

CEA Explanatory notes

Version of: 20/07/2022

EP/RM	#	Level	Title	Description	It includes	It excludes	Definitions	Operational rules	Guidance notes	Notes/Comments	Correspondence with current version of CEPA CREMA classifications
EP/RM	1	1	Air, climate and energy	Activities, measures and products aimed at reducing air emissions and/or concentration of air pollutants, production of energy from renewables and to energy savings.	It includes activities and measures related to reduction and control of air emissions (see CEA 1.1), to the production of renewable energy (see CEA 1.2) and to energy savings (see CEA 1.3)	It excludes activities and measures related to climate change adaptation	For definitions of mitigation and adaptation, please refer to IPCC, 2018: Annex I: Glossary [Matthews, J.B.R. (ed.)]	<p>Production of biogas and biofuels from waste is reported under CEA1.2. When different data sources and consequently different classifications are used, issues of double counting may arise.</p> <p>In this specific case double counting occurs if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> waste management output is estimated based on NACE classification (38.1+38.2 NACE groups) and production of biogas and biofuels from waste is estimated based on CPA. <p>Double counting occurs because NACE 38.2 already covers production of biogas from waste. To avoid double counting, production of biogas and biofuels has to be deducted from total waste management output in CEA3.1</p> <p>Production of energy through incineration of waste is reported under CEA1.2. When different data sources and consequently different classifications are used issues of double counting may arise.</p> <p>In this specific case double counting occurs if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> waste management output is estimated based on NACE classification (38.1+38.2 NACE groups) and production of energy from incineration of waste is estimated based on CPA. <p>Double counting occurs because NACE 38.2 covers incineration of waste regardless of whether energy is produced. To avoid double counting, production of energy from waste (biodegradable and non-biodegradable) has to be deducted from total waste management output in CEA 3.1.</p>			CEPA1, CREMA13A, CREMA13B
EP	1.1	2	Reduction and control of air emissions (excluding energy related measures)	Activities, measures and products aimed at reducing emissions into the ambient air or reducing concentrations of air pollutants.	It includes measures and activities aimed at the control of emissions of greenhouse gases, air pollutants and gases that adversely affect the stratospheric ozone layer, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preventing air emissions through cleaner production processes and products treatment of air emissions through end of pipe processes and equipment monitoring air emissions all other activities aimed at reducing air emissions including education, training, information provision and general administration (ETIGA) activities 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measures undertaken for energy saving reasons (see CEA 1.3); climate change adaptation measures (e.g. disaster prevention activities dedicated to extreme weather events such as storms, heat waves, droughts, flood, etc.); measures related to renewable energy (see CEA 1.2) 					CEPA 1
EP	1.1.1	3	Prevention of pollution	Activities, measures and products aiming to eliminate or reduce the air emissions and pollutants through In-Process Modifications (IPMs) through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleaner production processes and other technologies (cleaner technologies); cleaner (adapted) products. 	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> production and installation of processes designed to reduce the generation of air pollutants during production, storage or transportation, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fuel combustion improvement; recovery of solvents; prevention of spills and leaks through improving air-tightness of equipment, etc. modifying or adapting production process or facilities to enable either the substitution of raw materials, energy, catalysts and other inputs by non- (or less) polluting products, or the treatment of raw materials prior to their use in order to make them less polluting. electric and hybrid cars, buses and other cleaner and more efficient vehicles, including components (as specified in the Eurostat Guidance Note); charging stations and other essential infrastructure for recharging electric road vehicles; 				Guidance note – Reporting of electric and more resource-efficient transport equipment in EPEA and EGSS accounts		CEPA 1.1
EP	1.1.2	3	Treatment	Activities, measures and products involving the installation, maintenance and operation of end-of-pipe equipment for the removal and/or reduction of air emissions and pollutants either from the combustion of fuels or from processes.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhaust gas and air treatment for solids and liquids particulate: dry processes (through fabric filters, separators, dust collectors), wet processes (scrubbers, washing twers) Exhaust gas and air treatment for gaseous and vaporous materials through absorption processes, condensation processes, catalytic exhaust purification, biological exhaust gas cleaning (biowashers), post combustion Carbon capture and storage (CCS) & carbon capture (CCU) and use related infrastructure and systems operation; Activities aiming to increase the dispersion of gases so as to reduce concentrations of air pollutants. 		Exhaust gases are emissions into the air, usually through exhaust pipes, stacks or chimneys. Ventilation air refers to the exhaust from air conditioning systems of industrial facilities.				CEPA 1.2
EP	1.1.3	3	Monitoring, measurement and similar	Activities, measures and products aimed at monitoring air emissions and pollutant concentrations	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measurement services of air quality measurement services of exhaust gases from vehicles and heating systems monitoring related to the ozone depleting substances, greenhouse gases and air pollutants manufacturing and installation of monitoring and measurement equipment 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities of weather stations 					CEPA 1.3
EP	1.1.4	3	Other activities	All other activities, measures and products aimed at reducing air emissions and/or concentration of air pollutants.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> education, training, information provision and general administration (ETIGA) activities 			ETIGA activities should be reported here when they can be separated from other activities belonging to CEA 1.1 and from similar activities related to other CEA-domains			CEPA 1.4

RM	1.2	2 Energy from renewable sources	Activities, measures and products related to renewable energy.	It includes: • the production of renewable energy, supporting services for renewable energy, monitoring, measurement and similar activities				CReMA13A
RM	1.2.1	3 Production of energy from renewable sources	It concerns activities, measures and products related to the production of energy from renewable sources.	It includes: • production of electricity, heat and fuels (including H2) from renewable sources. For example: production of electricity from wind, production of heat from aerothermal, hydrothermal and geothermal sources, production of biofuels for transport, production of biogas and biofuels from waste etc., fuel wood production, wood pellets and other wood or vegetal based energy products, biofuels from recycled materials (cooking oil), • production of renewable energy as non-market output for own use by households and as secondary output by producers classified in other industries; • production of energy through incineration of biodegradable waste; • production of energy from cogeneration plants using renewable fuels for this purpose;	It excludes: • waste incineration without energy recovery (see CEA 3); • waste incineration with energy recovery from non-biodegradable waste (see CEA 1.3); • activities aimed at the use of renewable energy (e.g. distribution); • production of biogas from sewage sludge (see CEA 2) • production of biomass to be further processed into biofuels	- According to Directive 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018, sources for the production of renewable energy are: • Wind • Solar • Aero-thermal • Geothermal • Hydrothermal and ocean energy • Hydropower, excluding pump storage stations (which is to be recorded under CEA 1.3.1) • Biomass (including biogas and biofuels) • Landfill gas • Sewage treatment plant gas and biogas - Biomass is defined as the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues of biological origin from nature, agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste. Biomass includes biofuel and biogas	The production of energy from renewable sources can be further detailed at 4th level by type of renewable energy or split into three categories (renewable with and without CO2 emissions and non carbon based fuels) to have coherence with air emissions accounts	CReMA 13A, part of
RM	1.2.2	3 Equipment and technologies for renewable energy	Specific equipment for the production of energy from renewable sources.	It includes: • equipment for producing energy from renewable sources (solar panels, photovoltaic cells, hydraulic turbines, wind turbines, fire wood and other biomass boilers, etc.); • energy storage technology associated with renewable energy source (e.g. compressed air storage power stations, sensitive heat storage systems, latent heat storage system, hydrogen storage, power to gas i.e. storage of wind power in the form of hydrogen/methane);				CReMA 13A, part of
RM	1.2.3	3 Supporting services for renewable energy	Activities, measures and products related to the construction, installation and maintenance of renewable energy	It includes: • engineering and architectural services related to renewable energy				CReMA 13A, part of
RM	1.2.4	3 Monitoring, measurement and similar	Activities, measures and products aimed at monitoring renewable energy	It includes: • inventories of renewable energy • assessments of the potential for renewable energy production				CReMA 13A, part of
RM	1.2.5	3 Other activities	All other activities, measures and products related to renewable energy.	It includes: • education, training, information provision and general administration (ETIGA) activities		ETIGA activities should be reported here when they can be separated from other activities belonging to CEA 1.2 and from similar activities related to other CEA-domains		CReMA 13A, part of
RM	1.3	2 Energy savings and management	Activities, measures and products aiming at reducing energy use such as in-process modifications, reduction of losses, etc.	It includes: • activities and measures aiming at providing energy savings through IPMs; • activities and products aiming at minimising heat and energy losses and maximisation of energy recovery. • activities and products concerning M&M related to energy saving. • ETIGA linked to the management and saving of heat and energy.	It excludes: • the production of energy, both from renewable sources and fossil fuels (CEA1.2); operation of cogeneration plants that use renewable fuels as a specific example of production of energy from renewable sources • activities mainly aimed at reducing air pollution (CEA 1.1.1).			CReMA13B
RM	1.3.1	3 Energy savings through in process modifications	Activities, measures and products aiming at minimising the consumption of energy through IPMs. These activities are often carried out as ancillary or own-final-use activities.	It includes: • Replacement or adjustment of production processes (including energy production processes); • Manufacturing and installation of heat recovery equipment; • Production of (non-renewable) energy from cogeneration plants; • Production of energy through incineration of non-biodegradable waste; • Equipment for heat and electricity cogeneration from non-renewable sources, manufacturing and installation of cogeneration plants and their components; • Reducing losses in energy transportation; • Pumped-storage hydropower (PSHS); • Certain elements of smart grids, such as smart meters and specific software; • The manufacturing and installing of all equipment used for energy storage (including PSHS), other than the ones specifically developed for the purpose of storing energy produced from renewable sources.	It excludes: • activities related to the production of renewable energy from cogeneration plants (CEA 1.2.1)			CReMA 13B, part of
RM	1.3.2	3 Energy efficient buildings; other efficient energy-demand technologies	Activities, measures and products aiming at minimising the consumption of energy through the renovation of existing buildings and construction of energy efficient buildings as well as the use of other efficient energy-demand technologies.	It includes: • energetic refurbishment activities; • construction of new energy efficient buildings; • production of insulating materials and triple-glassed windows; • energy efficient appliances and machinery.		Standards for renovation of the existing building stock and for construction of new buildings are set at the EU level. Check with the Directive amending the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2018/844/EU) for the definition of standards for efficient renovation and definition of new energy efficient buildings.	Guidance note – Reporting of energetic refurbishment and construction of new energy efficient buildings in EGSS accounts	CReMA 13B, part of

RM	1.3.3	3 Monitoring, measurement and similar	Activities, measures and products aimed at monitoring energy performances with the view of increasing energy efficiency	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • audits, production of energy performance certificates and assessments of energy savings potentials; 		CReMA 13B, part of
RM	1.3.4	3 Other activities	All other Activities, measures and products related to energy savings and management.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education, training, information provision and general administration (ETIGA) activities 	ETIGA activities should be reported here when they can be separated from other activities belonging to CEA 1.3 and from similar activities related to other CEA-domains	CReMA 13B, part of

EP/RM	#	Level	Title	Description	It includes	It excludes	Definitions	Operational rules	Guidance notes	Notes/Comments	Correspondence with current version of CEPA CReMA classifications
EP/RM	2	1	Wastewater and water resources management	Activities, measures and products aimed at treating wastewater (up to environmental standards or quality norms) and at safeguarding stocks of water	It includes activities and measures related to wastewater management (see CEA 2.1) and water savings and management of natural water (see CEA 2.2)						CEPA 2, CReMA 10
EP	2.1	2	Wastewater management	Wastewater management comprises Activities, measures and products aimed at the prevention of pollution of surface water through the reduction of the release of wastewater into inland surface water and seawater.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the collection and treatment of wastewater; monitoring activities; education, training, information provision and general administration (ETIGA) activities septic tanks. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions and activities aiming to protect groundwater from pollutant infiltration and the cleaning up of water bodies after pollution (see CEA 4.1) 	Wastewater is defined as water that is of no further immediate value for the purpose for which it was used or in the pursuit of which it was produced because of quality, quantity, or time of its occurrence. Septic tanks are tanks through which wastewater is flowing and the suspended matter is decanted as sludge - organic matter in the water and in the sludge are partly decomposed by anaerobic bacteria and other micro-organisms.				CEPA 2
EP	2.1.1	3	Prevention of pollution	Activities, measures and products aimed at reducing the generation of wastewater through in-process modifications (IPMs) through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleaner and more efficient production processes and other technologies (cleaner technologies); cleaner (adapted) products. 	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> production and installation of processes designed to reduce water pollutants or wastewater generated during production. Examples include separation of networks and treatment and re-use of water used in production processes, etc.; modifying or adapting an existing production process or facilities to enable the substitution of raw materials, catalysts and other inputs by non- (or less) water polluting products. 						CEPA 2.1
EP	2.1.2	3	Sewerage networks	Activities, measures and products aimed at the operation, maintenance and repair of sewerage networks.			Sewerage networks which are the systems of collectors, pipelines, vehicles, tanks, conduits and pumps used in the process of transporting wastewater (rainwater, domestic and other wastewater) from the points of generation to either a sewage treatment plant or to a point where wastewater is discharged.				CEPA 2.2
EP	2.1.3	3	Wastewater treatment	Activities, measures and products aimed at treating wastewater up to environmental standards or quality norms.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical (or physical) treatment Biological treatment Advanced treatment Septic tanks, their maintenance and emptying as well as other products for septic tanks (biological activators, etc.). Treatment of sewage sludge for disposal or other uses (e.g. agriculture, incineration with energy recovery and biogas production). Construction and operation of sewage treatment plants and the treatment of sewage sludge for disposal or other uses (e.g. agriculture, incineration with energy recovery and biogas production). 		Three broad types of treatment (mechanical, biological, and advanced treatment) are defined below. Alternative definitions of types of treatment may be used, e.g. based on removal rates for biological oxygen demand. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical (or physical) treatment separates wastewater into treated water and sludge. Mechanical treatment includes the use of sedimentation and the use of screens to separate large solids. Sedimentation may be assisted by chemicals or flotation (elimination of sand, oil, part of the sludge, etc.). Biological treatment employs aerobic or anaerobic microorganisms to treat wastewater and results in treated wastewater and separate sludge containing microbial mass and pollutants. This activity is designed to eliminate pollution from oxidisable materials through the use of bacteria: activated sludge techniques or anaerobic treatment for specific concentrated wastewater. Biodegradable materials are treated with the addition of bacteria-enriched sludge in open or closed tanks. Advanced treatment reduces specific constituents in wastewater not normally achieved by other treatment options. It covers all processes which are not considered to be mechanical or biological. This activity is aimed at eliminating oxidisable non-biodegradable matter at a higher level, as well as metals, nitrate, phosphorous, etc. 				CEPA 2.3
EP	2.1.4	3	Treatment of cooling water	Activities, measures and products which bring cooling water up to environmental standards before releasing into the environment.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cooling towers (to the extent they are required to reduce pollution, as distinct from technical needs); cooling circuits for processing water and for condensing released vapour; equipment for enhancing the dispersion of cooling water on release; 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities associated with the reduction of the use of cooling water and more efficient water cooling (for example in the energy sector) such as air cooling, circuits for use of cooling water for heating purposes, closed cooling circuits (CEA 2.2.1). 					CEPA 2.4
EP	2.1.5	3	Monitoring, measurement and similar	Activities, measures and products aimed at monitoring the concentration of pollutants in wastewater and the quality of inland surface water and marine water at the place wastewater is discharged.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analysis and measurement of pollutants, etc 						CEPA 2.5
EP	2.1.6	3	Other activities	All other Activities, measures and products aimed at wastewater management	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> education, training, information provision and general administration (ETIGA) activities 						CEPA 2.6
RM	2.2	2	Water savings and management of natural water resources	Activities, measures and products aiming at the minimisation of intake from inland waters and at increasing stocks of water	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities and measures aiming at providing water savings through IPMs; activities and products aiming at minimising water losses and leaks and at water reuse; activities and products concerning M&M related to water savings; ETIGA linked to the management and saving of water. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities of collection, treatment and distribution of water (e.g. construction of dams and reservoirs on rivers for the purposes of increasing water stocks); activities related to dykes and embankments (e.g. damming activities) as they are related to natural risk management and protection of human property; activities performed for the main purpose of improving water quality, fighting water salinity, e.g. in coastal areas increasing groundwater stocks specifically to avoid saltwater intrusion into freshwater (CEA 4.1) or protection of soil against erosion e.g. in mountainous areas (CEPA 4.1); M&M related to monitoring pollutant concentrations in wastewater and water quality at the place wastewater is discharged (see CEA 2.1.5); M&M related to the monitoring of surface water quality and groundwater and marine waters (see CEA 4.1). 					CReMA10
RM	2.2.1	3	Reduction of the intake of water	Activities, measures and products aimed at reducing the intake of water per unit of output through IPMs.	It includes all kinds of adjustment of existing technologies for reducing the intake of water as for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cultivation of plants that use less water for agriculture; the construction and installation of drip irrigation systems; activities associated with the reduction of the use of cooling water and more efficient water cooling (for example in the energy sector) such as air cooling, circuits for use of cooling water for heating purposes, closed cooling circuits. 						CReMA10
RM	2.2.2	3	Water reuse and savings, reduction of water losses and leaks	Activities, measures and products aimed at the reduction of water losses and leaks, water reuse and savings	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> desalination of seawater, rainwater collection, construction or installation of water re-use systems, i.e. of systems which capture rainwater or transform wastewater (from industrial processes or households' use) into water that can be used in production processes or by households (e.g. for irrigation, toilet flushing) and of water saving systems for taps, toilets etc., maintenance and repair of water pipelines, water recirculation and more water-efficient appliances. 						CReMA10
RM	2.2.3	3	Replenishment of water resources	Activities, measures and products aimed at increasing water stocks	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for example: recharge of groundwater bodies through infiltration systems, development of vegetal cover and landscape works to increase water infiltration. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities with the primary purpose of prevention and remediation of soil and groundwater salinity (see CEA 4.1) activities related with the maintenance of the quality of water bodies (see CEA 4.1) activities related to the restoration of aquatic habitats (CEA 4.2) 					CReMA10
RM	2.2.4	3	Monitoring, measurement and similar	Activities, measures and products aimed at measuring and monitoring the use and the level of water stocks	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for example: manufacture of electric contact gauge or pressure probes. 						CReMA10
RM	2.2.5	3	Other activities	All other activities, measures and products related to water savings and management of natural water.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> education, training, information provision and general administration (ETIGA) activities, for example: information campaigns to encourage water savings, release of licences for water abstraction, activities of general government units or parts thereof that administer and regulate the use of water resources or are responsible for water saving policies. 						CReMA10

EP/RM #	Level	Title	Description	It includes	It excludes	Definitions	Operational rules	Guidance notes	Notes/Comments	Correspondence with current version of CEPA	
EP, RM	3	1	Waste management and materials recovery and saving	Activities, measures and products aimed at managing waste (CEA 3.1) and at reducing the use of materials (CEA 3.2)							
EP	3.1	2	Waste management	Activities, measures and products which prevent the generation of waste and reduce the harmful effects of waste on the environment.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevention of waste collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste including low-level radioactive waste; monitoring activities; education, training, information provision and general administration (ETGA) activities street cleaning and the collection of public litter goods specifically aimed at waste management (e.g. bins, containers, trucks for waste collection) 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> slaw and ice removal; materials recovery including processing of waste into secondary raw materials (see CEA 3.2); production of biogas and biofuels from waste (see CEA 1.2); production of energy through incineration of waste (see CEA 1.2, from biodegradable waste or CEA 1.3, from non-biodegradable waste and where biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste fractions cannot be separated); environmental protection measures and activities related to discharging of waste materials directly into ambient water (included in CEA 2.1 or CEA 4.3) or air (included in CEA 1.3); collection and treatment of high level radioactive waste (included in CEPA 5.2). 	Waste is any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard (Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3(1)). Waste may be generated during the extraction of raw materials, during the processing of raw materials to intermediate and final products, during the consumption of final products, and during any other human activity.	<p>Production of biogas and biofuels from waste is reported under CEA 1.2. When different data sources and consequently different classifications are used, issues of double counting may arise. In this specific case double counting occurs if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> waste management output is estimated based on NACE classification (B1.1-B1.2 NACE groups) and production of biogas and biofuels from waste is estimated based on CPA. <p>Double counting occurs because NACE 30.2 already covers production of biogas from waste. To avoid double counting, production of biogas and biofuels has to be deducted from total waste management output in CEA 3.1.</p> <p>Production of energy through incineration of waste is reported under CEA 1.2. When different data sources and consequently different classifications are used issues of double counting may arise. In this specific case double counting occurs if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> waste management output is estimated based on NACE classification (B1.1-B1.2 NACE groups) and production of energy from incineration of waste is estimated based on CPA. <p>Double counting occurs because NACE 30.2 covers incineration of waste regardless of whether energy is produced. To avoid double counting, production of energy from waste (biodegradable and non-biodegradable) has to be deducted from total waste management output in CEA 3.1.</p> <p>Materials recovery activities can be allocated at the third level split by type of material. If for some "residual" materials recovery activities no information is available to estimate the split by type of material, they should be distributed by convention according to the shares of recovery activities already allocated. If no materials recovery activities can be assigned to a specific material (wood/plastic/inert/brick/etc.) and there is no information in available sources for the calculation of relevant shares, the total value of the materials recovery activities has to be reported by convention under CEA 3.2.5. This rule applies only if no additional information can provide a proxy for a split between the pertinent CEA subcategories.</p>		CEPA 3	
EP	3.1.1	3	Prevention of waste generation	Activities, measures and products aimed at eliminating or reducing the generation of solid waste through IPMA through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleaner and more efficient production processes and other technologies (cleaner technologies); cleaner (adapted) products 	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> replacing an existing production process by a new process such that the toxicity or volume of waste produced is reduced. This includes separation and reprocessing (cleaner technologies) modifying or adapting the production processes or facilities to enable substitution of raw materials, catalysts and other intermediate inputs with new, "adapted" inputs whose use produces less waste or less hazardous waste (cleaner products). 	Following the WFD (Directive 2008/98/EC) "prevention" means measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products; the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; the content of hazardous substances in materials and products; 				CEPA 3.1	
EP	3.1.2	3	Collection and transport	Collection of waste, either by municipal services or similar institutions or by public or private corporations, and its transport to the place of treatment or disposal.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the separate collection and transport of waste fractions to facilitate recovery, collection and transport of hazardous waste; collection and transport of demolition waste; the part of street cleaning involving litter and collection of garbage. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> winter services, i.e. snow and ice removal services to ensure roads are passable in winter; activities aimed at materials recovery (CEA 3.2) 	WFD (Directive 2008/98/EC) "collection" means the gathering of waste, including the preliminary sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility.				CEPA 3.2
EP	3.1.3	3	Treatment (incl. preparatory) and disposal of hazardous waste	Activities, measures and products which change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of waste to render it non-hazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery or storage, or to reduce its volume as well as operations of final disposal. A particular waste may undergo more than one treatment process.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incineration of low-level radioactive waste, defined as waste which does not require shielding during normal handling and transportation due to its low radioactivity content; physical/chemical, thermal and biological treatment, including the construction of specific facilities; conditioning of wastes, and any other relevant treatment method; incineration (with no energy recovery) including waste gasification and pyrolysis; landfill; containment; underground disposal, and any other relevant disposal method excluding dumping at sea. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities related to high level radioactive waste (see CEA 5.2) activities aimed at materials recovery (CEA 3.2) 	"Separate collection" means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific physical treatment of hazardous waste that the waste is an inert, impervious matrix via phase separation and solidification. Chemical treatment is used both to effect the complete breakdown of hazardous waste into non-toxic gases and, more usually, to modify the chemical properties of the waste, e.g. to reduce water solubility or to neutralise acidity or alkalinity. Thermal treatment of hazardous waste converts hazardous waste into gases and incombustible solid residues via high-temperature oxidation. The flue gases are released into the atmosphere and any slag or ash product is deposited in the landfill. The main technologies used in the incineration of hazardous waste are the rotary kiln, fluidised bed incinerator, multiple chamber incinerators, and fluidised bed incinerators. Residues from hazardous waste incineration may themselves be regarded as hazardous waste. The resulting thermal energy may or may not be used for the production of steam, hot water, or electricity. Disposal of waste is the final disposition of waste above or underground in controlled or uncontrolled fashion, in accordance with the sanitary, environmental or security requirements. Landfill refers to final disposal of hazardous waste or air land in a controlled way, which meets specific geological and technical criteria. Underground disposal refers to temporary storage or final disposal in a confined space, where the waste is transformed into a chemically inert matter in a controlled environment. Combustible waste compounds are transformed into combustion gases leaving the system as flue gases. Incombustible inorganic matters remain in the form of slag and fly ash.			CEPA 3.3	
EP	3.1.4	3	Treatment (incl. preparatory) and disposal of non-hazardous waste	Activities, measures and products which change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of waste to render it amenable for recovery or storage, or to reduce its volume as well as operations of final disposal.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> treatment of non-hazardous waste: physical/chemical treatment, biological treatment and any other treatment method (such as composting), including the construction of specific facilities; disposal of non-hazardous waste: incineration in the case of non-energy use, landfill and any other disposal method, including the construction of specific facilities (e.g. waste disposal sites) 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> backfilling using demolition waste (see CEA 3.2) activities aimed at materials recovery (CEA 3.2) 					CEPA 3.4
EP	3.1.5	3	Monitoring, measurement and similar	Activities, measures and products aimed at monitoring waste and waste management, for example the generation and storage of waste, their toxicity, etc.							CEPA 3.5
EP	3.1.6	3	Other activities	All other activities, measures and products aimed at waste management, including ETGA activities specific to CEA 3.1 when they can be separated from other activities belonging to CEA 3.1 and from similar activities related to other environmental objectives (see CEPA 3.1.1).	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> education, training, information provision and general administration (ETGA) activities, as for example: e.g. campaigns to inform and encourage waste reduction, implementation of guidelines for waste prevention, etc. 					CEPA 3.6	
RM	3.2	2	Minimisation of the intake of materials	Activities, measures and products aiming at minimising the intake of natural resources through increased efficiency, substitution, recovery and reuse of materials	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities aiming at minimising the intake of natural resources per unit of output through IPMA; recovery from waste streams reuse of products; activities and products concerning M&M and similar related to the reduction material use; ETGA activities linked to the management of natural resources. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities related to the management of biological natural resources (CEA 4.2 and 4.3) and water (CEA 1.2); activities related to the management of fossil energy resources. 	Restoration of materials found in the waste stream to a beneficial use which may be for purposes other than the original use (IEA Glossary).			Materials recovery activities can be allocated at the third level split by type of material. If for some "residual" materials recovery activities no information is available to estimate the split by type of material, they should be distributed by convention according to the shares of recovery activities already allocated. This rule applies only if no additional information can provide a proxy for a split between the pertinent CEA subcategories.	CRMA 11B, CRMA 14, CRMA 13C
RM	3.2.1	3	Wood and paper	Activities, measures and products aiming at minimising the intake of wood through increased efficiency, substitution, recovery and reuse of materials	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities aiming at minimising the intake of timber resources per unit of output through IPMA, for example: wood saving saw, more efficient wood stores and furnaces; recovery of wood and paper (including cardboard) from waste streams reuse forest products and by-products, for example: reuse of timber products; activities and products concerning M&M and similar related to the reduction of wood and paper use; ETGA activities linked to the management of forest resources. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the collection, transportation and sorting of waste (CEA 3.1); the production of energy from waste (CEA 1.2 and CEA 1.3); 				CRMA 11B	
RM	3.2.2	3	Minerals	Activities, measures and products aiming at minimising the intake of minerals (metallic and non-metallic) through increased efficiency, substitution, recovery and reuse of materials	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities aimed at minimising the intake of minerals through IPMA, for example: all the kinds of replacement or adjustment of production processes aiming at reducing the use of mineral resources; backfilling using demolition waste; activities that aim at substituting mineral-based materials by wood-based materials (or materials made of other abundant, renewable resource) for construction; activities aimed at reducing scrap and the recovery of mineral based materials from waste streams. This includes the processing of metallic and non-metallic mineral materials waste and scrap and end-of-life products into secondary raw materials. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mechanical crushing or reduction of metal waste from used cars, washing machines, bikes, railway wagons etc.; smelting of metal waste, and of fire vehicles, dismantling of vessels, etc.; physical-chemical and thermal processes for recovery especially for metals; other methods of mechanical treatment as cutting, grinding to reduce the volume; recycling metals out of photographic waste, e.g. film solution or photographic films and paper; recycling of spent batteries and accumulators; crushing, cleaning and sorting of glass; crushing, cleaning and sorting of other waste such as demolition waste to obtain secondary raw materials; activities and products concerning M&M and similar related to the reduction of minerals use; ETGA activities linked to the management of minerals. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> exploitation of mineral resource stocks (including exploration and discovery of new reserves); measures and activities that improve the efficiency of mineral resources extraction; the collection, transportation and sorting of waste (CEA 3.1); the production of energy from waste (CEA 1.2 and CEA 1.3); 				CRMA 14	
RM	3.2.3	3	Plastic	Activities, measures and products aiming at minimising the intake of fossil fuels resources for non energy uses through increased efficiency, substitution, recovery and reuse of materials	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities aiming at the minimisation of the intake of fossil energy resources for uses other than energy production (e.g. the production of plastics, chemicals, rubber) through IPMA, for example: replacement or adjustment of technologies; recovery of materials made from fossil energy resources, for example: processing of petro-based waste into secondary raw materials (plastic recovery through mechanical/chemical processes); recovery of bottles (from petrochemical materials), recycled inkjet and toner cartridges for printers; production of substitutes for materials made of fossil fuels, for example: bio-based sacks and bags, including paper bags, for replacing plastic bags; other bio-based plastics, composites, lubricants, solvents, detergents, paints, lacquers, varnishes and packaging, etc. which replace comparable and commonly used fossil-fuel based products; activities and products concerning M&M related to the reduction of the use of fossil fuel for use other than energy production; ETGA activities linked to the management and saving of fossil resources used as an input for production processes other than energy production. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the collection, transportation and sorting of waste (CEA 3.1); the production of energy from waste (CEA 1.2 and CEA 1.3); 				CRMA 13C	
RM	3.2.4	3	Textiles	Activities, measures and products aiming at minimising the intake of natural resources for producing textiles through increased efficiency, substitution, recovery and reuse of materials	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities aiming at the minimisation of the intake of natural resources for producing textiles through IPMA; recovery of textiles: of clothing (made of wool, cotton and similar), household textiles (bed linen, towels and similar), home textiles (carpets, curtains and similar), technical textiles (medical textiles, textiles in vehicle construction and building industry); activities and products concerning M&M related to the recovery of textiles; ETGA activities linked to the recovery of textiles. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the collection, transportation and sorting of waste (CEA 3.1); the production of energy from waste (CEA 1.2 and CEA 1.3); 				No direct correspondent	
RM	3.2.5	3	Other materials	Activities, measures and products aiming at minimising the intake of other natural resources through increased efficiency, substitution, recovery and reuse of materials	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities aiming at the minimisation of the intake of other natural resources through IPMA; recovery of other materials; activities and products concerning M&M related to the recovery of other materials; ETGA activities linked to recovery of other materials. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the collection, transportation and sorting of waste (CEA 3.1); the production of energy from waste (CEA 1.2 and CEA 1.3); 				No direct correspondent	
RM	3.2.6	3	Monitoring, measurement and similar	Activities, measures and products aimed at measuring and monitoring the reduction of the use of natural resources used as materials							CRMA 11B, 13C, 15
RM	3.2.7	3	Other activities (related to the recovery of materials)	All other activities, measures and products related to the reduction of intake of natural resources used as materials.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETGA activities linked to recovery of other materials all other activities related to material recovery 						CRMA 11B, 13C, 16

EP/RM	#	Level	Title	Description	It includes	It excludes	Definitions	Operational rules	Guidance notes	Notes/Comments	Correspondence with current version of CEPA	
EP/RM	4	1	Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest	Activities, measures and products aimed at protection and remediation of soil and water, biodiversity and forests							CEPA6 + CREMA12, CREMA 11A	
EP	4.1	2	Protection of soil, surface and groundwater	Activities, measures and products aimed at the prevention of pollutant infiltration, cleaning up of soil and water bodies and the protection of soil from erosion and other physical degradation including salinisation.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevention of pollutant infiltration cleaning up of soil and water bodies protection from erosion prevention and remediation of soil and groundwater salinity monitoring of soil and groundwater pollution activities for protection and remediation of marine environment 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wastewater management activities (see CEPA 2.1). activities aimed at the protection of biodiversity and landscape (see CEPA 4.2). 					CEPA6	
EP	4.1.1	3	Prevention of pollutant infiltration	Activities, measures and products aimed at reducing or eliminating the penetration of polluting substances into soil and water.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities related to sealing of soils of industrial plants; installation of catchment for pollutant run-offs and leaks; strengthening of storage facilities; organic farming as well as agricultural and grazing practices less harmful for soils and water bodies; transportation of pollutant products. 						CEPA4.1	
EP	4.1.2	3	Cleaning up of soil and water bodies	Activities, measures and products to reduce the quantity of pollutants in soil and water bodies either in situ or in appropriate installations.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> soil decontamination at former industrial sites, landfills and other black spots, with activities consisting of for example: measures for separating, containing and recovering deposits, extraction of buried casks and containers, dewatering and re-storage, installation of off-gas and liquid effluent drainage networks, soil washing by means of desiccation, pumping of pollutants, removal and treatment of polluted soil, biotechnological methods capable of intervening without affecting the site (use of enzymes, bacteria, etc.); physical and chemical techniques such as pervaporation and extraction using supercritical fluids, injection of neutral gases or bases to stifle internal fermentation, etc. cleaning up of pollutants from water bodies (rivers, lakes, estuaries, etc.); decontamination and cleaning up of surface water following accidental pollution e.g. through collection of pollutants or through application of chemicals; the cleaning up of oil spills on land, inland surface waters and seas – including coastal areas. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> soil protection services; the liming of lakes and artificial oxygenation of water bodies (see CEPA 4.2). 					CEPA 4.2	
EP	4.1.3	3	Protection from erosion and other physical degradation of soil and water	Activities, measures and products aimed at protecting soil from erosion and other physical and chemical degradation of soil and water (compacting, encrusting, marine water contamination, etc.).	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities tending to restore the protective vegetal cover of soils; construction of anti-erosion walls; control of eutrophication and growth of green algae organic aquaculture. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conventional agricultural production; protection of settlements against natural hazards such as landslides. 	Soil erosion is the detachment and movement of topsoil or soil material from the upper part of the profile by the action of wind or running water especially as a result of changes brought about by human activity (such as unsuitable or mismanaged agricultural methods).				CEPA4.3	
EP	4.1.4	3	Prevention and remediation of soil and groundwater salinity	Activities, measures and products aimed at preventing salinisation or reducing salinity. Concrete actions will depend on climatic, geological and other country specific factors.	It includes, if undertaken for an explicit purpose of prevention and remediation of soil and groundwater salinity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actions to increase groundwater tables, e.g. through increased freshwater infiltration to avoid infiltration of seawater into groundwater bodies; lowering of groundwater tables (when groundwater contains high levels of salt) through long-term re-vegetation programmes, changes in irrigation practices, etc. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measures that respond to economic purposes (conventional agricultural production, reclamation of land from the sea, etc.). 					CEPA 4.4	
EP	4.1.5	3	Monitoring, measurement and similar	All activities, measures and products aimed at monitoring the quality and pollution of soils, groundwater and surface water, measuring the extent of soil erosion and salinisation etc.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the operation of monitoring systems; inventories of "black spots"; maps and databases of groundwater and surface water quality, soil pollution, erosion and salinity, etc. 						CEPA 4.5	
EP	4.1.6	3	Other activities	All other activities, measures and products aimed at protecting and remediation of soil, groundwater, surface water and marine waters. It includes ETGA activities specific to the CEPA 4.1, when they can be separated from other activities belonging to CEPA 4.2 and from similar activities related to other environmental protection classes.							CEPA 4.6	
EP	4.2	2	Protection of biodiversity and landscape	Activities, measures and products aimed at protecting and replenishment of wild fauna and flora, safeguarding and restoring their habitats, ecosystems of which they are part, natural or semi-natural landscapes. Such activities, measures and products are included regardless of the type of areas involved (terrestrial, aquatic incl. wetlands, and marine areas) and whether they occur in areas which are classified as protected areas.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the environmental rehabilitation of abandoned mining and quarrying sites and related expenditure; the protection and rehabilitation of historic monuments or predominantly built-up landscapes; the control of weeds for agricultural purposes; the recreational structures and spaces such as urban parks and gardens, golf courses and other sports facilities; management of zoos, oceanarium, aquarium, and of city greenery; establishment and maintenance of green spaces along roads; 'restoration' activities, such as 'burning' or 'thinning'; activities related to soil cleaning are to be reported under CEPA 4.1. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farming and gardening activities (outside the scope of CEPA classification with the exception of organic farming included under CEPA 4.1); the protection and rehabilitation of historic monuments or predominantly built-up landscapes; the control of weeds for agricultural purposes; the recreational structures and spaces such as urban parks and gardens, golf courses and other sports facilities; management of zoos, oceanarium, aquarium, and of city greenery; establishment and maintenance of green spaces along roads; 'restoration' activities, such as 'burning' or 'thinning'; activities related to soil cleaning are to be reported under CEPA 4.1. 				CEPA6 + CREMA12 (consolidated in the current version of CEPA & CREMA)		
EP	4.2.1	3	Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats	Activities, measures and products aimed at the conservation, reintroduction or recovery of wild fauna and flora (irrespective of whether threatened by extinction), the maintenance of their habitats, and the restoration, rehabilitation and reshaping of damaged habitats for the purpose of strengthening their natural functions. Activities aimed at the minimisation of the intake of wild flora and fauna for production purposes, through IPME, are also covered.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conserving genetic heritage, monitoring and restricting (placing bans on) exploitation, trade, etc. of specific animal and plant species, for protection purposes; creation of gene reserves or banks, improvement of linear infrastructures (e.g. underground passages or bridges for animals at highways or railways, the restoration of small-scale structures like hedges or orchards, green bridges etc.), feeding of the young, management of special natural reserves (botanical conservation areas, etc.); species conservation including re-introduction of locally extinct species and species repopulation; control of invasive alien species that pose a threat to native fauna, flora and habitats; control of native species with an intensive development that pose a threat to native fauna, flora and habitats (case of bear or deer); restoration activities (replenishment of wild flora and fauna stocks), for example: repopulation of stocks of wild fauna by introducing new individuals; activities for the restoration of water bodies as aquatic habitats: artificial oxygenation and lime neutralisation actions; restoration of river banks; land control: purchase of land for protection of species and habitats; production of fishing nets which reduce the by-catch, production of pesticides with no (lower) impact on the wild flora, algorithm to switch off the wind turbines, the installation of warning sounds to protect the bats; measures that protect plants or a stand of plants, like trees, from mechanical or chemical damage. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities aimed at the minimisation of the intake wild growing forest products (CEPA 4.3.1). 					CEPA 6.1	
EP	4.2.2	3	Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes	Activities, measures and products aimed at protecting natural and semi-natural landscapes to maintain and increase their ecological value.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the preservation of legally protected natural objects; environmental rehabilitation of abandoned mining and quarrying sites; burying electricity lines; maintenance of landscapes that are the result of traditional agricultural practices threatened by prevailing economic conditions, etc.; restoration of artificial lakes and bays; biodiversity and landscape protection related to agriculture. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measures taken in order to protect historic monuments, measures to increase aesthetic values for economic purposes (e.g., re-landscaping to increase the value of real estate); protection of predominantly built-up landscapes. 					CEPA 6.2	
EP	4.2.3	3	Monitoring, measurement and similar	Monitoring, analysis and inspection activities, measures and products which are not classified under the preceding items.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for example: censuses, inventories, databases of flora and fauna. 						CEPA 6.3	
EP	4.2.4	3	Other activities	All other activities, measures and products aimed at protecting species and habitats and landscapes. It includes ETGA activities specific to CEPA 6, when they can be separated from other activities belonging to CEPA 6 and from similar activities related to other environmental protection classes.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> education, training, information provision and general administration (ETGA) activities, for example: general government activities for preserving stocks through the enforcement of quotas, regulation, monitoring, control (including police functions) for e.g. fishing activities, the management of wild game reserves which preserves resource functions; 						CEPA 6.4	
RM	4.3	2	Management of forest resources	It includes activities, measures and products related to the preservation and replenishment of timber stocks and sustainable management of forests. The management of forest resources concerns all types of forests (planted, natural or naturally regenerated according to SFA classification) in both forests available for wood supply and forests not available for wood supply, but excluding the management of protected areas and nature conservation activities (CEPA 4.2).	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> restoration, replenishment activities or development of new forest areas, for example: reforestation and afforestation, machinery for planting; the prevention and control of forest fires, biological and mechanical control of pests, for example: development of firewalls; forest-management-related land improvements, for example: soil conservation, fertilisation and liming to improve soil properties, terracing works to reduce erosion, reclamation of unproductive land and land from use for forestry; activities and products concerning M&M related to sustainable management of forests; ETGA activities linked to the sustainable management of forests. 	It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities related to roundwood production (both industrial roundwood and fuelwood) and extraction of non-wood forest products (mushrooms, truffles, berries, nuts, balata and other rubber-like gums, cork, lac and resins, balsams, vegetable hair, odorous acorns, horse chestnut, mosses and lichens); afforestation, reforestation with invasive alien tree species or management of invasive alien tree species for timber production control of invasive alien tree species (CEPA 4.2); pest control using chemical agents (of non-biological origin); buildings, unless serving exclusively forest-related environmental purposes; machinery associated with timber extraction and machinery associated with fire-protection unless serving exclusively to fight forest fire; activities of soil protection outside forest areas (CEPA 4.1). 				CREMA11A		
RM	4.3.1	3	Reforestation and afforestation	Activities, measures and products aimed at restoration, replenishment or development of new forest areas.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> growing of standing timber: planting, replanting, transplanting, thinning and conserving of forests and timber tracts growing of coppice, pulpwood and fire wood operation of forest tree nurseries Manufacturing of equipment dedicated to silviculture 							CREMA 11A
RM	4.3.2	3	Protection against forest fires	Activities, measures and products aimed at the prevention and control of forest fires	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manufacturing and installing of firebreaks; other activities linked to the control of forest fires 							CREMA 11A
RM	4.3.3	3	Monitoring, measurement and similar	Activities, measures and products aimed at monitoring the management of the forest resources	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> forestry inventories forest management consulting services timber evaluation forest and control 						CREMA 11A	
RM	4.3.4	3	Others activities	All other activities, measures and products aimed at sustainable management of forest resources	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> education, training, information provision and general administration (ETGA) activities related to sustainable management of forests; all other activities related to sustainable management of forests 						CREMA 11A	

EP/RM	#	Level	Title	Description	It includes	It excludes	Definitions	Operational rules	Guidance notes	Notes/Comments	Correspondence with current version of CEPA CReMA classifications
EP, RM	6	1	Research and development	R&D for developing the stock of knowledge related to the prevention and elimination of all forms of pollution and the preservation of natural resources stocks. This includes the conception of new applications of available knowledge in the field of environmental pollution and resource management	It includes: • Identification and analysis of sources of pollution (incl. climate change, mechanisms of dispersion of pollutants in the environment as well as their effects on human beings and the biosphere. • Resource management oriented R & D. • R&D oriented towards equipment and instruments for pollution/resource use, incl. treatment, abatement, measurement and analysis.		Research and development (R&D) comprises "creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge... and to devise new applications of available knowledge" (see Frascati manual, OECD 2015) in the field of environmental protection. Environmental R&D is classified in accordance with the 2007 NABIS (Nomenclature for the Analysis and Comparison of Scientific Programmes and Budgets).	When separable, all R&D activities even when referring to a specific class have to be classified under CEA 6.			CEPA 8, CReMA 15
EP, RM	6.1	2	R&D for air, climate and energy (CEA1)	R&D related to the reduction of air emissions and/or concentration of air pollutants	It includes R&D related to renewable energy and energy savings and management such as: • R&D related to electromobility • R&D related to the development of carbon capture and storage processes • R&D related to methanation and hydrogen upgrading processes.						CEPA 8.1, CReMA15
EP, RM	6.2	2	R&D for wastewater and water resources (CEA2)	R&D related to treating wastewater (up to environmental standards or quality norms) and at safeguarding stocks of water	It includes: • R&D related to membrane technology for wastewater and water treatment						CEPA 8.3, CReMA15
EP, RM	6.3	2	R&D for waste and materials recovery (CEA3)	R&D related to waste management and materials recovery							CEPA 8.2, CReMA15
EP, RM	6.4	2	R&D for soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest (CEA4)	R&D related to the protection and remediation of soil and water, biodiversity and forests							CEPA 8.4, 8.6, CReMA15
EP, RM	6.5	2	R&D for noise and radiation (CEA5)	R&D related to the reduction and abatement of industrial and transport noise and the reduction or elimination of the negative consequences of particle radiation emitted from any source.							CEPA 8.5, 8.7, CReMA 15

EP/RM	#	Level	Title	Description	It includes	It excludes	Definitions	Operational rules	Guidance notes	Notes/Comments	Correspondence with current version of CEPA CReMA classifications
EP, RM	7	1	Cross-cutting and other activities	All ETIGA activities, measures and products related to environmental protection and resource management in the case that they cannot be classified in CEA 1-5.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activities aimed at the general support of decisions taken in the context of resource management activities by government or non-government bodies, for example: preparation of declarations or requests for permission, internal resource management, environmental certification processes (ISO 14000, environmental management), activities of units specialised in consultancy, supervision and analysis, regulation; • education, training and information, for example: high school programs, university degrees or special courses specifically aimed at training for resource management; • international financial aid where it may be difficult for the donor countries to attribute related expenditure to individual CEA classes. 						CEPA 9, CReMA 16
EP, RM	7.1	2	General environmental administration, management, regulation, dissemination and consultancy	Administration, management and support to decisions regarding environmental protection and resource management by government and non-government bodies	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulation by the government • preparation of declarations or requests for permission; • internal environmental management; • environmental certification processes (ISO 14000, environmental management); • activities of units specialised in environmental consultancy, supervision and analysis; 						CEPA 9.1, CReMA16
EP, RM	7.2	2	Environmental education and training	Activities, measures and products aimed at providing general environmental education or training and disseminating environmental information not elsewhere classified.	It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high school programs related to environmental protection and resource management; • university degrees or special courses specifically aimed at training for environmental protection and resource management; • continuing education programmes aimed at training for environmental protection and resource management • environmental reports, environmental training tools (including web sites or platforms) 						CEPA 9.2, CReMA16
EP, RM	7.3	2	Environmental activities not elsewhere classified	This position groups together all environmental protection and resource management activities, measures and products that cannot be classified under other CEA classes.	International financial aid due to difficulties in attributing international aid to individual classes.				If international aid is important in volume and/or of specific political interest, a separate 3-digit heading under CEA 7 could be adequate for national purposes		CEPA 9.4, CReMA16