projections are coordinated with or sourced from the ministry responsible for energy.

An updated or more comprehensive version can then be provided in 2023.

### *Description of the quality assurance and quality control activities for reporting of policies and measures and projections*

Provide a summary of the Quality Control activities applied to help ensure accuracy and completeness in the policies and measures and Projections reports. Report the Quality Assurance activities in place, such as the checks that are done and the responsible entities.

**Example:**

*All the expert organizations providing information for the reporting are well-established and have their own QA/QC procedures. Furthermore, the ministries and Energy Authority are responsible for the quality of information on their respective policies and measures and projections and perform further checks where applicable, such as comparison to other estimates.*

*The Ministry of Employment and the Economy is responsible for collecting and combining all the information and for performing further quality checks. For example, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy compares the sectoral projections to the scenarios of the latest Energy and Climate Strategy as well as compares the compatibility of the WEM and WAM projections with the effects of policies and measures. The Ministry of Employment and the Economy also checks the completeness and that the reporting requirements are met.*

*Sensitivity analyses for projections are carried out for factors being especially significant in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, and they are described in detail in the report accompanying each round of the Reporting. For the reporting on projections, sensitivity analysis was carried out for two factors, namely the economic development of energy intensive industry branches and electricity import amounts.*

*After the reporting tools and paper report have been compiled by the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, they are sent to the PAMs working group for approval and afterwards to the network of officials for final approval.*

### *Description of the process for selecting assumptions, methodologies and models for making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions*

Describe the process behind the selection of assumptions, methodologies and models used.

Member States may also report the reasons for their choices, or cross reference to other reports (please provide an URL or upload it on Reportnet) providing this information.

**Example:**

*Sector experts (from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other key agencies) are responsible for selecting the assumptions, methods and models to use for the projections. The EPA's experts work closely and interact regularly with other key experts on energy, agriculture, industrial processes, forestry and land use change and waste modelling in order to establish an appropriate set of assumptions and methods. The EPA's experts transparently document the data sources, methods and assumptions.*

*Improvement opportunities are regularly identified and documented which includes input from external experts (e.g. consultants). The EPA manages a list of improvements which is reviewed and prioritised on a regular basis for implementation. Changes to processes are documented in the methodology report.*



*Description of procedures for the official consideration and approval of the Member States national system for policies and measures and projections (NEW in GovReg)*

Describe the process for officially approving the national system or changes to the national system.

**Example:**

*The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Agriculture, Waste Department of the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Department of the Ministry of the Environment have each nominated an expert for every reporting preparation period whose responsibility is to provide the necessary data for the report. Institutional experts take part in the quality assessment (QA) process and give the final approval concerning the information in the reporting tools and final report to be submitted.*

*Information on relevant institutional administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation of the EU's nationally determined contribution, or changes to such arrangements (NEW in GovReg)*

Refer to the arrangements for implementing policies and measures as means of domestic implementation and to the arrangements for national projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks as means to track domestic progress.

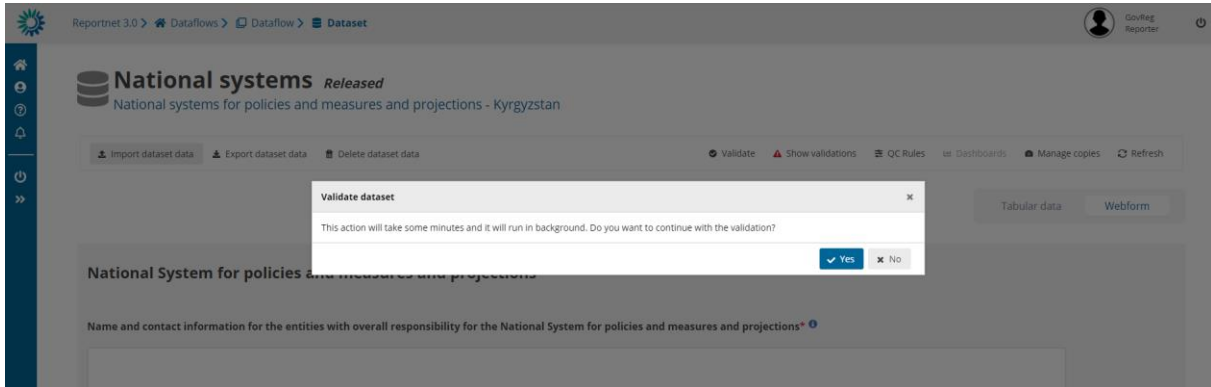
*Description of the stakeholder engagement undertaken in relation to the preparation of policies and measures and projections (NEW in GovReg)*

Report a description of the stakeholder engagement undertaken in relation to the preparation of policies and measures and projections.

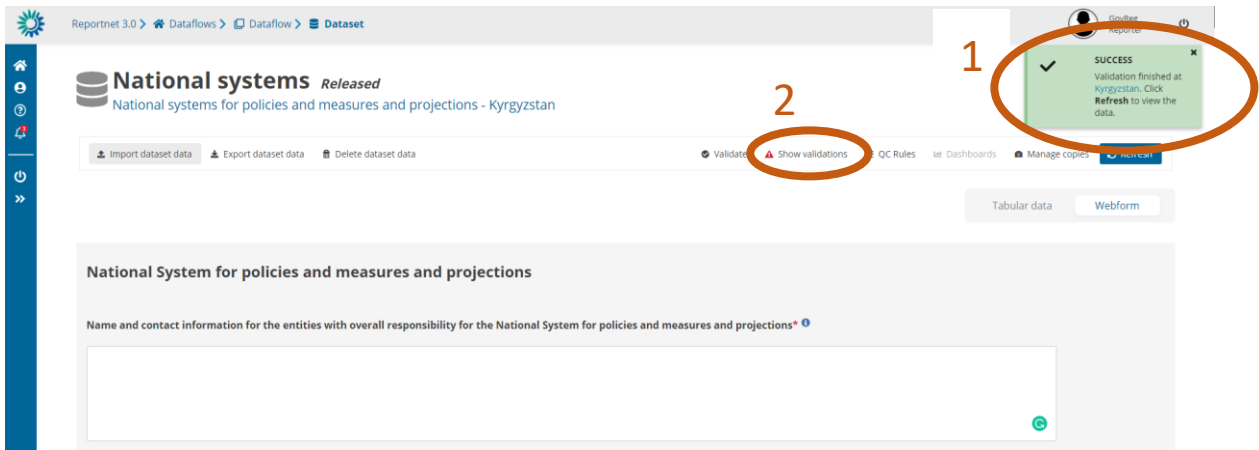
Indicate which stakeholders were consulted.

## 5 Validating your submission

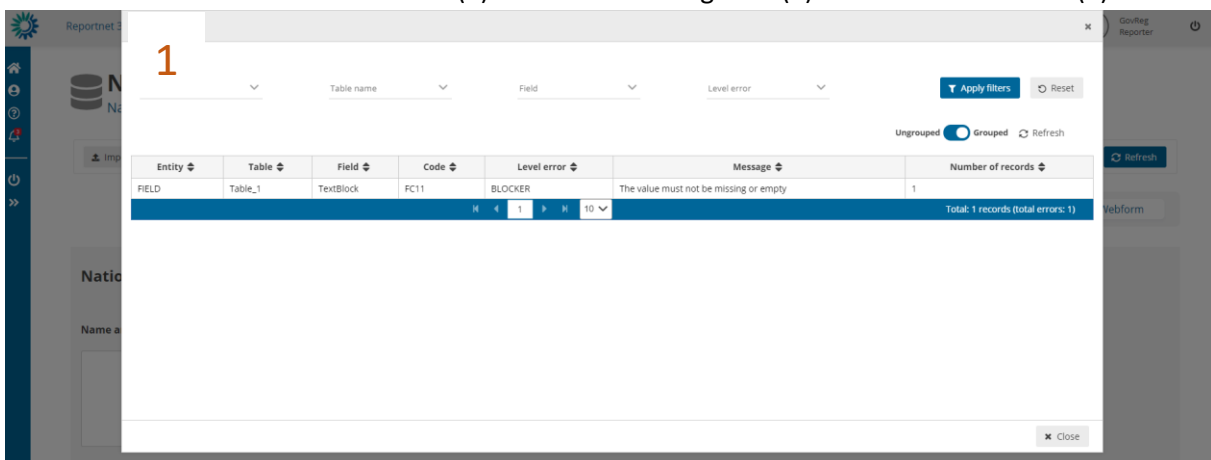
To validate your submission, click **Validate**.

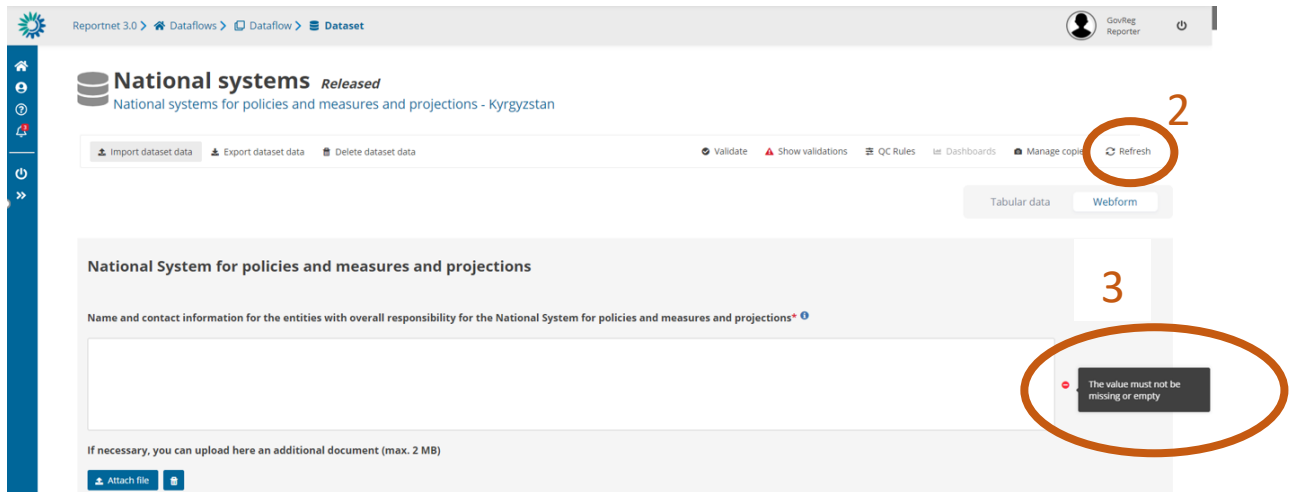


When validation is completed, a green notification will appear in the top right corner (1). To view validations click on **Show validations** (2).



The validations can be seen in the list (1) or after refreshing data (2) in the webform itself (3)





Reportnet 3.0 > Dataflows > Dataflow > Dataset

National systems *Released*  
National systems for policies and measures and projections - Kyrgyzstan

Import dataset data Export dataset data Delete dataset data Validate Show validations QC Rules Dashboards Manage copies Refresh

Tabular data Webform

National System for policies and measures and projections

Name and contact information for the entities with overall responsibility for the National System for policies and measures and projections\*

The value must not be missing or empty

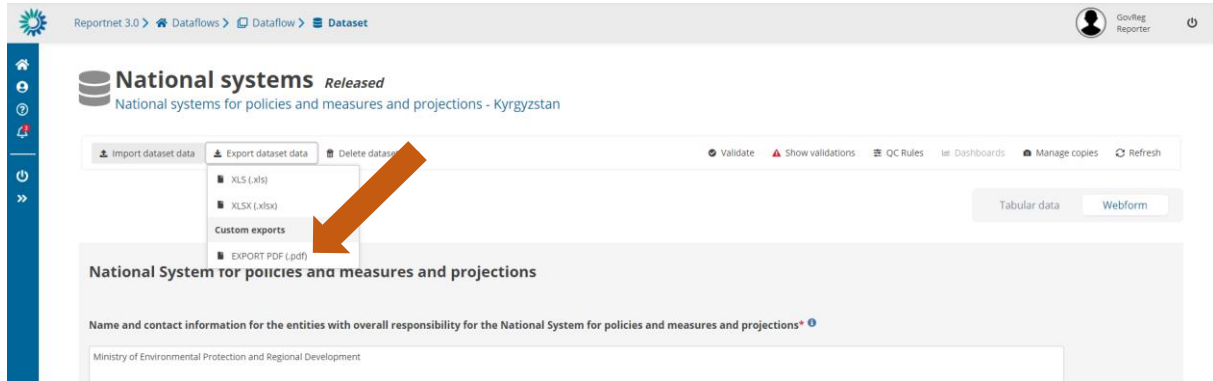
If necessary, you can upload here an additional document (max. 2 MB)

Attach file

**All the fields in the webform are mandatory in 2021. If the information is missing the submission will be blocked**

## 6 Export functions

There is a customised exports available, **Export PDF**



### Getting help

**If you need support, please contact the EEA:**

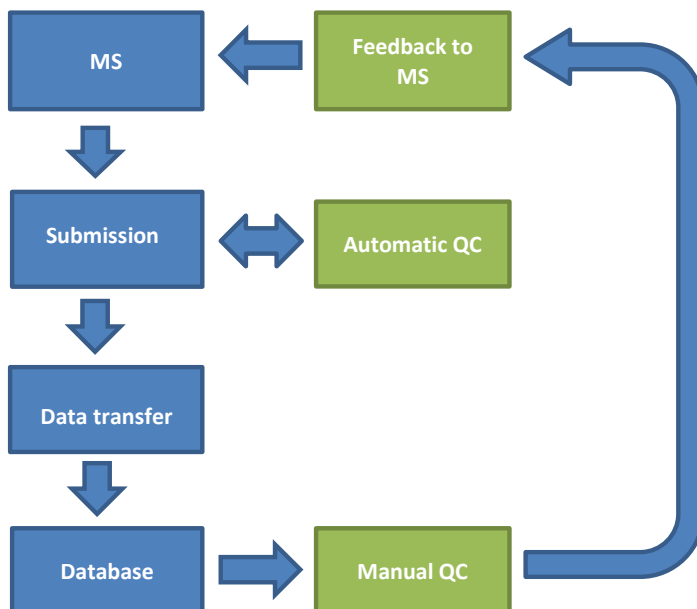
- Governance Regulation: [govreg@eea.europa.eu](mailto:govreg@eea.europa.eu)
- Helpdesk: [helpdesk@reportnet.europa.eu](mailto:helpdesk@reportnet.europa.eu)

## 7 Quality assurance and quality control performed by the EEA and the ETC/CME

### *Quality assurance and quality control structure*

To ensure timeliness, completeness, and transparency of the information on national systems, specific quality checks are performed on the submissions by Member States and the automatically aggregated information. On behalf of the EEA the ETC/CME carries out these quality checks. However, Member States are strongly encouraged to adhere as much as possible to the reporting guidelines and also conduct a quality control of the information on the national system. The results of the quality checks are communicated to Member States. *Figure 7-1* presents an overview of the process done on the reported information on national systems.

**Figure 7-1 Overview of the quality control process for the national system**



The information reported by Member States is assessed against three criteria:

- Transparency;
- Completeness;
- Timeliness.

Each criterion corresponds to a number of specific checks, which are performed in the sequential order given in *Table 7-1*.



**Table 7-1 Timeline and the description of the action required by the organizations involved.**

Criteria	Objective	Checking Frame
Timeliness	To assess if information was submitted timely and identify as early as possible any gaps or inconsistencies to inform Member States about the need for additional information.	Record the dates the Member States submission is uploaded to the EIONET's ReportNet <sup>2</sup> . Track the number of revised submissions made by the Member States after 15 March.
Transparency	To ensure the information is sufficiently clear and transparent.	To check that information is provided transparently for each reporting element. Check that references are provided as links, if available.
Completeness	To ensure that all fields are reported.	Check that all fields are completed with meaningful information.

### *Timeline & Communication*

Timeliness of reporting is an important quality criterion that helps ensure the smooth running of the quality control process. Member States must submit information on their national system under the Governance Regulation in 2021 and update this report whenever changes occur.

The number and the dates of additional resubmissions are tracked. The main steps are described below. This includes the initial submission, quality control, a communication period, and the finalization of the information. The Member States, ETC CM, EEA and the European Commission are involved in these steps. The timeline below sets out the key dates associated with each of these steps (Table 7-2). The effective implementation of the procedure requires efficient responses from all parties at each step and therefore the timeline is only indicative, assuming submission, quality control and resubmission is not delayed due to circumstances.

**Table 7-2 Indicative timeline and the description of the action required by the organizations involved.**

When	What	Who
By 15 March	Preparation of the submission and completion of the reporting web questionnaire; Internal quality checks Submission via the e-platform	Member States
15 March – 15 May	Quality control (transparency, completeness, and transparency checks simultaneously). This includes feedback to Member States and communication on any issues found. Changes to Member States	ETC CM

<sup>2</sup> Eionet is a partnership network of the EEA and its member and cooperating countries (39 countries) involving approximately 1 800 experts and more than 400 national institutions.





	submissions will only be made, if Member States provide updates or corrections based on the findings communicated by the ETC CM.	
15 May – 15 June	If necessary, adjustment of the national system report and resubmission via the e-platform.	Member States
15 June – 30 June	Review of the resubmitted report, if needed final follow up with the Member States.	ETC CM (and Member States)

The central document in this quality control circle is the quality check feedback report. It is a template to communicate the findings to the Member States. Every finding by the reviewer is added to the feedback report. The report is submitted via the e-platform. If needed Member States will be asked to adjust the submission and resubmit the information.

The Member States have the responsibility to provide a clarification and/or adjust the information provided and release the questionnaire again via the e-platform.

### *Description of checks*

- *Timeliness*: Has the national system been submitted before, on or after 15 March? Have any updates been reported?
- *Completeness*: Have Member States included a description on each element of the reporting table? Is this information complete?
- *Transparency*: Is the description for each element transparent, e.g. descriptions can be easily understood without abbreviations that are not explained, includes schemas, etc.

### *Assessment of Member States submissions*

After the checking procedure has been concluded a short report presenting the outcome of the quality checks will be prepared. This will include information on:

- timeline of submissions;
- completeness;
- transparency.