

Committee on Trade and Environment Special Session**CONTINUED WORK UNDER PARAGRAPH 31 (III) OF THE DOHA MINISTERIAL
DECLARATION**

Non-Paper by Canada, the European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Norway,
the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, Switzerland, and the
United States of America

I. INTRODUCTION AND EXPLANATION OF THE PROPOSAL

1. Paragraph 31 (iii) of the Doha Declaration provides for the "reduction or, as appropriate, elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services." The 31(iii) mandate promises a "win-win-win" outcome, leading to greater access - for lower cost - to technologies and products that support governments' environment and development goals (such as improved sanitation, pollution prevention, renewable energy and so on).

2. To help realise this objective, there has been extensive and substantive engagement in the Committee on Trade and Environment in Special Session (CTESS) on which products should be covered under the rubric of "environmental goods". In an effort to provide a concrete basis for moving the negotiations forward several of the cosponsors of this paper have, over the past two years, proposed products that could be considered environmental goods. Cumulatively, these have totalled more than 400 products.¹ The large range of products, however, appears to have been overwhelming to many Members, particularly developing countries, in their efforts to analyse their respective needs and priorities.

3. In an effort to be responsive to this concern and to take into account the other valuable and informative feedback that we have received from Members during CTESS meetings, information sessions and other informal contacts, the co-sponsors have conducted a detailed review of the items proposed to determine whether they can agree on a reduced set of goods that will permit greater focus and engagement in the CTESS. After reviewing each item on the basis of both its importance for the environment and customs workability, the cosponsors have produced a selected set of products that, in their respective judgment, offers the potential for a high degree of convergence among Members. The revision has resulted in a sharpened focus on items with particular environmental relevance and interest across the wider membership. The cosponsors are presenting this "Potential Convergence Set" of products in an effort to encourage a more focused engagement on products of interest and to spur further momentum in these important negotiations.

4. In particular, the co-sponsors offer this set of products as a basis for negotiation and further work among Members. These items are divided into environmental categories in order to make them more recognizable from an environmental perspective. The co-sponsors have also used this exercise as an opportunity to verify the Harmonised System (HS) descriptions that have been used for HS 6-digit entries. In many instances, therefore, these may differ somewhat from those reflected in the original compilation set.

5. In addition, the co-sponsors also attempted to clean-up many of the "ex-out" descriptions proposed. One difficulty has been that the cross-comparability between Members' coding of products

¹ These items have all been compiled by the Secretariat in TN/TE/W/63.

beyond the HS 6-digit level is limited. This is because each Member uses its own domestic coding or other classification methods. It is proposed therefore that credible ex-outs should be sought wherever possible and, once the 6-digit HS code and the "ex-out" description of a product is agreed by Members in the negotiations under paragraph 31 (iii), implementation will be left to individual Members. In this way, Members will be able to define the product according to their own domestic requirements. Importantly too, a number of the six-digit descriptions have been given new "ex-outs".

6. In some cases, where the advantage of specificity may be counterbalanced by considerations of administrative feasibility, these ex-outs have been identified as "optional". In such cases, it is proposed that Members would be allowed to choose for themselves whether to liberalize the six-digit category as a whole (for administrative simplicity) or to liberalize the sub-category (for a specific product at the eight or ten digit level). This allows each Member to make its own judgement as to the utility and workability of the ex-out. In particular, the optional nature of the ex-out in some cases is a recognition of specific issues and concerns that some Members have raised regarding the potentially high levels of administrative complexity and transaction costs of establishing and implementing "ex-outs" for a large number of products. In this way, the co-sponsors have sought to provide some flexibility both for those Members who prefer to identify specific products with a clearly defined "ex-out" and those Members who have made it clear that in some cases they would prefer to liberalise the entire six-digit category.

7. It is important to underline that many of the items the co-sponsors had originally proposed have not been included in this "Potential Convergence Set". These products nevertheless contribute to resolving environmental problems. Moreover, as with the "Potential Convergence Set," the central role many of these products play in such processes indicates that they have significant and positive development-related impacts in terms of a range of international goals regarding, for instance, water and sanitation objectives or climate-change related commitments.² It is acknowledged, however, that despite their clear role in addressing environment-related matters, the items proposed may not necessarily secure a consensus at this point in the negotiations for a variety of reasons. Notwithstanding this, the co-sponsors do not wish to discourage Members from re-introducing items that are not contained in the Annex or from eventually requesting that any be further considered. It is also possible that Members may wish to propose additional items that have not to date been considered in these negotiations. The co-sponsors welcome any further proposals in this regard.

8. In this context, the attached Annex contains those items considered by the co-sponsors as providing a basis for the negotiations under paragraph 31 (iii) of the Doha Declaration. These items are submitted without prejudice to the final positions on the specific items of the co-sponsors and each reserves its right to make further modifications to the items currently listed or not listed in the broader context of subsequent negotiations.

II. SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT

9. The task of developing modalities for the paragraph 31 (iii) negotiations belongs to the Negotiating Group on Market Access (NGMA). Notwithstanding this, it is perhaps useful to recall that some of the co-sponsors of this non-paper have already made a formal proposal to the CTESS and NGMA outlining their views of how special and differential treatment might be implemented for these negotiations.³ That submission observes, *inter alia*, that tariffs should be eliminated "as soon as possible, but no later than 2008 for developed countries and those developing countries declaring themselves in a position to do so. For other developing countries, tariffs should be eliminated by

² These development-related objectives have in many cases been outlined in detail including, for instance, in JOB(06)/140 of 8 May 2006.

³ TN/MA/W/70 and TN/TE/W/65, 9 May 2006 refers.

X years thereafter". The co-sponsors of the current paper look forward to further specific suggestions about how to implement special and differential treatment for these negotiations.

III. A REVIEW MECHANISM

10. The WTO negotiations under paragraph 31 (iii) of the Doha Declaration have underlined the point that environmental goods are continually developing in new and often unexpected directions. For this reason it has been proposed that negotiators seek to ensure that any agreed set of environmental goods does not remain static over time. The co-sponsors consider therefore that some form of review mechanism of any set of items agreed for liberalisation would be useful. We look forward to working with Members in further developing such a review mechanism.

IV. CONCLUSION

11. In conclusion, the attached annex contains those items that are considered by the co-sponsors to: (1) be particularly important – even critical - for environmental protection, and workable from a customs facilitation perspective; (2) have the potential for a high degree of convergence among Members; and (3) serve as a basis for further work and negotiation under paragraph 31 (iii) of the Doha Declaration. This proposed "Potential Convergence Set" reflects a committed effort by the co-sponsors to move these negotiations forward in a constructive and concrete manner. The proposal is without prejudice to each co-sponsor's final position in these negotiations.

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| ENTRY | HS CODE DESCRIPTION | HS (2002) | EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATION | REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT | MEMBER |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|--|---|--|
| 1. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL | | | | | |
| 209 | Condensers for steam or other vapour power units. | 840420 | | Used to cool gas streams to temperatures which allow the removal of contaminants, e.g. volatile organic compounds (VOC) like benzene. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 210 | Parts for auxiliary plant for boilers, condensers for steam, vapour power unit. | 840490 | | These parts are used in the repair and maintenance of the equipment classified under item 208 above. This secondary equipment is also used to support waste heat recovery processes, such as boilers mentioned above, in waste treatment, or renewable energy resource recovery applications. | United States |
| 211 | Producer gas or water gas generators, with or without their purifiers; acetylene gas generators and similar water process gas generators, with or without their purifiers. | 840510 | Include only those with purifiers | Purifiers remove contaminants (such as cyanide or sulphur compounds) produced in the manufacture of gases. | Canada, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 235 | Vacuum pumps. | 841410 | Industrial hoods for transportation or extraction of air pollutants such as exhaust gas or dust. | Air handling equipment. Used in a number of environmental applications, e.g. flue gas desulphurisation (the process by which sulphur is removed from combustion exhaust gas). | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 237 | Compressors of a kind used in refrigerating equipment | 841430 | Compressors used in air handling equipment. | Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust. | Japan, New Zealand |
| 238 | Air compressors mounted on a wheeled chassis for towing. | 841440 | Air compressors used in the transportation or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust. | Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust. | Japan, Korea, New Zealand |
| 239 | Fans other than table, floor, wall, window, ceiling or roof fans, with a self-contained electric motor of an output not exceeding 125 W. | 841459 | <i>Optional ex-out of fans for the transport or extraction of polluted air and corrosive gases or dust..</i> | Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust. Transport or extraction of polluted air and corrosive gases or dust. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 240 | Air Pumps, air/oth. gas compressors and fans (excl. of 8414.10-8414.59); ventilating/recycling hoods incorp. a fan, whether or not fitted with filters (excl. of 8414.60). | 841480 | Industrial hoods; aerators; blowers; and diffusers. | Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust. | Japan, Canada, Chinese Taipei, New Zealand, United States, European Communities, Korea |
| 241 | Air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans; ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan, whether or not fitted with filters: Parts. | 841490 | Parts for 841410x, 841430, 841440, and 841480x. <i>Optional ex-out may include: 841459x.</i> | Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust. Transport or extraction of polluted air and corrosive gases or dust. | Canada, Japan, European Communities, New Zealand |

| ENTRY | HS CODE DESCRIPTION | HS (2002) | EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATION | REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT | MEMBER |
|---|---|-----------|--|---|---|
| 251 | Machinery for liquefying air or other gases. | 841960 | | For separation and removal of pollutants through condensation. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, Korea, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 252 | Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated (excluding furnaces, ovens and other equipment of heading 85.14), for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising, steaming, drying, evaporating, vaporising, condensing or cooling, other than machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric. | 841989 | Evaporators and dryers, for water and waste water treatment. Condensers and cooling towers. Biogas reactors; digestion tanks and biogas refinement equipment. | For processing water and waste water and the separation and removal of pollutants through condensation. Includes fluidised bed systems (bubbling, circulating, etc.) and biomass boilers. Can also help anaerobic digestion of organic matter. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, New Zealand |
| 259 | Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for gas (other than intake air filters for internal combustion engines). | 842139 | <i>Optional ex-out may include: Catalytic converters / Gas separation equipment / Pneumatic fluid power filters rated at 550 kPa or greater / Industrial gas cleaning equipment / Electrostatic filters (precipitators).</i> | Physical, mechanical, chemical or electrostatic filters and purifiers for the removal of COV, solid or liquid particles in gases, etc. | Canada, European Communities, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea, United States |
| 399 | Instruments for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases. | 902610 | Air quality monitors; and dust emissions monitors. | Monitors to measure air pollution; basis for possible correcting measures (notably in view of health effects). | European Communities |
| 2. MANAGEMENT OF SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RECYCLING SYSTEMS | | | | | |
| 68 | Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of polymers of ethylene, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials: Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip of plastics, not self-adhesive, non-cellular, not reinforced or laminated etc., of polymers of ethylene. | 392010 | HDPE or flexible membrane landfill liners and/or covers for methane collection; Plastic and polyethylene geomembranes for soil protection, water tightness, anti-erosion of soil.. | Used to line landfills to prevent leachate (water run-off) from contaminating groundwater resources. Also used to cover landfills and prevent methane from escaping into atmosphere. These membrane systems are also used for the reinforcement and protection of soil, including under oil refineries, gas stations etc. | United States, European Communities |

| ENTRY | HS CODE DESCRIPTION | HS (2002) | EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATION | REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT | MEMBER |
|-------|--|-----------|---|--|--|
| 193 | Aluminium casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers (including rigid or collapsible tubular containers), for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of a capacity not exceeding 300 l, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment. | 761290 | Waste containers, including those for municipal or dangerous waste. | Containers of any material, of any form, for liquid or solid waste, including for municipal or dangerous waste. | European Communities |
| 200 | Steam or other vapour generating boilers (other than central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam); super-heated water boilers: and part of the boilers of 840211 - 840220 | 840219 | Biomass boilers. | Boilers for the production of heat and power on the basis of (renewable) biomass fuels. | European Communities |
| 206 | Steam or other vapour generating boilers (other than central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam); super-heated water boilers. | 840290 | Parts for 840219x. | Parts for the biomass boilers described above. | European Communities |
| 208 | Auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading 84.02 or 84.03 (for example, economisers, super-heaters, soot removers, gas recoverers); condensers for steam or other vapour power units. | 840410 | Auxiliary plant for use with 840219x. | Components of industrial air pollution control plant which minimise the release of pollutants into the atmosphere. This equipment is also used to support waste heat recovery processes in waste treatment, or renewable energy resource recovery applications. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 244 | Other industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, non-electric | 841780 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: waste incinerators; heat or catalytic incinerators.</i> | These products are used to destroy solid and hazardous wastes. Catalytic incinerators are designed for the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, New Zealand, Korea, Japan, United States |
| 245 | Industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, non-electric: Parts. | 841790 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: parts for 841780x.</i> | These parts can help maintain and repair products that are used to destroy solid and hazardous wastes. Similarly, the parts for catalytic incinerators can help maintain and repair items that can assist in the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 249 | Distilling or rectifying plant. | 841940 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: desalination systems; biogas refinement equipment; and solvent recycling plants.</i> | Desalination plants remove salt from water and are particularly important in conditions of water scarcity. Proper disposal of by-products is also required. - Biogas refinement equipment "upgrades" biogas resulting from organic matter to give it the same properties as natural gas. Allows the recovery and reuse of solvents, e.g. solvents used in the printing, painting or dry cleaning industries. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Japan, New Zealand, United States |

| ENTRY | HS CODE DESCRIPTION | HS (2002) | EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATION | REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT | MEMBER |
|-------|---|-----------|---|--|---|
| 263 | Machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers. | 842220 | | Used to clean and dry bottles so that they can be recycled and re-used. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, Korea, United States |
| 264 | Machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers: Parts. | 842290 | Parts for 842220. | Parts are used to assemble and maintain the above equipment. | European Communities |
| 271 | Tamping machines and road rollers. | 842940 | Self-propelled sanitary landfill compactors. | Used in solid waste treatment or recycling. | United States |
| 277 | Hydraulic presses for working metal. | 846291 | Shredders/balers/compactors for waste metals; hydraulic. | Assists in compacting and compressing metals, including for recycling. | Japan, Korea, United States, European Communities |
| 279 | Splitting, slicing or paring machines. | 846596 | Splitting, slicing or paring machines (specifically portable recyclers (grinders/shredders) portable (wood and waste recycling machinery)). | Used for recycling wood and other waste. | United States |
| 280 | Other machine tools not elsewhere specified or included | 846599 | Other parts of splitting, slicing or paring machines (specifically tree delimeter/ debarker/ chipper machinery (portable recyclers (grinders/ shredders)) | Assists in recycling as with item 279. | United States |
| 281 | Parts and accessories suit. for use solely/princ. with the machines of 84.62/84.63. | 846694 | Parts for 846291x. | See above for item 277. | European Communities |
| 285 | Crushing or grinding machines. | 847420 | | Used for solid waste treatment or recycling. | Chinese Taipei |
| 290 | Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenising, emulsifying or stirring machines not elsewhere specified in Chapter 84. | 847982 | Waste sorting, screening, crushing, grinding, shredding, washing and compacting devices. Agitator for wastewater treatment; flash mixer and flocculator. | Used to prepare waste for recycling; mixing of wastewater during treatment; preparing organic waste for composting; (composting can minimise the amount of waste going to landfill as well as recovering the valuable nutrient and energy content of the waste). | Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 291 | Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter: Other. | 847989 | | Machines and appliances designed for a wide range of areas of environmental management including waste, waste water, drinking water production and soil remediation. In-vessel composting systems can handle large amounts of waste and speed up decomposition. Trash compactors reduce the volume of solid waste, allowing more efficient transport and disposal. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 292 | Parts of the mach. and mech. appls. of 84.79 | 847990 | Parts for 847982x and 847989x. | See the environmental benefit under entry 291. | Canada, European Communities, New Zealand, Japan, United States |
| 315 | Other, including parts | 850590 | Electromagnet; parts of magnetic separator; magnetic pulley; suspended magnet and magnet drum. | Used to remove metal content from waste for recycling. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, Japan, New Zealand, United States |

| ENTRY | HS CODE DESCRIPTION | HS (2002) | EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATION | REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT | MEMBER |
|---|---|-----------|---|---|--|
| 322 | Resistance heated furnaces and ovens. | 851410 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: waste incinerators and heat or catalytic incinerators.</i> | These products are used to destroy solid and hazardous wastes. Catalytic incinerators are designed for the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 323 | Furnaces and ovens; functioning by induction or dielectric loss. | 851420 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: waste incinerators and heat or catalytic incinerators.</i> | These products are used to destroy solid and hazardous wastes. Catalytic incinerators are designed for the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. | New Zealand, Japan, Canada, Korea, Chinese Taipei, United States |
| 324 | Other furnaces and ovens. | 851430 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: waste incinerators and heat or catalytic incinerators.</i> | Catalytic incinerators are designed for the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 325 | Parts of industrial or laboratory electric furnaces and ovens; other laboratory induction or dielectric heating equipment. | 851490 | <i>Optional ex outs include: Parts for 851410x, 851430x and 851430x.</i> | Parts for the equipment listed will facilitate the destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 3. CLEAN UP OR REMEDIATION OF SOIL AND WATER | | | | | |
| 255 | Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers, other than cream separators and clothes-dryers. | 842119 | Oil Skimmer. | Equipment used to remove oil floating on water and is commonly used for oil spill remediations | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States, Korea, European Communities |
| 260 | Parts of centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers. | 842191 | Parts for 842119x. | Used for the maintenance and repair of equipment that removes oil floating on water and is commonly used for oil spill remediation. | Canada, EC, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 327 | Electric space heating apparatus and electric soil heating apparatus; other. | 851629 | Electric soil heating apparatus. | Use heat to disinfect or remove organic compounds (e.g. pesticides, hydrocarbons) from soil, and to dry contaminated soil prior to treatment processes. | Japan, Korea, New Zealand |
| 383 | Other floating structures (for example, rafts, tanks, coffer-dams, landing-stages, buoys and beacons): Other (other than inflatable rafts). | 890790 | Pollution protection booms, oil absorbent booms, oil containment booms. | Floating barriers to oil can prevent an oil slick from reaching sensitive locations or spreading out further. Oil absorbents soak up and remove the oil. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 4. RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT | | | | | |
| 173 | Towers and lattice masts. | 730820 | Wind turbine tower. | Used to elevate and support a wind turbine for the generation of renewable energy. | United States, European Communities |

| ENTRY | HS CODE DESCRIPTION | HS (2002) | EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATION | REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT | MEMBER |
|-------|--|-----------|---|---|--|
| 192 | Aluminium reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of a capacity exceeding 300 l, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment: tanks etc, over 300 litres capacity, aluminium. | 761100 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: Tanks or vats for anaerobic digesters for biomass gasification; cisterns, vats and reservoirs for waste and potable water; and solar pre-heating storage tank.</i> | Tanks, vats and containers for the production of biogas, waste water management, drinking water production and solar thermal energy purposes. | United States, European Communities |
| 212 | Steam and other vapour turbines (other than turbines for marine propulsion): Of an output exceeding 40 MW. | 840681 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include stationary steam turbines over 40 MW; Low temperature/ low pressure steam turbines for geothermal heat pump systems; and steam turbines for co-generation.</i> | Turbines designed for the production of geothermal energy (renewable energy) and co-generation ((CHP) which allows for a more effective use of energy than conventional generation). | United States, European Communities |
| 213 | Steam turbines and other vapour turbines (other than for marine propulsion) of an output not exceeding 40 MW. | 840682 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include stationary steam turbines not over 40 MW; other vapour turbines; low temperature/ low pressure steam turbines for geothermal heat pump systems; and steam turbines for co-generation.</i> | Steam turbines are used to drive electrical generators to derive electrical power from environmental energy recovery operations. Note that these have an output capacity "not exceeding 40 MW". | United States, European Communities |
| 214 | Parts for steam and other vapour turbines. | 840690 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include parts suitable for use with stationary steam turbines over 40MW; stationary steam turbines not over 40 MW, other vapour turbines; parts for 840681x and 840682x.</i> | Parts used for repair and maintenance of energy recovery turbines listed in items 212 and 213 above. | United States |
| 218 | Hydraulic turbines and water wheels of a power not exceeding 1,000 kW . | 841011 | | Hydroelectric power generation produces no greenhouse gas emissions. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 221 | Hydraulic turbines, water wheels, and regulators ; parts, including regulators. | 841090 | Parts for 841011. | Hydroelectric power generation produces no greenhouse gas emissions. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 222 | Other gas turbines of a power not exceeding 5,000 kW. | 841181 | | Gas turbines for electrical power generation from recovered landfill gas, coal mine vent gas, or biogas (clean energy system). Note that these turbines do "not exceed 5,000 kW". | United States |
| 224 | Other gas turbines of a power exceeding 5,000 kW. | 841182 | | Gas turbines for electrical power generation from recovered landfill gas, coal mine vent gas, or biogas (clean energy system). Note that these turbines do "exceed 5,000 kW". | United States |
| 247 | Instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric (other than instantaneous gas water heaters). | 841919 | Solar water heaters. | Uses solar thermal energy to heat water, producing no pollution. Use of solar water heating displaces the burning of other, pollution-creating fuels. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, New Zealand, United States |

| ENTRY | HS CODE DESCRIPTION | HS (2002) | EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATION | REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT | MEMBER |
|-------|--|-----------|--|---|--|
| 253 | Parts of machinery, plant and equipment of heading No 84.19 | 841990 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: Parts for 8419.19 ex, including for solar boiler/water heater; insulation, temperature sensor for solar boiler/water heater; Differential temperature controller for solar boiler/water heater; Evacuated glass tubes for solar boiler/water heater; Heat pipes for solar boiler/water heater. Parts of 841940x, 841950x, 841960, 841989x</i> | Parts used in the maintenance and repair of solar water heaters (etc). which use solar thermal energy to heat water, producing no pollution. Use of solar water heating displaces the burning of other, pollution-creating fuels. | Canada, Japan |
| 300 | Gears and gearing, other than toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately; ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, including torque converters. | 848340 | Gearboxes for wind turbines. | Gearboxes transform the (relatively slow) rotation of the blades of wind turbines into the speed required to produce (renewable) electricity | United States, European Communities |
| 301 | Clutches and shaft couplings (including universal joints). | 848360 | Clutches and shaft couplings imported for use with wind turbines to produce electricity. | Used for initial assembly, repair, and maintenance of wind energy systems | United States |
| 305 | AC generators (alternators), of an output not exceeding 75 kVA | 850161 | | Used in conjunction with boiler and turbines (also listed here) to generate electricity in renewable energy plants. Must use these turbines and generators in combination to produce electricity from renewable fuels (e.g., biomass). Size is "not exceeding 75 kVA". | United States |
| 306 | AC generators (alternator), of an output exceeding 75 kVA but not exceeding 375 kVA | 850162 | | Used in conjunction with boiler and turbines (also listed under items 212 and 213) to generate electricity in renewable energy plants. Must use these turbines and generators in combination to produce electricity from renewable fuels (e.g., biomass). Size is "exceeding 75 kVA but not exceeding 375 kVA" | United States |
| 307 | AC generators (alternator), of an output exceeding 375 kVA but not exceeding 750 kVA | 850163 | | Used in conjunction with boiler and turbines (also listed here under items 212 and 213) to generate electricity in renewable energy plants. Must use these turbines and generators in combination to produce electricity from renewable fuels (e.g., biomass). Size is "exceeding 375 kVA but not exceeding 750 kVA." | United States |
| 308 | AC generators (alternator), of an output exceeding 750 kVA | 850164 | | Used in conjunction with boiler and turbines (also listed under items 212 and 213) to generate electricity in renewable energy plants. Must use these turbines and generators in combination to produce electricity from renewable fuels (e.g., biomass). Size is "exceeding 750 kVA." | United States |
| 310 | Other electric generating sets: Wind-powered. | 850231 | | Electricity generation from a renewable resource (wind). | Canada, European Communities, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, United States |

| ENTRY | HS CODE DESCRIPTION | HS (2002) | EX-OUT / ADDITIONAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATION | REMARKS / ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT | MEMBER |
|-------|---|-----------|--|--|---|
| 311 | Electric generating sets and rotary converters: other | 850239 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: combined heat and power systems using biomass and/or biogas; Portable solar power generation equipment; solar power electric generating sets; Small hydro powered generating plant; Wave power generating plant; and Gas turbine sets for biomass plants.</i> | Combined heat and power systems produce usable power (usually electricity) and heat at the same time. Micro combined heat and power systems are very efficient for domestic use, particularly in places where reticulated natural gas and hot water central heating are the norm. 'Distributed generation' also minimises transmission losses through national grids, reducing the need to increase centralised generating capacity and transmission networks. | New Zealand, European Communities, United States |
| 313 | Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 85.01 or 85.02. | 850300 | Parts for 850231 and optional ex-out may include : 850239x. | Parts of the generators and generating sets listed under item 310 (for renewable energy systems). Relevant parts include for instance nacelles and blades for wind turbines. | European Communities, Switzerland, United States |
| 314 | Static converters | 850440 | Inverters for use with machines of 850239 and 854140 to produce electricity. | Converts solar energy into electricity and can be used to convert DC current from the photovoltaic/solar cells into conventional AC electricity which can run many household and office products such as, kitchen appliances, microwaves, TV's, radios, computers and so on. | European Communities, United States |
| 344 | Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes. | 854140 | Photovoltaic cells, modules and panels. | Solar photovoltaic cells generate electricity in an environmentally benign manner (with no emissions, noise or heat generated). They are particularly suited to electricity generation in locations remote from an electricity grid. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 384 | Optical fibres and optical fibre bundles; optical fibre cables other than those of heading 85.44; sheets and plates of polarising material; lenses (including contact lenses), prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, unmounted, other than such elements of glass not optically worked: Other: Lenses prisms mirrors optical element not optically worked. | 900190 | Solar concentrator systems. | Used to concentrate and intensify solar power in a solar energy system. | United States |
| 385 | Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, mounted, being parts of or fittings for instruments or apparatus, other than such elements of glass not optically worked: Other: Prism, mirrors, mounted and parts and accessories, not elsewhere specified or included | 900290 | Solar concentrator systems. | Used to concentrate and intensify solar power in a solar energy system. | United States |
| 435 | Automatic regulating or controlling instruments, other | 903289 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: Heliostats, temperature sensor for solar boiler/water heater; Differential temperature controller for solar boiler/water heater.</i> | These include other automatic voltage and current regulators which have renewable energy applications as well as other process control instruments and apparatus for temperature, pressure, flow and level, and humidity applications. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |

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| 456 | Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with 2 or more app. of 85.35/85.36, for electrical control..., for a voltage not exceeding 1000V | 853710 | Photovoltaic system controller. | Device to control the functioning of the PV system. | European Communities |
| 457 | Electric accumulators, including separators thereof, whether or not rect. (incl. square), lead-acid (exclusive of 8507.10) | 850720 | Deep discharge (solar) battery. | Provides for energy storage in off-grid PV systems. Are designed to be discharged down to 50per cent or more without damage so that they can supply power over a long period of time. | European Communities |
| 475 | Compression-type refrigerating, freezing equipment whose condensers are heat exchangers; Refrigerating, freezing equipment not elsewhere specified in 84.18; heat pumps and Air-conditioning machines incorporating a refrigerating unit and a valve for reversal of the cooling/heat cycle (reversible heat pumps) | 841861; 841869 and 841581 | Geothermal heat pump system. | Such systems transfer ("pump") the heat available in land and water masses to either heat or cool buildings. | European Communities |
| 5. HEAT AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT | | | | | |
| 154 | Glass fibres (including glass wool) and articles thereof (for example, yarn, woven fabrics): Mats | 701931 | Mats for soundproofing and thermal insulation of buildings. | These mats help save energy and reduce noise levels in buildings. | European Communities |
| 250 | Heat exchange units, whether or not electrically heated | 841950 | <i>Optional ex-out may include heat exchangers for use in renewable energy system.</i> | Some heat exchangers are specifically designed for use in relation to renewable energy sources such as geothermal energy . | Canada, European Communities, Japan, United States |
| 412 | Gas meters -including calibrating meters thereof | 902810 | | Meters are necessary to measure and regulate use and hence enable more efficient use of the resource. In particular, these gas meters are generally designed for use with natural gas and propane, but may include those designed for other gases such as helium. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 413 | Liquid meters including calibrating meters thereof | 902820 | <i>Optional ex-out may include: Water consumption meters.</i> | These liquid meters include those designed to measure potable water consumption to allocate costs, assist the financial management of water systems, and encourage conservation of a scarce resource. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 414 | Electricity meters | 902830 | | These products include those designed to measure electricity flow in residential, commercial, and industrial consumption of electricity. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States |

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| 415 | Parts and accessories for articles of subheading 9028: | 902890 | <i>Optional ex-out may include: Parts for 902810, 902820[x], 902830.</i> | These are parts and accessories for the gas, liquid, and electricity meters classified in 9028 and described above. | Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States, Canada, European Communities |
| 6. WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT AND POTABLE WATER TREATMENT | | | | | |
| 116 | Non wovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated: Of man-made filaments: Weighing more than 150 g/m2. | 560314 | Landfill drainage mats, Fabric of polyethylene, polypropylene, or nylon for filtering wastewater, Filter cloth (PE, PP, Nylon) Filter bag (sleeve). | Used to ensure efficient leachate or gas landfill drainage. | Chinese Taipei, European Communities, United States |
| 146 | Ceramic sinks, wash basins, wash basin pedestals, baths, bidets, water closet pans, flushing cisterns, urinals and similar sanitary fixtures: Of porcelain or china. | 691010 | Waterless urinal, composting toilet. | Waterless urinals and composting toilets minimise water use. Composting toilets also provide self contained sewage treatment on site, with no need for sewers and treatment plants. These items also do not pollute ground or surface water or soil (unlike septic tanks or pit latrines) and produce safe, useful compost. | New Zealand |
| 165 | Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, of cast iron: | 730300 | Cast iron pipes, gutters and manholes for waste and potable water applications. | These items facilitate the delivery of safe drinking water and sanitation. | European Communities |
| 167 | Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel: Other than Line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines. | 730431 to 730490 | Iron or steel pipes, gutters and manholes for waste and potable water applications. | These items facilitate the delivery of safe drinking water and sanitation. | European Communities |
| 170 | Other tubes, pipes and hollow profiles (for example, open seam or welded, riveted or similarly closed), of iron or steel: Other: | 730630 to 730690 | Iron or steel pipes gutters and manholes for waste and potable water applications. | These items facilitate the delivery of safe drinking water and sanitation | European Communities |
| 174 | Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of iron or steel, of a capacity exceeding 300 l, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; Tanks etc, over 300 litres capacity, iron or steel; Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, capacity >300L, iron or steel (ex liq/compr gas type); Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of iron or steel, > 300 litres | 730900 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: Tanks or vats for anaerobic digesters for biomass gasification; Solar pre-heating storage tank;; Waste containers including those for municipal or hazardous waste; Cisterns, vats and reservoirs for safe storage of drinking water; Septic tanks, vats and reservoirs for wastewater treatment.</i> | Containers of any material, of any form, for liquid or solid waste, including for municipal or dangerous waste. The containers can be of assistance in the conversion of waste to gas, which can be used to generate energy. | Canada, European Communities, Korea, United States |

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| 175 | Tanks, casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of iron or steel, of a capacity not exceeding 300 l, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment: Of a capacity of 50 l or more: Composting systems of organic matter. | 731010 | Waste containers including those for municipal or hazardous waste. Waste silos. | For handling and storage of wastewater/sewage during treatment. Containers of any material, of any form, for liquid or solid waste, including for municipal or dangerous waste. | Canada, European Communities, Korea, New Zealand |
| 177 | Tanks, casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers, for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of iron or steel, of a capacity not exceeding 300 l, whether or not lined or heat-insulated, but not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment: Of a capacity of less than 50 l: Other (excluding containers fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment, and cans); Other cans which are to be closed by soldering or crimping, capacity less 50L | 731029 | Waste containers, whether or not combined with a compactor. | Containers of any material, of any form, for liquid or solid waste, including for municipal or dangerous waste. | Canada, European Communities, Korea |
| 185 | Sanitary ware and parts thereof, of iron or steel: Exclusive of 732410 - 732429. | 732490 | Water saving shower. Water closet pans and flushing cisterns/urinals including dry closets. | Water conserving showers (provided with a specific water-efficiency shower head) and dry closets (operating on the basis of composting) are designed to conserve water. | European Communities |
| 186 | Other cast articles of iron or steel; of non-malleable cast iron | 732510 | Sewage, water etc systems. | These items facilitate the delivery of safe drinking water and sanitation | Japan, Canada, Korea, European Communities |
| 188 | Other articles of iron or steel: Other. | 732690 | Perforated buckets and similar articles of sheet used to filter water at the entrance to drains. | These items facilitate the delivery of safe drinking water and sanitation, which are key MDG priorities | European Communities |
| 229 | Hand pumps, other than those of subheading 8413.11 or 8413.19 | 841320 | | For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand |
| 230 | Other reciprocating positive displacement pumps | 841350 | <i>Optional ex-out may include: Pumps for sewage and wastewater treatment.</i> | For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 231 | Other rotary positive displacement pumps | 841360 | Submersible mixer pump; screw type; flow volume not less than 3m ³ /min. | For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment. | Japan, New Zealand, United States, Chinese Taipei, Canada, Korea |

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| 232 | Other centrifugal pumps | 841370 | Centrifugal pumps (RFPP, PVDF, Ti, Viton, Seal) lined to prevent corrosion; motor output power not less than 0.4kw. | For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 233 | Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; other pumps | 841381 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: pumps integrated with wind turbines; solar pumping system.</i> | Water handling equipment. Pumps are integral components of water treatment plants. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 248 | Dryers, other: | 841939 | Sludge driers. | Device used in waste water management, which requires sludge to be treated | European Communities |
| 256. | Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids: for filtering or purifying water | 842121 | | Used to filter and purify water for a variety of environmental, industrial and scientific applications, including water treatment plants and wastewater treatment facilities. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Japan, Korea, United States |
| 257 | Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids: other. | 842129 | | Used to remove contaminants from wastewater, by chemical recovery, oil/water separation, screening or straining. | Canada, European Communities, Korea, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 261 | Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases: Parts (other than of centrifuges and centrifugal dryers):Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for water and parts thereof | 842199 | Parts for 842121 and 842129. | Including sludge belt filter presses and belt thickeners. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Japan, Korea, United States |
| 270 | Other continuous-action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials: Other, belt type. | 842833 | <i>Optional ex-out may include troughed belt (cleat type) conveyor, length above 4m, transfer capacity not less than 20m³/hr.</i> | For transport of waste around the treatment plant. | Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, United States |
| 294 | Pressure-reducing valves | 848110 | | For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment . | Japan, New Zealand, Canada |
| 295 | Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like, including pressure-reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves (other than parts). | 848110 to 848180 | <i>Optional ex-out may include: Taps, cocks and valves for water and wastewater.</i> | These items facilitate the delivery of safe drinking water and sanitation, which are key MDG priorities. | European Communities |
| 296 | Check (non-return) valves | 848130 | | For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand |
| 297 | Safety or relief valves | 848140 | | For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand |
| 298 | Other appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like | 848180 | | For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment for those applied to wastewater facilities. | Japan, New Zealand, Canada |

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| 299 | Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like, including pressure-reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves: Parts:.. | 848190 | | For effective management, control, handling and transport of water. | Canada |
| 346 | Other electrical machines and apparatus having individual functions, not elsewhere specified in chapter 85. | 854389 | Ozone production system; Ultraviolet water disinfection/treatment systems. | UV light is extremely effective in killing and eliminating bacteria, yeasts, viruses, moulds and other harmful organisms. UV systems can be used in conjunction with sediment and carbon filters to create pure drinking water. Water disinfection Ozone (O3) can be used as an alternative to chlorine for water disinfection. | Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 347 | Parts of the machines and apparatus of 85.43 | 854390 | Parts for 854389x. | Water disinfection. | European Communities |
| 7. ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCTS, BASED ON END USE OR DISPOSAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | |
| 104 | Jute and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).. | 530310 | | The natural fiber composition differentiates jute from alternative synthetic materials due to its biodegradability and sustainable sources. Jute fibers are used for packaging and woven fabric. | Switzerland |
| 106 | Sisal other textile fibres of the genus <i>Agave</i> raw | 530410 | | The natural fibre composition differentiates sisal from alternative synthetic materials due to its biodegradability and sustainable sources. Sisal fibres also used in recycled paper. | United States, Switzerland |
| 107 | Sisal and other textile fibres of the genus <i>Agave</i> , processed but not spun; tow and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock). | 530490 | | The natural fibre composition differentiates sisal from alternative synthetic materials due to its biodegradability and sustainable sources. Sisal fibres also used in recycled paper. | United States, Switzerland |
| 117 | Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, whether or not plaited or braided and whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics: Of jute or other textile bast fibres of heading 53.03. | 560710 | | More biodegradable than synthetic fibre alternatives and made from a renewable resource. | New Zealand, United States, Switzerland |
| 118 | Twine, cordage, ropes and cables whether or not plaited or braided and whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics: Of sisal or other textile fibres of the genus <i>Agave</i> : Binder or baler twine | 560721 | | More biodegradable than synthetic fibre alternatives and made from a renewable resource. | New Zealand, United States |

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| 126 | Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: Of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading 53.03. | 630510 | | More biodegradable than synthetic fibre alternatives and made from a renewable resource. | New Zealand, United States, Switzerland |
| 8. CLEANER OR MORE RESOURCE EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES AND PRODUCTS | | | | | |
| 183 | Cooking appliances and plate warmers: For gas fuel or for both gas and other fuels. | 732111 | Solar stoves. | Uses solar thermal energy for cooking, thereby producing no air pollution. The use of solar stoves is replacing heating with firewood or other non-renewable energy sources (e.g. oil, gas) and allows for preservation of firewood (especially important in arid areas) and is suitable for off-grid usage. | Switzerland |
| 184 | Stoves, ranges, grates, cookers (including those with subsidiary boilers for central heating), barbecues, braziers, gas-rings, plate warmers and similar non-electric domestic appliances, and parts thereof, of iron or steel: Parts. | 732190 | As applicable to solar stoves. | Parts are used in the maintenance and repair of solar stoves (see item 183 for the environmental benefits). | Switzerland |
| 316 | Other primary cells and primary batteries | 850680 | Fuel cells. | Fuel cells use hydrogen or hydrogen-containing fuels such as methane to produce an electric current, through an electrochemical process rather than combustion. Fuel cells are clean, quiet, and highly efficient sources of electricity. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland |
| 318 | Electro-mechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor: Other. | 850980 | Garbage degraders with electrical heating systems; or using bacterial decomposing processes or hot-air drying processes. | These items are used to break down food and other garbage from households and the food industry. Such products help <i>inter alia</i> to reduce land fill volumes. | Japan |
| 9. NATURAL RISK MANAGEMENT | | | | | |
| 389 | Photogrammetrical surveying instruments and appliances | 901540 | | Photogrammetry is an aerial remote sensing technique which forms the baseline of many Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Land Information Systems (LIS), which are important for monitoring and managing natural risks such as floods, earthquakes. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 390 | Other surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, excluding compasses, not elsewhere specified in 90.15 | 901580 | | Includes instrument and appliances necessary for measuring the ozone layer and to monitor, measure and assist planning for natural risks such as earthquakes, cyclones, tsunamis etc. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 391 | Parts and accessories of the instruments and appliances of 90.15 | 901590 | Parts for 901530, 901540 and 901580. | Parts used in maintenance and repair of the items 389, 390 and 388 with the attendant environmental benefits. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States, European Communities |

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| 10. NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION | | | | | |
| 121 | Made-up fishing nets of man-made textile materials. | 560811 | Specifically made-up fishing nets that incorporate turtle excluder devices. | Use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) reduces turtle mortality by 90-100 per cent. | United States |
| 122 | Knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope; made up fishing nets and other made up nets, of textile materials; Other than made-up fishing nets of manmade textile materials: Knot net of twine made-up fish net textile materials not elsewhere specified or included. | 560890 | Made-up fishing nets that incorporate turtle excluder devices. | Use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) reduces turtle mortality by 90-100 per cent. | United States |
| 440 | Fish-hooks, whether or not snelled. | 950720 | Circle hooks. | These rounded, "circle-shaped" hooks reduce sea turtle mortality 60-90 per cent over conventional "J-shaped" hooks. | United States |
| 11. NOISE AND VIBRATION ABATEMENT | | | | | |
| 88 | Agglomerated cork (with or without a binding substance) and articles of agglomerated cork: Panels, boards, tiles, blocks and similar articles of agglomerated cork | 450410 | Cork underlay in sheets and rolls. | Assists in the reduction of noise levels in buildings. | European Communities, Switzerland |
| 216 | Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading No. 84.07 or 84.08: Other: Suitable for use solely or principally with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engines. | 840991 | Industrial mufflers. | Industrial mufflers are used for reducing engine noise. | Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Korea, Japan, United States |
| 217 | Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading No. 84.07 or 84.08: Other. | 840999 | Industrial mufflers. | Industrial mufflers are used for reducing engine noise. | European Communities, Japan, Korea, United States |
| 425 | Machines for balancing mechanical parts. | 903110 | | Environmental applications of these machines include balancing of parts and equipment to minimise noise and vibration. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 12. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING, ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT EQUIPMENT | | | | | |
| 388 | Levels: Hydrological, oceanographic, meteorological instruments and appliances. Exclusive of 90.31 | 901530 | | Includes levels used for environmental purposes such as measuring the ozone layer, elements of climate change etc. | European Communities |

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| 400 | Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow or level of liquid | 902610 | | Meters, which check and record the level and/or flow of liquids or gases, are routinely used during complex auditing and testing to ensure the efficient operation of environmental systems such as water and wastewater treatment plants, air pollution control systems, and hydroelectric facilities. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 401 | Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure | 902620 | | Manometers (devices that measure pressure) are used in power plants, water delivery systems, and other applications such as monitoring indoor air. There are two principal types: digital manometers and tube manometers, both of which have important environmental applications. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 402 | Other instruments and apparatus | 902680 | | These instruments include heat meters that are used to monitor and measure the distribution of heat from geothermal or biomass district heating systems. | Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States, Canada |
| 403 | Parts and accessories for articles of subheading 9026 | 902690 | | These are parts for the instruments and devices in 9026.10, 9026.20, and 9026.80. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 405 | Gas or smoke analysis apparatus | 902710 | | Gas analyzers are designed to continuously monitor single or multiple gas components, and such an instrument is used to analyze air emissions from automobiles. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, Japan, United States, New Zealand, European Communities |
| 406 | Chromatographs and electrophoresis instruments | 902720 | | Gas and liquid chromatographs use an analytical method where a physical separation of the sample components occurs prior to detection. These instruments can be use to monitor and analyze air pollution emissions, ambient air quality, water quality, etc. Electrophoresis instruments can be used to monitory and analyze materials such as particulates emitted from incinerators or from diesel exhaust. | Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States, Canada, Chinese Taipei |
| 407 | Spectrometers, spectrophotometers and spectrographs using optical radiations (UV, visible, IR) | 902730 | | Spectrometers are used in a wide range of environmental applications, including to identify and characterise unknown chemicals and in environmental applications to detect toxins and identify trace contaminants. They are also used for qualitative and quantitative analysis inter alia in quality control departments, environmental control, water management, food processing, agriculture and weather monitoring. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 408 | Exposure meters | 902740 | | Exposure meters are used, <i>inter alia</i> , to control light sources and for measurements in agriculture, horticulture, and other natural resources applications. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 409 | Other instruments and apparatus using optical radiations (UV, visible, IR) | 902750 | | These instruments can be used for chemical, thermal, or optical analysis of samples, including water quality photometers which are used to determine the concentration of a solution from its color intensity. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |

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| 410 | Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis not elsewhere specified in 90.27. | 902780 | <i>Optional ex-out may include: For analysing noise, air, water and hydrocarbons and heavy metals in soil..</i> | These instruments include: magnetic resonance instruments which are used in biologic and geologic analysis; and mass spectrometers which are used to identify elements and compounds. | Canada, Chinese Taipei, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 411 | Microtomes; parts and accessories of instruments and appliances of 90.27. | 902790 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: Parts for 902710 and 902780x.</i> | These instruments include microtomes which are devices that prepare slices of samples for analysis. Also included here are parts of the instruments classified in 9027 and described above. | Canada European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 418 | Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting ionising radiations. | 903010 | | These items are used for the purpose of detecting the presence of ionizing radiation and may, for instance, include Geiger counters that are useful in performing surveys for radioactivity contamination. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 419 | Cathode-ray oscilloscopes and cathode-ray oscillographs. | 903020 | | Oscilloscopes are used to translate an electronic signal into a pattern on a screen. These instruments are used for testing and calibrating laboratory equipment. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 420 | Multimeters. | 903031 | | These products measure electrical flow, including current, resistance, voltage, frequency, temperature and in this way are used to identify electronic and electrical problems in equipment. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 421 | Other instruments and apparatus, for measuring or checking voltage, current, resistance or power, without a recording device. | 903039 | <i>Optional ex-outs may include: Volt meters, Am meters, Circuit testers, Resistance meters, Galvano meters</i> | These instruments include single function meters. An ammeter measures current, a voltmeter measures voltage, and an ohmmeter measures resistance. These instruments are also used to find problems in equipment. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 422 | Other instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities, with a recording device. | 903083 | | These instruments are similar to those above, but include componentry that is a recording device - these add a further technical element to the process of identifying electrical problems in equipment. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 423 | Other instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities. | 903089 | | These instruments are similar to those above, and are used to identify electrical faults. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 424 | Parts and accessories of Heading 90.30. | 903090 | <i>Optional ex-out may include: Parts and accessories for nominated articles of subheading 903010.</i> | See above goods of subheading 9030. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 426 | Test benches. | 903120 | | Test benches are used to test designs and equipment, such as components or subsystems of a solar power plant. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States |

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| 427 | Profile projectors. | 903130 | | Profile projectors are used for critical tasks in engineering such as measuring and inspecting high precision, complex parts in many applications and industries. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 428 | Other measuring and checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter: ..Other optical instruments, appliances and machines elsewhere specified for measuring or checking. | 903149 | | Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact. | Canada, Korea, Japan, New Zealand |
| 429 | Other instruments, appliances and machines. | 903180 | <i>Optional ex-out may include: Vibrometers, hand vibration meters</i> | These products include <i>inter alia</i> , items such as vibrometers (that measure vibrations and assess structural and other effects of such vibrations) and electron microscopes for laboratory and testing applications. | European Communities, Japan, New Zealand, United States, Canada |
| 430 | Parts and accessories of the instruments and appliances and machines of 90.31. | 903190 | <i>Optional ex-out may include: Parts for 903180x.</i> | These are parts for the equipment classified in 9031 and described above. | European Communities, Canada, Korea, New Zealand, United States, Japan |
| 432 | Thermostats. | 903210 | | Products include thermostats that control the efficiency of air conditioning, refrigeration or heating systems. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States |
| 433 | Manostats. | 903220 | | Manostats measure and monitor pressure and are used for controlling pumps and chemical feed equipment in applications such as wastewater treatment. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 434 | Hydraulic and pneumatic instruments and apparatus. | 903281 | | These include control-related instruments and apparatus which have many environmental applications such as water treatment, wastewater treatment, air pollution control as well as efficient process controls for many industrial applications. | Canada, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |
| 436 | -Parts and accessories for nominated articles of subheading 9032. | 903290 | | These are the parts for the automatic regulating and control instruments classified in 9032 and described. | Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United States, Korea |
| 437 | Parts and accessories (not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter) for machines, appliances, instruments or apparatus of Chapter 90. | 903300 | | These are the parts and accessories for the products described above. | Canada, European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, United States |

