

## CORINAIR NOMENCLATURES

A detailed nomenclature called NAPSEA (Nomenclature for Air Pollution Socio-Economic Activities) was developed for the CORINAIR 1985 Project. NAPSEA consisted of three daughter nomenclatures : NAPACT : Nomenclature for Air Pollution ACTivities, NAPTEC : Nomenclature for Air Pollution TECHniques, NAPFUE : Nomenclature for Air Pollution Fuels.

From these nomenclatures, a selected sub-set was established as the basis for the prototype CORINAIR 1985 inventory: *SNAP P, Selected Nomenclature for sources of Air Pollution Prototype*. SNAP P links directly to the various components of NAPSEA.

In 1990/91, when preparations were being made for a CORINAIR 1990 inventory, discussions were held with experts from EMEP and OECD to develop a common nomenclature for CORINAIR and for reporting under the LRTAP Convention. SNAP90 emerged from these discussions but the detailed link to NAPACT and NAPFUE was not made.

In 1995, the European Topic Centre on Air Emissions (ETC/AE) developed the CORINAIR nomenclature further resulting in SNAP94 as presented in the first edition of the Guidebook.

In 1998 ETC/AE developed the nomenclature still further, resulting in SNAP97 as presented in the second edition of the Guidebook. SNAP97 covers additional activities that are sources of the heavy metals and persistent organics and is fully consistent with the IPCC nomenclature (*1996 Revised IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, WMO/IPCC, 1997*) developed for reporting under the UN Framework Climate Change Convention (see also the sections on correspondence between SNAP97 and IPCC1996). In 1999 UNFCCC developed the Common Reporting Format (CRF), which is in line with the 1996 IPCC Guidelines, and is described in the UNFCCC Reporting guidelines (<http://www.unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop5/07.pdf>). The CRF is used by countries for reporting of greenhouse gas inventories since 2000.

Eurostat has also initiated a project to develop process-oriented source nomenclatures such as SNAP to be more consistent with the NACE socio-economic nomenclatures and to include processes of emissions to water and describing waste generation. This resulted in the *NOSE Manual (NOmenclature for Sources of Emissions), version 1.0, May 1998*. The manual contains a list of processes, NOSE-P, which consists for air emissions mainly of SNAP97 and in addition some preliminary codes for emissions to water. NOSE-P was further developed and tested since 1999 by Eurostat, in co-operation with EEA. In this Guidebook NOSE-P codes have been incorporated in all chapters.

In 2001 the UN/ECE TFEIP developed the NFR (*Nomenclature For Reporting*) source sector classification system for the Reporting Guidelines. In the development of NFR a correlation was established between the SNAP, NFR and CRF/IPCC reporting source categories. Following experiences from the 2001 reporting round the system has been revised in 2002 according to the final draft CLRTAP/EMEP 2002 Reporting Guidelines (described in eb.air.ge.1.2002.7.pdf). This correlation is included in the contents/index for the current version of the Guidebook (AIND) and codes are also included in the Guidebook's technical chapters. National reporters of emission inventories will be using this format for the first time to report emissions in the 2002 reporting round (due 31 January 2003).