

CPA REVIEW

Proposals integrated in CPA draft structure

08.11 - Quarrying of ornamental and building stone, limestone, gypsum, chalk and slate

Proposal ID: 1418

Proposer: Belgium

Proposal: The content of several NACE codes is not corresponding with several PRODCOM codes

The content of some NACE codes should correspond to the PRODCOM codes under the same NACE (or vice versa):

- rubble from any rock: 0811 (NACE) >< 0812 (PRODCOM)
- cutting fresh fruit and vegetables: 1039 (NACE) >< only prepared and preserved products under 1039 (PRODCOM)
- punched and printed labels: 1812 (NACE) >< 1729 (PRODCOM)
- manufacture of glass doors, walls, balustrades, stairs, floors, ... 2312 (NACE) >< These products are not listed under this code in PRODCOM
- concrete pipes: 2361 (NACE) >< 2369 (PRODCOM)
- The NACE code 31.00 does not exist, while there are PRODCOM codes with 31.00 as first 4 digits (same for CPA)

Reasoning:

Type of change: Content move/change

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion:

Rubble from any rock

- the production of rubble resulting from the extraction of solid rock should be classified under 08.11 in NACE as a by-product of the extraction of these rocks.
- A CPA 08.11.xx has to be created for rubble resulting from the extraction of solid rock
- CPA 08.12.12 Granules, chippings and powder; pebbles, gravel » should be amended to indicate that these products refer only to rubble and debris resulting from extraction activities described in "08.12 Operation of gravel and sand pits; mining of clays and kaolin.

Cutting fresh fruit and vegetables

- CPA 10.39.14 has no equivalent in PRODCOM. This problem should be solved at the level of PRODCOM.

Punched and printed labels

- In class 18.12 (other printing), we classify services. The printing company does not own the goods created therefore PRODCOM should not have this product as PRODCOM only describes goods. However, It might be necessary to reconsider the classification criteria in 18.12 and no longer consider the ownership of inputs as a criterion which would exclude them from this class as, in many cases, the paper support is supplied by the printer.
- In class 17.29 Manufacture of other articles of paper or paperboard, the unit owns the goods produced (labels) which are the Labels of paper or paperboard and this is why it is linked to PRODCOM

Manufacture of glass doors, walls, etc.

- The manufacture of glass or glass panel used in these objects (glass doors, walls, balustrades, stairs, floors) should be classified in Class 23.12. Manufacture of glass doors, walls, stairs, etc. would belong to 2319

Concrete pipes

- In NACE, the manufacture of concrete pipes for construction purposes is classified under "23.61 Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes"

As this product does not exist in CPA 23.61.xx or in a CPA Note of Division 23 it was proposed to create a separate entry in the CPA for this product in 23.61.xx, modify the CN-CPA correspondence table and move Prodcom 236919 code to 2361

The NACE code 31.00 does not exist, while there are PRODCOM codes with 31.00 as first 4 digits (same for CPA).

Problem could be solved if the classes in Division 31 were merged. Another solution would be that Seats and parts thereof; parts of furniture to be included into 31.09 Other furniture.

08.99 - Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.

08.99 - Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.

Proposal ID: 2078

Proposer: Slovakia

Proposal: The request concerns a magnesite enterprise which is a mining and processing plant, one of the greatest producers of dead-burnt magnesia/sintered magnesia.

It carries out mining/extraction of magnesite raw materials in a deep way from its own deposit. Subsequently, it executes activities that result in sintered magnesia, dead-burnt magnesia clinkers, slag making additives and refractory masses. The main heat aggregates consist of 3 high-capacity rotary kilns and 6 shaft furnaces with a fully automated mode of operation. The company's production is aimed mainly at the steel industry, chemical industry, agriculture and construction.

Because of the specific nature of the process, we have asked experts for professional explanation from the Institute of Metallurgy of the Faculty of Materials, Metallurgy and Recycling of the Technical University of Košice:

a) Methods (processes) of raw materials processing can be divided into physics-based and chemical methods.

b) In general, activities of miners in mining, quarrying and treatment of minerals fall under operations of physics-based nature. From that aspect, drying is o.k., because (although done at higher temperatures) is based on evaporation = physics-based process.

(c) Heat treatment is of chemical nature - it is performed with the aim to transform minerals (e.g. in the form of a concentrate – product of a treatment) into a MATERIAL with defined properties resulting from chemical reactions (which run at high temperatures, e.g. thermal decomposition or solid-phase reactions and sintering). Education of miners is not oriented on these aspects. That's why heat treatment belongs, by its nature, to inorganic technologies (silicates) or metallurgy.

d) Sintered magnesia is not a mineral but a MATERIAL! It is the product of processes (mainly chemical!) that run during magnesia firing at high temperature. It follows that sintered magnesia should not fall under (the term) "raw material".

Since our goal is to classify the enterprise correctly according the NACE Rev. 2, we would like to solve the following question:

Does the abovementioned enterprise belong to section B - Mining and quarrying (08.99 Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.) where, in addition to mining activities, this section includes supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing (e.g. crushing, grinding, cleaning, drying ...)

or

it belongs to section C - Manufacturing (23.20 Manufacture of refractory products), which includes the manufacture of intermediate products from mined or quarried non-metallic minerals.

In the correspondence of CN to CPA classification, a similar mineral (magnesite, dolomite) has a similar processing as well, and the conversion is different:

CN

CPA

25199010 - Magnesium oxide, other than calcined natural magnesium carbonate

089929

25199030 - Dead-burned (sintered)

magnesia

089929

25199090 -

Other

089929

?

25181000 - Dolomite, not calcined or

sintered

081130

25182000 - Calcined or sintered

dolomite

235230

08.99 - Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.

25183000 - Dolomite ramming
mix

235230

Reasoning:

Type of change: Content move/change

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: This is a problem of classification of a specific enterprise and not really an issue of change in the NACE. Companies have to be classified according to their main activity and NACE general guidelines should apply (Top-down method). There is furthermore a problem of correspondence between CPA and CN: move the CN code for "Sintered magnesia" to a different subcategory in CPA than where the CN code currently is allocated in the correspondence table CPA – CN. This will be dealt when we will discuss the CPA revision.

09 - Mining support service activities

Proposal ID: 497

Proposer: DG Joint Research Centre (D3)

Proposal: An additional group - 09.2 (and an additional class - 09.20) - in Mining support service activities.

Reasoning: This new breakdown will allow to have data and indicators for mining support activities specific to the mining of metal ores, as the existing ones for petroleum and natural gas extraction and for "other mining and quarrying".

Type of change: New breakdown/split

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: Proposal rejected mainly due to the small number of enterprises that would be classified here. A CPA subcategory for mining support activities specific to the mining of metal ores should be envisaged.

C - MANUFACTURING

Proposal ID: 1444

Proposer: Belgium

Proposal: NACE Rev.2 code: C - MANUFACTURING

It would be better to create a separate class for manufacture of machines to produce renewable energy (photovoltaic products and equipment, windmills, hydro turbines, equipment for the generation of energy from biomass). When we talk about equipment for the generation of energy from biomass we are referring to:

- 1) **Boilers:** the energy is generated by burning biomass, this category includes CHP installations (cogeneration)
- 2) **Gasifiers:** the energy is generated by fermentation or gasification (gasification at very high temperature), in both cases biogas is created which can be burned as a replacement for natural gas. This category also includes biogas processing plants that make biogas suitable for injection into the natural gas network or for use in CNG engines
- 3) **Pellet stoves:** pellet stoves for household use

Reasoning: The renewable energy sector is growing and that should be reflected in NACE.

Type of change: New breakdown/split

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: A majority of countries is not in favour of this proposal because the manufacturing process is very different for each of these products. However, the TF would be in favour to identify in CPA the machines to produce renewable energy.

Belgium send a proposal of products of which identification would be very useful for environmental accounts.

- Following products/machines can actually be identified at CPA-level:

28.11.22 hydraulic turbines and water wheels

28.11.24 wind turbines

28.11.32 parts of hydraulic turbines

- Doesn't exist:

28.11.34 parts of wind turbines

Biomass gasifiers (including processing plants) : should this one be classified under 28.29.11 ?
Which CPA-code actually?

- Are grouped together with other products, so very hard to identify:

Solar cells and modules (=panels?) : part of 26.11.22

Solar collectors : part of 28.21.11

Biomass boilers (including CHP installations for cogeneration): part of 25.21.12

Pellet stoves : part of 27.52.12

Heat pumps (except household type) : part of 28.25.13 (what to do with the household type ?? should this be part of 27.51.11 ?)

Parts of heat pumps (except household type) : part of 28.25.30 (what to do with the household type ?? should this be part of 27.51.30 ?)

The Belgian Federal Planning Bureau mentions that identification of these products is necessary to compose the mandatory European environmental accounts about Environmental Goods and Services sector and the Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts.

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10.39 - Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables

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11 - Manufacture of beverages

Proposal ID:	504
Proposer:	DG Health and Food Safety (C2)
Proposal:	Make sure that throughout the revised NACE, alcoholic beverages are separated from non-alcoholic beverages.
Reasoning:	Data for health determinants
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	In manufacturing this separation already exists and will be kept because the production process and the final product are different. Two exceptions nevertheless subsist: non-alcoholic beer and wine because the process of production for the non-alcoholic product is similar to the one with alcohol. Nevertheless, the task force agrees in having 2 new CPA sub-categories for non-alcoholic beer and wine, PRODCOM labels should be used.

13.92 - Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel

Proposal ID:	1109
Proposer:	The European Apparel and Textile Confederation
Proposal:	Improve the coverage of technical and industrial textiles by adding the manufacture of textile articles for technical use, which are today classified under 13.92 and mixed up with the manufacture of home textiles.
Reasoning:	The current coverage of NACE 13.96 "technical and industrial textiles" is far from the operational reality of the companies, while NACE 13.92 includes the manufacture of products for technical use (i.e. tarpaulins, sunblinds, blinds, parachutes, dishcloths, sails,..). Furthermore, NACE 13.92 includes the manufacture of products of large diversity in their production process and end-use, as for exemple home textiles versus technical textiles.
Type of change:	Content move/change;Explanatory notes change
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	General agreement in moving tarpaulins, tents, camping goods, windsurfing and boat sails, sun blinds, loose covers for cars, machines or furniture, parachutes from 13.20 to 13.96. Class 13.92 should be renamed Manufacture of household textile articles. CPA classes 13.92.22, 13.92.23 should be moved to 13.96.

13.96 - Manufacture of other technical and industrial textiles

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14.31 - Manufacture of knitted and crocheted hosiery

Proposal ID:	2037
Proposer:	Italy
Proposal:	Separate the manufacture of medical socks from NACE class 14.31 to create a new class. This proposal has been provided by the national association SMI (https://www.sistemamodaitalia.com/it#)
Reasoning:	To better align the NACE classification to the economic and productive system.
Type of change:	New breakdown/split;Content move/change;Explanatory notes change
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Medical socks should remain in 14.31. Reasons for refusal are that the manufacturing process of these socks is quite similar to the manufacturing of other socks and that the number of enterprises in this activity is too small to envisage a class. This information could be obtained introducing a sub class in CPA or in PRODCOM.

16.22 - Manufacture of assembled parquet floors

Proposal ID:	569
Proposer:	DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (C2)
Proposal:	Better describe NACE "16.22 Manufacture of assembled parquet floors" by a possible split out of this category into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid parquet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood • Other, incl. bamboo - Laminated wooden flooring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood • Other, incl. Bamboo
Reasoning:	Experience, not only for trade purposes but moreover with state-aid and merger cases, has shown a need to be able to identify the manufacture of these products separately. This could also be useful for LCA purposes in the CE, as well as for identifying "environmental goods" and "sustainable investments".
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Proposal refused. The number of enterprises classified in 16.22 is relatively small to allow a split in several classes. The following sub-classes could be included in CPA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16.22.1 solid parquet - 16.22.11 solid parquet from wood - 16.22.12 solid parquet not from wood - 16.22.2 laminated flooring - 16.22.21 laminated flooring from wood - 16.22.22 laminated flooring not from wood

16.23 - Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery

Proposal ID:	570
Proposer:	DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (C2)
Proposal:	Better describe NACE "16.23 Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery" by a possible split out into different generic and/or specific categories, especially specialised "engineered wood products" (EWP) such as "glu-lams", "LVLs" and "CLT".
Reasoning:	The manufacture and related wood flows of these specialised EWP are currently not identifiable, even though these products are rapidly taking market share and will be vital to wooden building's contribution to the low-carbon 2050, the CE and "sustainable investment"
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Proposal refused. The activity is fundamentally the same. A product classification would be more suitable to get this information. The Task Force proposes a CPA subclass 16.23.xx for engineered wood products" (EWP) such as "glu-lams", "LVLs" and "CLT".

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Reasoning:

Type of change: Content move/change

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion:

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Concrete pipes

- In NACE, the manufacture of concrete pipes for construction purposes is classified under "23.61 Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes"

As this product does not exist in CPA 23.61.xx or in a CPA Note of Division 23 it was proposed to create a separate entry in the CPA for this product in 23.61.xx, modify the CN-CPA correspondence table and move Prodcom 236919 code to 2361

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20.11 - Manufacture of industrial gases

Proposal ID: 421

Proposer: France

Proposal: In the chemical sector (CPA 20), we have a concern to classify gases into mixtures. In principle, the classification of the mixture must be done at the most specific position, i.e. that which gives the mixture its character. For example, an anaesthetic gas will be classified in 20.11.12 (Carbon dioxide and other inorganic oxygen compounds of non-metals) because it is the nitrogen compounds that give the anaesthetic character. However, some companies in the sector manufacture a lot of them (between 400 and 1200 depending on the company) and are therefore not able to indicate their specific content.

Reasoning:

Type of change: Other change

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: This is not a NACE problem it would be more a CPA issue that would be solved with the introduction of a class for mixtures of gases.

20.5 - Manufacture of other chemical products

Proposal ID: 2063

Proposer: EUROMETAUX

Proposal: A specific NACE code for the 'production of catalysts' should be considered as a subheading under C205, "Manufacture of other chemical products".

Reasoning: A specific NACE code for the 'production of catalysts' should be considered as a subheading under C205, "Manufacture of other chemical products", which also contains specific codes for manufacture of explosives (C2051), glues (2052) and essential oils (2053).

Type of change: New breakdown/split

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: The creation of this new class is rejected because of the small number of enterprises in the countries, which brings with it problems of confidentiality. However, this request could be tackled in CPA when the revision of CPA will be discussed.

22 - Manufacture of rubber and plastic products

Proposal ID:	99
Proposer:	United Kingdom
Proposal:	Inclusion of a code for fibre reinforced plastics such as glass and carbon reinforced plastics. There is currently NACE code for companies that produce carbon and glass reinforced plastics. This is a rapidly growing discrete industry (predicted to grow from £2.3bn in 2015 to up to £12bn in the UK by 2030) which provides materials to sectors such as aerospace, defence and automotive. Without such a code, it is extremely hard to understand this market or to effectively manage engagement and support for it.
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	There are not enough enterprises in Europe to justify an independent class for the manufacture of fibre reinforced plastics. This would lead to confidentiality problems. The proposal is rejected. However, in the framework of the CPA revision this could be tackled.

22.22 - Manufacture of plastic packing goods

Proposal ID:	1499
Proposer:	Germany
Proposal:	Activities of the environmental protection economy should get their own classes. C22.24 - Manufacture of plastic refuse bin sacks (to be distinguished from C22.22) Additional information: Proposal by administration.
Reasoning:	The ecological economy gets more and more important. This split would help to monitor it better.
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The creation of a new class for the Manufacture of plastic refuse bin sacks is rejected because of the small number of enterprises in the countries, which brings with it problems of confidentiality. In the framework of CPA revision, it should be checked if a CPA class could solve the problem.

23.12 - Shaping and processing of flat glass

Proposal ID:	1502
Proposer:	Germany
Proposal:	Activities of the environmental protection economy should get their own classes. C23.15 - Manufacture of multilayer insulated glazing (to be distinguished from C23.12) Additional information: Proposal by administration.
Reasoning:	The ecological economy gets more and more important. This split would help to monitor it better.
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The creation of a new class for the Manufacture of multilayer insulated glazing is rejected because of the small number of enterprises in the countries, which brings with it problems of confidentiality. In the framework of CPA revision, it should be checked if a CPA class could solve the problem.

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Because of the specific nature of the process, we have asked experts for professional explanation from the Institute of Metallurgy of the Faculty of Materials, Metallurgy and Recycling of the Technical University of Košice:

a) Methods (processes) of raw materials processing can be divided into physics-based and chemical methods.

b) In general, activities of miners in mining, quarrying and treatment of minerals fall under operations of physics-based nature. From that aspect, drying is o.k., because (although done at higher temperatures) is based on evaporation = physics-based process.

(c) Heat treatment is of chemical nature - it is performed with the aim to transform minerals (e.g. in the form of a concentrate – product of a treatment) into a MATERIAL with defined properties resulting from chemical reactions (which run at high temperatures, e.g. thermal decomposition or solid-phase reactions and sintering). Education of miners is not oriented on these aspects. That's why heat treatment belongs, by its nature, to inorganic technologies (silicates) or metallurgy.

d) Sintered magnesia is not a mineral but a MATERIAL! It is the product of processes (mainly chemical!) that run during magnesia firing at high temperature. It follows that sintered magnesia should not fall under (the term) "raw material".

Since our goal is to classify the enterprise correctly according the NACE Rev. 2, we would like to solve the following question:

Does the abovementioned enterprise belong to section B - Mining and quarrying (08.99 Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.) where, in addition to mining activities, this section includes supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing (e.g. crushing, grinding, cleaning, drying ...)

or

it belongs to section C - Manufacturing (23.20 Manufacture of refractory products), which includes the manufacture of intermediate products from mined or quarried non-metallic minerals.

In the correspondence of CN to CPA classification, a similar mineral (magnesite, dolomite) has a similar processing as well, and the conversion is different:

CN

	CPA
25199010 - Magnesium oxide, other than calcined natural magnesium carbonate	
089929	
25199030 - Dead-burned (sintered) magnesia	089929
25199090 - Other	
089929	
25181000 - Dolomite, not calcined or sintered	081130
25182000 - Calcined or sintered dolomite	235230

23.20 - Manufacture of refractory products

25183000 - Dolomite ramming
mix

235230

Reasoning:

Type of change: Content move/change

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: This is a problem of classification of a specific enterprise and not really an issue of change in the NACE. Companies have to be classified according to their main activity and NACE general guidelines should apply (Top-down method). There is furthermore a problem of correspondence between CPA and CN: move the CN code for "Sintered magnesia" to a different subcategory in CPA than where the CN code currently is allocated in the correspondence table CPA – CN. This will be dealt when we will discuss the CPA revision.

23.61 - Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes

Proposal ID: 1520

Proposer: Germany

Proposal: Activities of the environmental protection economy should get their own classes.

C23.66 - Manufacture of noise barriers (to be distinguished from C23.61)

Additional information: Proposal by administration.

Reasoning: The ecological economy gets more and more important. This split would help to monitor it better.

Type of change: New breakdown/split

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: The creation of a new class for the Manufacture of noise barriers is rejected because of the small number of enterprises in the countries, which brings with it problems of confidentiality. In the framework of CPA revision, it should be checked if a CPA class could solve the problem.

Proposal ID: 1418

Proposer: Belgium

Proposal: The content of several NACE codes is not corresponding with several PRODCOM codes

The content of some NACE codes should correspond to the PRODCOM codes under the same NACE (or vice versa):

- rubble from any rock: 0811 (NACE) >< 0812 (PRODCOM)
- cutting fresh fruit and vegetables: 1039 (NACE) >< only prepared and preserved products under 1039 (PRODCOM)
- punched and printed labels: 1812 (NACE) >< 1729 (PRODCOM)
- manufacture of glass doors, walls, balustrades, stairs, floors, ... 2312 (NACE) >< These products are not listed under this code in PRODCOM
- concrete pipes: 2361 (NACE) >< 2369 (PRODCOM)
- The NACE code 31.00 does not exist, while there are PRODCOM codes with 31.00 as first 4 digits (same for CPA)

Reasoning:

Type of change: Content move/change

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion:

Rubble from any rock

- the production of rubble resulting from the extraction of solid rock should be classified under 08.11 in NACE as a by-product of the extraction of these rocks.

- A CPA 08.11.xx has to be created for rubble resulting from the extraction of solid rock

- CPA 08.12.12 Granules, chippings and powder; pebbles, gravel » should be amended to indicate that these products refer only to rubble and debris resulting from extraction activities described in "08.12 Operation of gravel and sand pits; mining of clays and kaolin.

Cutting fresh fruit and vegetables

- CPA 10.39.14 has no equivalent in PRODCOM. This problem should be solved at the level of PRODCOM.

Punched and printed labels

- In class 18.12 (other printing), we classify services. The printing company does not own the goods created therefore PRODCOM should not have this product as PRODCOM only describes goods. However, It might be necessary to reconsider the classification criteria in 18.12 and no longer consider the ownership of inputs as a criterion which would exclude them from this class as, in many cases, the paper support is supplied by the printer.

- In class 17.29 Manufacture of other articles of paper or paperboard, the unit owns the goods produced (labels) which are the Labels of paper or paperboard and this is why it is linked to PRODCOM

Manufacture of glass doors, walls, etc.

- The manufacture of glass or glass panel used in these objects (glass doors, walls, balustrades, stairs, floors) should be classified in Class 23.12. Manufacture of glass doors, walls, stairs, etc. would belong to 2319

Concrete pipes

- In NACE, the manufacture of concrete pipes for construction purposes is classified under "23.61 Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes"

As this product does not exist in CPA 23.61.xx or in a CPA Note of Division 23 it was proposed to create a separate entry in the CPA for this product in 23.61.xx, modify the CN-CPA correspondence table and move Prodcom 236919 code to 2361

23.61 - Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes

The NACE code 31.00 does not exist, while there are PRODCOM codes with 31.00 as first 4 digits (same for CPA).

Problem could be solved if the classes in Division 31 were merged. Another solution would be that Seats and parts thereof; parts of furniture to be included into 31.09 Other furniture.

23.65 - Manufacture of fibre cement

Proposal ID: 2156

Proposer: DG Joint Research Centre (D1)

Proposal: Add a new code for the manufacture of bio-cement (new split of 23.65).

Reasoning:

Type of change: New breakdown/split

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: The proposal was rejected.
The creation of a class devoted only to the manufacture of bio-cement is rejected (not enough enterprises, confidentiality problems).
The possible setting up of a CPA class for bio-cement will be discussed in the frame of the review of the CPA classification.

25.40 - Manufacture of weapons and ammunition

Proposal ID: 630

Proposer: DG Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (Sport Unit)

Proposal: NEW CODE:
25.41: Manufacture of hunting, sporting or protective firearms and ammunition (hence 25.40 would exclude this category)

Reasoning: New code proposed given the growing sporting goods industry, and within that hunting and sporting ammunition deserve a separate code.

Type of change: New breakdown/split

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: The creation of a new class for the Manufacture of hunting, sporting or protective firearms and ammunitions is rejected because of the small number of enterprises in the countries, which brings with it problems of confidentiality. In the framework of CPA revision it should be checked if a CPA class could solve the problem.

26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products

Proposal ID:	108
Proposer:	Lithuania
Proposal:	Separate class for Manufacture of photovoltaic products and equipment. Photovoltaic technology sector is growing and that should be reflected in NACE
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The Task Force considered that this industry is developing but its size is not yet big enough to deserve a class. Photovoltaic cells as electronic components and photovoltaic panels as electric products (associated with a generator) should be identified as CPA products. The explanatory notes of class 26.11 should be amended to include photovoltaic cells as electronic components and the explanatory notes of 27.11 should be amended to include photovoltaic panels as electric products (associated with a generator).

Proposal ID:	217
Proposer:	Germany
Proposal:	Future challenges rely to a large extent on the use of sensors, e.g. in traffic or health care. Industrial association (AMA) is estimating that the number of sensors in use worldwide doubles at least every five years, and the global demand for them will surpass one trillion sensors in the foreseeable future. Proposal of change: More explicit consideration of both, sensing elements and sensing equipment
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	No new class for sensing elements nor sensing equipment. Manufacture of sensing elements to be added in the explanatory notes of 26.11. Create a CPA sub-class for sensing elements. Sensing equipment are mainly included in 26.51, but they can also be classified on 26.11 26.30, 27.33. Explanatory notes of these classes should include them.

26.11 - Manufacture of electronic components

Proposal ID:	1531
Proposer:	Germany
Proposal:	Activities of the environmental protection economy should get their own classes. C26.13 - Manufacture of solar cells and solar panels (to be distinguished from C.26.11) Additional information: Proposal by trade / economy association.
Reasoning:	The ecological economy gets more and more important. This split would help to monitor it better.
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The creation of a new class for the Manufacture of solar cells and solar panels is rejected because of the small number of enterprises in the countries, which brings with it problems of confidentiality. Besides, the manufacture of solar panels is since many years largely done in China. In the framework of CPA revision, it should be checked if a CPA class could solve the problem.

27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment

Proposal ID:	108
Proposer:	Lithuania
Proposal:	Separate class for Manufacture of photovoltaic products and equipment. Photovoltaic technology sector is growing and that should be reflected in NACE
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The Task Force considered that this industry is developing but its size is not yet big enough to deserve a class. Photovoltaic cells as electronic components and photovoltaic panels as electric products (associated with a generator) should be identified as CPA products. The explanatory notes of class 26.11 should be amended to include photovoltaic cells as electronic components and the explanatory notes of 27.11 should be amended to include photovoltaic panels as electric products (associated with a generator).

27.11 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers

Proposal ID:	453
Proposer:	Austria
Proposal:	<p>Manufacture of battery chargers: before the last revision, Subclass 46122 ("Ballasts for discharge lamps or tubes; static converters; other inductors") of CPC Ver.1.1 (s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=16&Lg=1&Co=46122) was clearly corresponding with Class 3110 ("Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers") of ISIC Rev.3.1 (s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=17&Lg=1&Co=3110) . At the last revision the subclass was split (s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regso2.asp?Cl=17&Co=3110&Lg=1): "Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers, except turbine-generator sets" is classified in Class 2710 ("Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus") of ISIC Rev.4 (s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=27&Lg=1&Co=2710) and "Manufacture of battery chargers, rectifiers, solid-state inverters" is classified in Class 2790 ("Manufacture of other electrical equipment", s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=27&Lg=1&Co=2790). Since the last revision Subclass 46122 ("Ballasts for discharge lamps or tubes; static converters; other inductors") of CPC Ver.2.1 (with the HS 2012 codes 8504.10, 8504.40 und 8504.50) is corresponding with the ISIC Rev.4 codes 2710 und 2790 (s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=31&Lg=1&Co=46122). Therefore, subclass 27.11.50 ("Ballasts for discharge lamps or tubes; other inductors") of CPA 2.1 has got contents of class 27.90 of NACE Rev. 2. At least that's how I would understand it. The production of the chargers would then probably have to be classified in NACE Rev. 2 class 27.90.</p>
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	Other change
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The production of battery chargers should be classified in NACE 27.90 and the product on CPA 27.90.11 Electric machines and apparatus having individual functions.

27.2 - Manufacture of batteries and accumulators

Proposal ID:	2112
Proposer:	DG Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (B.2)
Proposal:	<p>Provide a breakdown of NACE code 27.2 (manufacturing of batteries) by type of batteries. The aim is, at least to distinguish traction batteries (and perhaps batteries used for large scale energy storage) from other types of batteries.</p> <p>Additional information: It may be possible to split 27.2 distinguishing the manufacturing of batteries in different ways: e.g. by application (storage, mobility...); or by capacity (small size, portable, large, stationary etc., or with Wh / kWh thresholds); or by chemistry (saline, alkaline, NiCd, Li-ion etc.)...</p> <p>We would suggest ensuring coherence with the on-going revision of the batteries directive (by DG ENV / DG GROW), which should distinguish different types of batteries and also incorporate sustainability requirements specifically for large batteries for traction and energy storage (this would be the category specifically worth separating in a different level 4 NACE code).</p>
Reasoning:	With the current structure, it is difficult to track/identify the manufacturing of traction batteries (those used in electric vehicles) and large batteries used for energy storage (important for enabling deployment of renewable energy) within the manufacturing of other types of batteries.
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The proposal is rejected because it is too detailed and would lead to confidentiality problems for the low number of companies in the different countries.</p> <p>A breakdown could be envisaged in CPA or in PRODCOM.</p>

27.20 - Manufacture of batteries and accumulators

Proposal ID:	1210
Proposer:	EUROMETAUX
Proposal:	COBALT: a new NACE code to distinguish and separately track the Lithium ion batteries (for a range of chemistries NCA, NMC, etc.).
Reasoning:	COBALT: It is recommended that new NACE code be assigned to be able to distinguish and separately track the Lithium ion batteries (for a range of chemistries NCA, NMC, etc.), which are vitally important for the EV-mobility growth (decarbonisation aims) and development of the battery value chain in Europe.
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The majority of the TF countries are against the proposal. There are very few units in most, even larger, countries and the turnover is currently generally very low. Further detail could be implemented at CPA or PRODCOM level, since lithium ion batteries are identified in the current CN.</p> <p>The proposal is rejected.</p>

27.90 - Manufacture of other electrical equipment

Proposal ID:	453
Proposer:	Austria
Proposal:	<p>Manufacture of battery chargers: before the last revision, Subclass 46122 ("Ballasts for discharge lamps or tubes; static converters; other inductors") of CPC Ver.1.1 (s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=16&Lg=1&Co=46122) was clearly corresponding with Class 3110 ("Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers") of ISIC Rev.3.1 (s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=17&Lg=1&Co=3110) . At the last revision the subclass was split (s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regso2.asp?Cl=17&Co=3110&Lg=1): "Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers, except turbine-generator sets" is classified in Class 2710 ("Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus") of ISIC Rev.4 (s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=27&Lg=1&Co=2710) and "Manufacture of battery chargers, rectifiers, solid-state inverters" is classified in Class 2790 ("Manufacture of other electrical equipment", s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=27&Lg=1&Co=2790). Since the last revision Subclass 46122 ("Ballasts for discharge lamps or tubes; static converters; other inductors") of CPC Ver.2.1 (with the HS 2012 codes 8504.10, 8504.40 und 8504.50) is corresponding with the ISIC Rev.4 codes 2710 und 2790 (s. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcs.asp?Cl=31&Lg=1&Co=46122). Therefore, subclass 27.11.50 ("Ballasts for discharge lamps or tubes; other inductors") of CPA 2.1 has got contents of class 27.90 of NACE Rev. 2. At least that's how I would understand it. The production of the chargers would then probably have to be classified in NACE Rev. 2 class 27.90.</p>
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	Other change
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The production of battery chargers should be classified in NACE 27.90 and the product on CPA 27.90.11 Electric machines and apparatus having individual functions.

28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.

Proposal ID:	108
Proposer:	Lithuania
Proposal:	<p>Separate class for Manufacture of photovoltaic products and equipment. Photovoltaic technology sector is growing and that should be reflected in NACE</p>
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The Task Force considered that this industry is developing but its size is not yet big enough to deserve a class. Photovoltaic cells as electronic components and photovoltaic panels as electric products (associated with a generator) should be identified as CPA products. The explanatory notes of class 26.11 should be amended to include photovoltaic cells as electronic components and the explanatory notes of 27.11 should be amended to include photovoltaic panels as electric products (associated with a generator).</p>

28.21 - Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners

Proposal ID:	456
Proposer:	Austria
Proposal:	Manufacture of heat pumps - inconsistency between CPA and NACE: CPA 28.25.13. resp. PRODCOM 28.25.13.80 and NACE 28.21.
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	Other change
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and not concluded
Conclusion:	<p>Manufacture of household type heat pumps should remain in 28.21. A CPA sub class needs to be considered (28.21.15?)</p> <p>Non-household heating, cooling and ventilation equipment should remain in in 28.25 (title of class should reflect that heating equipment is also included. The correspondent products should be classified in 28.25.13 Refrigeration and freezing equipment and heat pumps, except household type equipment.</p> <p>Manufacture of household cooling and ventilation equipment should be mentioned in 28.21 explanatory notes. A CPA sub class needs to be considered (28.21.16?). Remove the distinction household vs. industrial use, since these are the same ACs and heat pumps. The issue of the manufacture of heating and cooling systems will anyway be discussed in the discussion forum.</p>

28.25 - Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment

Proposal ID:	456
Proposer:	Austria
Proposal:	Manufacture of heat pumps - inconsistency between CPA and NACE: CPA 28.25.13. resp. PRODCOM 28.25.13.80 and NACE 28.21.
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	Other change
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and not concluded
Conclusion:	<p>Manufacture of household type heat pumps should remain in 28.21. A CPA sub class needs to be considered (28.21.15?)</p> <p>Non-household heating, cooling and ventilation equipment should remain in in 28.25 (title of class should reflect that heating equipment is also included. The correspondent products should be classified in 28.25.13 Refrigeration and freezing equipment and heat pumps, except household type equipment.</p> <p>Manufacture of household cooling and ventilation equipment should be mentioned in 28.21 explanatory notes. A CPA sub class needs to be considered (28.21.16?). Remove the distinction household vs. industrial use, since these are the same ACs and heat pumps. The issue of the manufacture of heating and cooling systems will anyway be discussed in the discussion forum.</p>

28.99 - Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery n.e.c.

Proposal ID:	213
Proposer:	Hungary
Proposal:	<p>The manufacture of automatic bowling alley equipment (e.g. pin-setters) is explicitly mentioned in the explanatory notes of NACE 28.99. But PRODCOM List includes this product in 32.40 (32.40.42.70). In the correspondence table CN 9504 90 80 has a link to CPA 32.40.42. Proposal: We suggest to move the manufacture of automatic bowling alley equipment (e.g. pin-setters) from 28.99 to 32.40.</p> <p>Reasoning: this equipment can be used for automatic bowling only.</p>
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	Content move/change
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Manufacture of automatic bowling alley equipment (e.g. pinsetters) remains in 28.99. As the production is apparently very small, it could be included in CPA 28.99.39.

29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers

Proposal ID:	2065
Proposer:	EUROMETAUX
Proposal:	<p>A separate NACE class for electric vehicles would be useful to track the planned development of the EV sector in Europe. There should also be a separate class for vehicles based on an internal combustion engine (ICE), as this would then allow to separately track and check/confirm the predicted changeovers in vehicle types within the automotive sector in Europe.</p>
Reasoning:	<p>A separate NACE class for electric vehicles might be useful to track the planned development of the EV sector in Europe. In this case then there should also be a separate class for vehicles based on ICE, as this would then allow to separately track and check/confirm the predicted changeovers in vehicle types within the automotive sector in Europe.</p>
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>General disagreement on this proposal. Main reasons evoked are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Many manufacturers produce both, electric and combustion engine vehicles- Hybrid engines would also need their own class- The activity is the same <p>However, there is a general agreement that a CPA subclass for Electric and hybrid engine vehicles should be considered.</p>

29.1 - Manufacture of motor vehicles

Proposal ID:	522
Proposer:	DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (F2)
Proposal:	We would like to include some new classes aligned with the actual economic situation: 29.1 Manufacture of vehicles 29.10 Manufacture of motor vehicles 29.11 Manufacture of autonomous cars
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Unanimous disagreement on this proposal. Main reasons evoked were: - The same manufacturers will produce autonomous and non-autonomous cars - Production is still at the level of prototype - The activity is the same, it is the product that is different However, there is a certain agreement that a CPA subclass for autonomous cars should be considered.

29.20 - Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers

Proposal ID:	1567
Proposer:	Germany
Proposal:	Activities of the environmental protection economy should get their own classes. 29.21 - Manufacture of troughs and containers for waste (to be distinguished from 29.20). Additional information: Proposal by trade / economy association.
Reasoning:	The ecological economy gets more and more important. This split would help to monitor it better.
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	General disagreement on this proposal. Main reasons evoked were that the number of enterprises active in this economic activity do not justify the creation of a new class However, there is a general agreement that a CPA subclass for Manufacture of troughs and containers for waste.

30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment

Proposal ID:	1692
Proposer:	Spain
Proposal:	Consider to include new group/classes to classify activities (manufacturing, sale and rental) related with new electric urban transport forms.
Reasoning:	<p>A personal transporter (also personal light electric vehicle, personal mobility device, electric rideable) is a class of compact, portable, electrically powered electric vehicle for transporting an individual at speeds that don't normally exceed 25 kilometres per hour (16 mph), which includes electric skateboards, electric kick scooters, self-balancing unicycles and Segway's. Other category could include electric bicycles (that are considered to be a type of bicycle), electric motorbikes and scooters (that are treated as a type of scooter (motorcycle) and powered mobility aids with 3 or 4 wheels on which the rider sits (powered mobility scooters). Bicycle have their separate class, motorcycles also, this new modern vehicles should have their separate class or vehicle grouping should be revised.</p> <p>These urban means of transport are increasingly common and their manufacture, sale and rental is not always clear where they should be included.</p>
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The Task force consider that there are not yet enough enterprises to justify the creation of a class for manufacturing of personal transporters. However, it was considered reasonable to mention them in the explanatory notes of 30.91 and have a CPA code for them. Manufacturing of electric skateboards should be classified in 30.91 and an exclusion in this class for the non-electric ones that would remain in 32.30 manufacture of sport goods, should be included.</p>

30.12 - Building of pleasure and sporting boats

Proposal ID:	631
Proposer:	DG Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (Sport Unit)
Proposal:	Split of 30.12: 30.12 Building of pleasure boats 30.13 Building of sporting boats
Reasoning:	<p>New code proposed given the growing sporting goods industry, and within that sporting boats deserve a separate code.</p> <p>At first, the situation with sport boats (and ships, we will refer to all of them as "boats" here) sounded very similar to that of sport shoes, but fortunately the case of boats is easier:</p> <p>1) Boats which are propelled by sails only are considered sport boats. Even the smallest of them require skill and constant adoption of the sails, rudder, and so on.</p> <p>2) Motor-only boats are mainly be recreational or for transport unless they are built for sporting purposes (e.g. "speed boats"). Therefore, we take the same approach as with sport cars, i.e. they are only sport-related if used for competitions.</p> <p>3) There is a middle-ground of sailing boats which have an auxiliary motor like that: https://urldefense.com/v3/__https://img.boot24.com/hs/obl/471/471505/segelboot-motorsegler-lm-boats-471505-lm-27-neuer-motor-top-1-1-133248.jpg__;!!DOxrgLBm!QCqswT-W8Q6FonX03l6WRZPPcyAZOHnCob0x8cd6tlk-OwdtL4jVnm_-JfiwuuyK95AD43U\$</p> <p>These motors are really auxiliary only, so they help to navigate within narrow harbours or under low/no-wind conditions. Therefore they are mainly used like category 1) and are thus sport-related as well.</p> <p>However, there is a big exception: Superyachts, especially when being only sail-assisted like this here https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_(sailing_yacht)__;!!DOxrgLBm!QCqswT-W8Q6FonX03l6WRZPPcyAZOHnCob0x8cd6tlk-OwdtL4jVnm_-JfiwuuyK95AD43U\$</p> <p>These boats are not sport-related. There may still be a grey-area between 2) and 3), but it may be difficult to give clear rules. Here we are back at the "sport-shoe problem" where the sport-relatedness depends on how it is used. But we think that this grey-area is rather small.</p>
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>General refusal of this proposal. Main reasons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activity of Building of pleasure boats and Building of sporting boats is the same. - Many pleasure boats (e.g. sailing boats) are built for sports/regattas, but also used for general recreation: a strict definition and separation is very difficult if not practically impossible - There are not enough enterprises to justify the creation of an own class. <p>A distinction could be made in CPA for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sailing boats (including sailing superyachts, and sailing boats with auxiliary engine) 2) Motor-powered boats

Proposal ID: 1418

Proposer: Belgium

Proposal: The content of several NACE codes is not corresponding with several PRODCOM codes

The content of some NACE codes should correspond to the PRODCOM codes under the same NACE (or vice versa):

- rubble from any rock: 0811 (NACE) >< 0812 (PRODCOM)
- cutting fresh fruit and vegetables: 1039 (NACE) >< only prepared and preserved products under 1039 (PRODCOM)
- punched and printed labels: 1812 (NACE) >< 1729 (PRODCOM)
- manufacture of glass doors, walls, balustrades, stairs, floors, ... 2312 (NACE) >< These products are not listed under this code in PRODCOM
- concrete pipes: 2361 (NACE) >< 2369 (PRODCOM)
- The NACE code 31.00 does not exist, while there are PRODCOM codes with 31.00 as first 4 digits (same for CPA)

Reasoning:

Type of change: Content move/change

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion:

Rubble from any rock

- the production of rubble resulting from the extraction of solid rock should be classified under 08.11 in NACE as a by-product of the extraction of these rocks.
- A CPA 08.11.xx has to be created for rubble resulting from the extraction of solid rock
- CPA 08.12.12 Granules, chippings and powder; pebbles, gravel » should be amended to indicate that these products refer only to rubble and debris resulting from extraction activities described in "08.12 Operation of gravel and sand pits; mining of clays and kaolin.

Cutting fresh fruit and vegetables

- CPA 10.39.14 has no equivalent in PRODCOM. This problem should be solved at the level of PRODCOM.

Punched and printed labels

- In class 18.12 (other printing), we classify services. The printing company does not own the goods created therefore PRODCOM should not have this product as PRODCOM only describes goods. However, It might be necessary to reconsider the classification criteria in 18.12 and no longer consider the ownership of inputs as a criterion which would exclude them from this class as, in many cases, the paper support is supplied by the printer.
- In class 17.29 Manufacture of other articles of paper or paperboard, the unit owns the goods produced (labels) which are the Labels of paper or paperboard and this is why it is linked to PRODCOM

Manufacture of glass doors, walls, etc.

- The manufacture of glass or glass panel used in these objects (glass doors, walls, balustrades, stairs, floors) should be classified in Class 23.12. Manufacture of glass doors, walls, stairs, etc. would belong to 2319

Concrete pipes

- In NACE, the manufacture of concrete pipes for construction purposes is classified under "23.61 Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes"
- As this product does not exist in CPA 23.61.xx or in a CPA Note of Division 23 it was proposed to create a separate entry in the CPA for this product in 23.61.xx, modify the CN-CPA correspondence table and move Prodcom 236919 code to 2361

31.0 - Manufacture of furniture

The NACE code 31.00 does not exist, while there are PRODCOM codes with 31.00 as first 4 digits (same for CPA).

Problem could be solved if the classes in Division 31 were merged. Another solution would be that Seats and parts thereof; parts of furniture to be included into 31.09 Other furniture.

32.40 - Manufacture of games and toys

Proposal ID: 213

Proposer: Hungary

Proposal: The manufacture of automatic bowling alley equipment (e.g. pin-setters) is explicitly mentioned in the explanatory notes of NACE 28.99.
But PRODCOM List includes this product in 32.40 (32.40.42.70).
In the correspondence table CN 9504 90 80 has a link to CPA 32.40.42. Proposal: We suggest to move the manufacture of automatic bowling alley equipment (e.g. pin-setters) from 28.99 to 32.40.

Reasoning: this equipment can be used for automatic bowling only.

Reasoning:

Type of change: Content move/change

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: Manufacture of automatic bowling alley equipment (e.g. pinsetters) remains in 28.99. As the production is apparently very small, it could be included in CPA 28.99.39.

35.21 - Manufacture of gas

Proposal ID: 1582

Proposer: Germany

Proposal: Differentiation of manufacturing of gases from conventional gas or from renewable gas.
Additional information: Proposal by trade / economy association.

Reasoning: The ecological economy gets more and more important. This split would help to monitor it better.

Type of change: New breakdown/split

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: Although the proposed breakdown is considered useful by the Task Force, the small number of enterprises would not allow this breakdown. A distinction in CPA was considered more appropriate.

Conclusion after Bio-economy meeting:

The Task Force agreed to include gaseous biofuels in 35.21.

35.30 - Steam and air conditioning supply

Proposal ID:	1987
Proposer:	Finland
Proposal:	We propose splitting the class into steam and air-conditioning supply from 35.31 geothermal; 35.32 solar; 35.33 nuclear heat; 35.39 other sources.
Reasoning:	Please see TF NACE's discussion on Proposal ID 338 on Class 35.1 Electric power generation, transmission and distribution.
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	A majority of the members of the Task force disagrees with this proposal. Main reason is the small number of enterprises that would be classified in each class and that most companies generate steam and air-conditioning supply from different energy sources. However, a distinction in CPA could be considered.

36 - Water collection, treatment and supply

Proposal ID:	1699
Proposer:	Spain
Proposal:	Add new classes to division 36 to include: "Water collection, treatment and supply for irrigation" and "Water collection, treatment and supply for consumption or other uses"
Reasoning:	Differentiate the Water collection, treatment and supply for irrigation from Water collection, treatment and supply for consumption or other uses
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Although the activities are different, several countries mentioned that Water collection, treatment and supply for irrigation would have a small number of units to justify a class. The purpose of this split was also not very clear. It is suggested to consider this breakdown at CPA level.

41.2 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings

Proposal ID:	177
Proposer:	Finland
Proposal:	The class includes "remodelling or renovating existing residential structures". Should there rather be a separate class for renovation activities, additions, and alterations?
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	As very often the same enterprises both construct new buildings and do renovations the classification into 2 classes would be arbitrary and not useful. However, this could be considered at the level of the product classification.

41.2 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings

Proposal ID:	510
Proposer:	DG Joint Research Centre (D1)
Proposal:	In section F construction, details on materials (bio-based and other) would be welcome in F41.2.
Reasoning:	To monitor the development of the bioeconomy in construction, some details are needed. However, this might also be expressed in the details of the product classification (CPA).
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Although the monitoring of the bio-based sectors within the bio-economy was considered an important issue, the Task force considered that the NACE is not the appropriate tool to measure this phenomena in Construction. NACE records economic activities and the type of material used do not change fundamentally the nature of the activity. However, this could be tackled in a product classification.

Conclusion after Bio-economy meeting:

The proposals to introduce in group 41.2 "Construction of residential and non-residential buildings" more details on materials (bio-based and other) in rejected because too detailed for NACE.

A split should however be discussed in the frame of the CPA review

41.20 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings

Proposal ID:	2160
Proposer:	DG Joint Research Centre (D1)
Proposal:	Better monitor the use of bio-based materials (wood in particular) in construction. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 41.20: to split the sub-class 41.20 "Construction of residential and non-residential buildings" into a sub-class for Wooden buildings and a sub-class for Non-wooden buildings• 43.32: make the bio/based products visible in the 43.32 "Joinery installation" and in 43.29 "Other construction installation" (mainly insulation)• 43.33: make the category "parquet and other wooden floor coverings, wooden wall coverings" more visible in 43.33 Floor and wall covering• 43.9: to add a sub-class 43.92 (currently not existing) "installation of wooden carpentry" as a sub-class of 43.9 "Other specialised construction activities"
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The proposal was rejected. The TF confirmed that the NACE is not the appropriate tool to measure this phenomenon in Construction. NACE records economic activities and the type of material used do not change fundamentally the nature of the activity. However, it concludes that a split will have to be discussed in the frame of the CPA review.

43.32 - Joinery installation

Proposal ID:	2160
Proposer:	DG Joint Research Centre (D1)
Proposal:	<p>Better monitor the use of bio-based materials (wood in particular) in construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41.20: to split the sub-class 41.20 "Construction of residential and non-residential buildings" into a sub-class for Wooden buildings and a sub-class for Non-wooden buildings • 43.32: make the bio/based products visible in the 43.32 "Joinery installation" and in 43.29 "Other construction installation" (mainly insulation) • 43.33: make the category "parquet and other wooden floor coverings, wooden wall coverings" more visible in 43.33 Floor and wall covering • 43.9: to add a sub-class 43.92 (currently not existing) "installation of wooden carpentry" as a sub-class of 43.9 "Other specialised construction activities"
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The proposal was rejected.</p> <p>The TF confirmed that the NACE is not the appropriate tool to measure this phenomenon in Construction. NACE records economic activities and the type of material used do not change fundamentally the nature of the activity.</p> <p>However, it concludes that a split will have to be discussed in the frame of the CPA review.</p>

43.33 - Floor and wall covering

Proposal ID:	2160
Proposer:	DG Joint Research Centre (D1)
Proposal:	<p>Better monitor the use of bio-based materials (wood in particular) in construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41.20: to split the sub-class 41.20 "Construction of residential and non-residential buildings" into a sub-class for Wooden buildings and a sub-class for Non-wooden buildings • 43.32: make the bio/based products visible in the 43.32 "Joinery installation" and in 43.29 "Other construction installation" (mainly insulation) • 43.33: make the category "parquet and other wooden floor coverings, wooden wall coverings" more visible in 43.33 Floor and wall covering • 43.9: to add a sub-class 43.92 (currently not existing) "installation of wooden carpentry" as a sub-class of 43.9 "Other specialised construction activities"
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The proposal was rejected.</p> <p>The TF confirmed that the NACE is not the appropriate tool to measure this phenomenon in Construction. NACE records economic activities and the type of material used do not change fundamentally the nature of the activity.</p> <p>However, it concludes that a split will have to be discussed in the frame of the CPA review.</p>

43.9 - Other specialised construction activities

Proposal ID:	2160
Proposer:	DG Joint Research Centre (D1)
Proposal:	<p>Better monitor the use of bio-based materials (wood in particular) in construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41.20: to split the sub-class 41.20 "Construction of residential and non-residential buildings" into a sub-class for Wooden buildings and a sub-class for Non-wooden buildings • 43.32: make the bio/based products visible in the 43.32 "Joinery installation" and in 43.29 "Other construction installation" (mainly insulation) • 43.33: make the category "parquet and other wooden floor coverings, wooden wall coverings" more visible in 43.33 Floor and wall covering • 43.9: to add a sub-class 43.92 (currently not existing) "installation of wooden carpentry" as a sub-class of 43.9 "Other specialised construction activities"
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The proposal was rejected.</p> <p>The TF confirmed that the NACE is not the appropriate tool to measure this phenomenon in Construction. NACE records economic activities and the type of material used do not change fundamentally the nature of the activity.</p> <p>However, it concludes that a split will have to be discussed in the frame of the CPA review.</p>

45 - Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

Proposal ID:	1692
Proposer:	Spain
Proposal:	Consider to include new group/classes to classify activities (manufacturing, sale and rental) related with new electric urban transport forms.
Reasoning:	<p>A personal transporter (also personal light electric vehicle, personal mobility device, electric rideable) is a class of compact, portable, electrically powered electric vehicle for transporting an individual at speeds that don't normally exceed 25 kilometres per hour (16 mph), which includes electric skateboards, electric kick scooters, self-balancing unicycles and Segway's. Other category could include electric bicycles (that are considered to be a type of bicycle), electric motorbikes and scooters (that are treated as a type of scooter (motorcycle) and powered mobility aids with 3 or 4 wheels on which the rider sits (powered mobility scooters). Bicycle have their separate class, motorcycles also, this new modern vehicles should have their separate class or vehicle grouping should be revised.</p> <p>These urban means of transport are increasingly common and their manufacture, sale and rental is not always clear where they should be included.</p>
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The Task force consider that there are not yet enough enterprises to justify the creation of a class for manufacturing of personal transporters. However, it was considered reasonable to mention them in the explanatory notes of 30.91 and have a CPA code for them.</p> <p>Manufacturing of electric skateboards should be classified in 30.91 and an exclusion in this class for the non-electric ones that would remain in 32.30 manufacture of sport goods, should be included.</p>

46.3 - Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco

Proposal ID:	504
Proposer:	DG Health and Food Safety (C2)
Proposal:	Make sure that throughout the revised NACE, alcoholic beverages are separated from non-alcoholic beverages.
Reasoning:	Data for health determinants
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	In manufacturing this separation already exists and will be kept because the production process and the final product are different. Two exceptions nevertheless subsist: non-alcoholic beer and wine because the process of production for the non-alcoholic product is similar to the one with alcohol. Nevertheless, the task force agrees in having 2 new CPA sub-categories for non-alcoholic beer and wine, PRODCOM labels should be used.

47.79 - Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores

Proposal ID:	1901
Proposer:	France
Proposal:	In CPA, the activity of sale of second-hand products should be more detailed. For now, there are only 47.00.91 and 47.00.92 and 47.00.99. DNE - Division des Nomenclatures Economiques (Economic Classifications Division)
Reasoning:	Add the fields of clothing-shoes, furniture, communication and computer goods, household appliances, and other.
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Introduce the following breakdowns in CPA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 47.00.91 Household textiles - 47.00.92 Clothing - 47.90.93 Footwear - 47.90.94 Furniture - 47.90.95 ICT, Electronic equipment (TV, computers, etc.) - 47.90.96 Household appliances (ovens, dishwashers, etc.) - 47.90.97 Media (such as Books, CDs, DVDs, video games) - 47.90.98 Construction products - 47.90.99 Other

58.11 - Book publishing

Proposal ID:	2162
Proposer:	DG Joint Research Centre (D1)
Proposal:	Better monitor the printings of paper-based material within the J58 class on the one hand, and better monitor the size of the digital economy on the other hand.
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The proposal was rejected. The TF already concluded in the frame of the discussions on section J not to introduce any split between papers vs. digital publications. However, it concludes that a split will have to be discussed in the frame of the CPA review.

Proposal ID:	2067
Proposer:	Italy
Proposal:	NACE class 58.11 "Book publishing" – Please consider taking maps, charts and leaflets out from NACE class 58.11. What is more, it is also suggested to enhance the activity of e-book publishing. In Italy, titles which have been made available to the public in the form of e-books have risen from 21% in 2012 (more than 12,000 titles) to almost 40% (more than 30,000 titles) in 2018, without considering the books which have only been published as e-books.
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	Content move/change
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	This proposal includes 2 issues: 1. Taking publishing of maps, charts and leaflets out from NACE class 58.11 Although the majority of the Members of the Task Force were initially in favour that Maps and charts should be classified in 58.11 only if they are printed on books, e.g. atlases and in 58.19 otherwise, they changed their mind after acknowledge the opinion of the Federation of European Publishers saying that whereas it is true that technically maps, charts and leaflets are not books, there is a strong link with the activity of book publishing: on the one hand, maps and charts often are published in book format (atlases and the like); on the other, the publication of such items is very often done by book publishers. It was therefore agreed that the publication of maps and charts should remain in 58.11. However the word leaflets should be deleted from the explanatory notes of this class because the interpretation of what is a leaflet could be source of confusion and incomparability of the data. 2. Have a separate class for e-book publishing A strong majority of the Members of the Task Force are not in favour of separating digital and physical content for the following reasons: - Publishing a physical or an e-book is the same activity - Most publishers use both channels for publishing and often one format supports the others - CPA would be more adapted for this distinction

58.13 - Publishing of newspapers

Proposal ID:	2162
Proposer:	DG Joint Research Centre (D1)
Proposal:	Better monitor the printings of paper-based material within the J58 class on the one hand, and better monitor the size of the digital economy on the other hand.
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The proposal was rejected. The TF already concluded in the frame of the discussions on section J not to introduce any split between papers vs. digital publications. However, it concludes that a split will have to be discussed in the frame of the CPA review.

58.14 - Publishing of journals and periodicals

Proposal ID:	2162
Proposer:	DG Joint Research Centre (D1)
Proposal:	Better monitor the printings of paper-based material within the J58 class on the one hand, and better monitor the size of the digital economy on the other hand.
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The proposal was rejected. The TF already concluded in the frame of the discussions on section J not to introduce any split between papers vs. digital publications. However, it concludes that a split will have to be discussed in the frame of the CPA review.

60.2 - Television programming and broadcasting activities

Proposal ID:	635
Proposer:	DG Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (Sport Unit)
Proposal:	<p>Split 60.2 Television programming and broadcasting activities into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 60.21 Television programming and broadcasting (except broadcasting of sport events)- 60.22 Broadcasting of sport events <p>Some remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The order could be the other way round hence starting with a more specific one and the others, in this case the title could be 'Other television programming and broadcasting'- the numbering we were not sure as seemingly when they were more categories it starts with 1 and not 0.
Reasoning:	New codes proposed given the growing industry for broadcasting of live sport events.
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>All members of the Task Force would like to reject this proposal. Reasons given are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the units doing the broadcasting of sport events are mostly the same doing the broadcasting of other events etc. The number of Units doing exclusively sports broadcasting is very small- Group 60.2 does not contain a sufficient number of units to produce reliable results if 60.2 is split up into two classes.- the activity of sports broadcasting does not seem to be different enough from the broadcasting of other types of content to justify the creation of a separate class. <p>This proposal should be discussed in the framework of CPA revision because it could be more a product issue.</p>

64.99 - Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding n.e.c.

Proposal ID:	2108
Proposer:	United Kingdom
Proposal:	Split class 64.99 (Other Financial Service Activities, except Insurance and Pension Funding n.e.c.): a) Security Dealing on Own Account b) Factoring c) Securitisation Vehicles (Banks) d) Securitisation (non-banks) e) Other Financial Service Activities, except Insurance and Pension Funding (excluding Security Dealing on Own Account & Factoring) n.e.c.
Reasoning:	ESA 2010 S.125 contains Financial Vehicle Corporations (FVC's) that engage in Securitisation transactions. Euro area countries already report FVCs data to the ECB. Class 64.99 covers several important activities, including Securitisation although this is not explicitly mentioned. Note: The FSB as part of its shadow banking monitoring activities requires data on Securitisation; there is therefore a strong case for a dedicated class within NACE
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Eurostat will contact Eurostat units as well as other external specialists asking for input and support concerning the revision of section K and its links to other NACE sections (J, etc.). These discussions will cover, among others, the questions on financial intermediation and will be treated in parallel to the ISIC revision works. Conclusion after NACE review TF meeting on Section K: The proposal was refused by a small majority. The proposal was considered very detailed and there were doubts about some of the suggested splits. The proposal seems be more relevant for a product classification. Some countries mentioned that Securitisation Vehicle services are not part of NACE 64.99 but 64.30.

69.2 - Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy

Proposal ID:	2018
Proposer:	The European Council of the Liberal Professions (CEPLIS)
Proposal:	<p>NEW CLASS PROPOSED: 69.21 Representation activities before public administration and advice on private and public matters</p> <p>Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representation activities before public administration and advice on private and public matters <p>To add:</p> <p>From class 69.20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of personal and business income tax returns - Advisory activities and representation on behalf of clients before tax authorities <p>Additional information: Proposed by Unión Profesional</p>
Reasoning:	<p>In the analysis of the current class 69.20. Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy, we consider that its content is too broad and does not sufficiently differentiate the activities that are carried out by some professions before the public administration.</p> <p>Specifically, we contemplate that activities carried out by some professions in the legal and economic field before the public administration have been increasingly relevant in recent years and offer an accurate signal about the evolution of socioeconomic activity in each country. For example, in tax, business, or employment matters, among others.</p> <p>We exclude from these activities before the public administration, the exercise of the legal professions before courts or other judicial bodies, the activity of the professions in public health and public education, and other general and secondary procedures carried out by the professions.</p> <p>Therefore, it is proposed to create the new class 69.21. Representation activities before the public administration and advice on public and private matters, with the indicated contents. That is to say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Client representation activities before the public administration and advice on public and private affairs. (New epigraph) - Preparation of personal and business income tax returns. (Epigraph from class 69.20) - Advisory activities and representation on behalf of clients before tax authorities (Epigraph from class 69.20)
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The proposal is rejected. There are not enough enterprises for a class specially thought for the “representation activities before public administration and advice on private and public matters activity”. This activity is already covered by the class 69.20 “Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy”.</p> <p>The setting up of a new CPA position for services of agents in tax matters, tax consultants and tax consulting companies will be discussed within the scope of the discussion on the actualization of the CPA.</p>

69.20 - Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy

Proposal ID:	2018
Proposer:	The European Council of the Liberal Professions (CEPLIS)
Proposal:	<p>NEW CLASS PROPOSED: 69.21 Representation activities before public administration and advice on private and public matters</p> <p>Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representation activities before public administration and advice on private and public matters <p>To add:</p> <p>From class 69.20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of personal and business income tax returns - Advisory activities and representation on behalf of clients before tax authorities <p>Additional information: Proposed by Unión Profesional</p>
Reasoning:	<p>In the analysis of the current class 69.20. Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy, we consider that its content is too broad and does not sufficiently differentiate the activities that are carried out by some professions before the public administration.</p> <p>Specifically, we contemplate that activities carried out by some professions in the legal and economic field before the public administration have been increasingly relevant in recent years and offer an accurate signal about the evolution of socioeconomic activity in each country. For example, in tax, business, or employment matters, among others.</p> <p>We exclude from these activities before the public administration, the exercise of the legal professions before courts or other judicial bodies, the activity of the professions in public health and public education, and other general and secondary procedures carried out by the professions.</p> <p>Therefore, it is proposed to create the new class 69.21. Representation activities before the public administration and advice on public and private matters, with the indicated contents. That is to say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Client representation activities before the public administration and advice on public and private affairs. (New epigraph) - Preparation of personal and business income tax returns. (Epigraph from class 69.20) - Advisory activities and representation on behalf of clients before tax authorities (Epigraph from class 69.20)
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The proposal is rejected. There are not enough enterprises for a class specially thought for the “representation activities before public administration and advice on private and public matters activity”. This activity is already covered by the class 69.20 “Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy”.</p> <p>The setting up of a new CPA position for services of agents in tax matters, tax consultants and tax consulting companies will be discussed within the scope of the discussion on the actualization of the CPA.</p>

74.90 - Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.

Proposal ID:	2087
Proposer:	United Kingdom
Proposal:	Move artists agents out of 74.90 (Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.) and create a separate class for them. Possibly a new group is required, or the new class to be included within group 74.9 (Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.)
Reasoning:	Artists agents do not appear to fit well in 74.90
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	The TF rejected the proposal because it would be difficult in many countries to get data on that activity and the number of such enterprises would be too small and cause confidentiality problems. The creation of a CPA sub-class, proposed by some countries, has to be discussed in due course.

77 - Rental and leasing activities

Proposal ID:	2081
Proposer:	ETRMA - European Tyre & Rubber Manufacturers' Association
Proposal:	Create a new class for tyre leasing. It includes tyre leasing for utility vehicles, such as buses and trucks.
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Although in certain countries this is a growing activity, there is the general feeling that tyre leasing for utility vehicles does not deserve a specific class and it is not justified why only this specific product leasing would deserve a class. However, there is agreement in including this activity in the explanatory notes of 77.39 and to include a specific CPA class.

79.90 - Other reservation service and related activities

Proposal ID:	207
Proposer:	Hungary
Proposal:	<p>You can read in the explanatory notes of NACE 79.90: "- other travel-related reservation services: - reservations for transportation, hotels, restaurants, car rentals...".</p> <p>But you can not find any category in CPA 79.90 for above activity.</p> <p>We classify the reservation for transportation and hotels into NACE 79.11, and CPA 79.11 has subcategories for this. For example Booking.com is classified into 79.11 in our the Hungarian BR.</p> <p>Where to classify the reservation for restaurant or car rentals?</p> <p>Proposal:</p> <p>In order to solve above problems, the explanatory notes of NACE 79 should be revised, and CPA 79 should be made conform to NACE 79. For example to create new CPA subcategories for the reservation of restaurants and car rentals in CPA 79.11 or?</p>
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	Explanatory notes change
Discussed by TF:	No
Conclusion:	

82.19 - Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities

Proposal ID:	1351
Proposer:	Slovenia
Proposal:	We propose to move proofreading services from NACE 82.19 to class 74.30 Translation and interpretation activities, since those services are quite different from photocopying, document preparation and other specialized support activities and more similar to the activities of translation.
Reasoning:	<p>To be a proof-reader, one must have a tertiary level degree. The activity is currently classified into a subclass containing persons with vocational education and this is why proof-readers cannot agree to being allocated into class 82.19.</p> <p>Additional reason for this proposal is that the proofreading process is undertaken to ensure that the translation is completely correct and reads as naturally as possible in the target language. It forms a crucial part of the translation process.</p>
Type of change:	Content move/change;Explanatory notes change
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	A majority of Members of the Task Force would be in favour classifying proof-readers in 82.19 where they are now. Main reason is that the activity consist mainly in ensuring consistency and accuracy in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and formatting so it is a similar activity to secretarial work. Proofreading services are not necessarily connected with translation activities. A CPA subcategory could be included for this service.

84.2 - Provision of services to the community as a whole

Proposal ID:	1903
Proposer:	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Proposal:	Separate classes for Activities of civil protection (within the group 84.2).
Reasoning:	<p>Important institutions in BiH. Civil protection is organized at the entity level. Civil protection also has its local units at lower levels (cantons, municipalities).</p> <p>Scope of Activity</p> <p>Organization, preparation and functioning of civil protection, monitoring of civil protection preparations with proposing and taking measures for improvement of organization and strengthening of civil protection; issuing orders for use of the units, services, headquarters and commissioners of civil protection in enforcing measures of protection and rescuing; organization and monitoring of implementation of training for citizen's self-protection; organization and coordination of protection and rescuing measures; enactment of syllabus and programs for training of civil protection structures; proposing programs for collective independent exercises and preparation of elaborates for implementation of the civil protection exercises; implementation of de-mining programs and emergency interventions for unexploded ordnance disposal, rescuing of people injured in the mine fields, drafting regulations in the field of civil protection, international cooperation in civil protection affairs; proposing the plans and researching projects in the field of civil protection and monitoring their implementation; inspection supervisory activity in the field of civil protection, etc.</p>
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	Proposal rejected. Civil protection is organized in different ways according to the country and the class could be rather small. This issue could be tackled during the CPA revision.

93 - Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities

Proposal ID:	1682
Proposer:	Germany
Proposal:	<p>For activities of trainers and self-employed/own account/individual/independent athletes should be separate classes in division 93.</p> <p>Additional information: Proposal by statistics department.</p>
Reasoning:	
Type of change:	New breakdown/split
Discussed by TF:	Discussed and concluded
Conclusion:	<p>The proposal is rejected.</p> <p>A majority of Members of the Task Force is not in favour of this proposal because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities of individual trainers are classified in Class 85.51 Sports and recreation education services and the Task Force considers that they should not be moved to Division 93. - There are not enough independent athletes to justify the creation of a class. <p>A CPA class for Services of athletes exist already (93.19.12). A CPA class for Services of sport trainers could be created under 85.51.</p>

93.19 - Other sports activities

Proposal ID: 1682

Proposer: Germany

Proposal: For activities of trainers and self-employed/own account/individual/independent athletes should be separate classes in division 93.
Additional information: Proposal by statistics department.

Reasoning:

Type of change: New breakdown/split

Discussed by TF: Discussed and concluded

Conclusion: The proposal is rejected.
A majority of Members of the Task Force is not in favour of this proposal because:

- Activities of individual trainers are classified in Class 85.51 Sports and recreation education services and the Task Force considers that they should not be moved to Division 93.
- There are not enough independent athletes to justify the creation of a class.

A CPA class for Services of athletes exist already (93.19.12). A CPA class for Services of sport trainers could be created under 85.51.
