WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

TN/TE/W/49/Rev.2
30 June 2006

(06-3167)

Committee on Trade and Environment
Special Session

Original: English

MARKET ACCESS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS: REVISED NEW ZEALAND LIST

Submission by New Zealand

Paragraph 31 (iii)

Revision

I. INTRODUCTION

1. New Zealand welcomes the further intensification of the negotiations pursuant to Paragraph 31(iii) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration on environmental goods. With a view to further contributing to this intensification, this submission contains a revision of New Zealand's provisional list of environmental goods.

II. THE NEW ZEALAND LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

2. New Zealand's provisional list of environmental goods was first submitted to the Committee on Trade and Environment in Special Session (CTESS) on 26 May 2005[1]. In that submission, New Zealand recalled its approach to the environmental goods negotiations under paragraph 31 (iii). In particular it was noted that New Zealand had earlier proposed[2] that rather than focus on definitional issues, the Committee proceed in these negotiations by 'defining by doing' through the use of "reference points."[3] In this way, the CTESS would be able to establish the precise scope of the negotiations by identifying particular products which Members might consider "environmental goods." In this submission, New Zealand also introduced the concept of a "living list." Implementation of this part of the New Zealand proposal would ensure that any agreed WTO list of environmental goods could take into account the dynamic nature of new technologies, given the continual evolution of the environmental industry.[4] The concept has been supported by other Members[5] and New Zealand expects to table an elaboration of its 'living list' proposal shortly.

3. The approach of "defining by doing" was implemented through the development of the New Zealand list of environmental goods. This utilised the concept of "reference points" which acted

[1] TN/TE/W/49 of 26 May 2005 refers.

[2] TN/TE/W/46 of 10 February 2005 refers.

[3] In TN/TE/W/46 (ibid), New Zealand proposed the following three reference points: the OECD's definition of environmental industries; APEC's conceptualisation of environmental goods; and approaches to environmental goods agreed through high quality and comprehensive regional or bilateral Free Trade Agreements.

[4] The OECD has estimated that half of the environmental goods likely to be in use within the coming decade do not currently exist (OECD (1998) *The Global Environmental Goods and Services Industry*, OECD Publications, Paris).

[5] TN/TE/W/57 of 5 July 2005 refers and TN/MA/W/70, TN/TE/W/65 of 9 May 2006.

as a type of screening mechanism to ensure nominated products met a basic threshold. In addition, the products New Zealand proposed for the negotiations were further organised into categories. This was designed to assist the negotiations by providing an indication of the environmental purposes for which these products might be used. In its development of its list, New Zealand identified five new categories in addition to those proposed to date[6]. These were wastewater management; natural risk management; environmentally preferable products based on end-use or disposal characteristics[7]; cleaner or more resource-efficient technologies and products; and waste and scrap utilization products.

4. Members have had numerous opportunities to comment on the New Zealand list of environmental goods, including at the twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the CTESS (7-8 July and 15-16 September 2005). In addition to these meetings, New Zealand engaged in a series of bilateral meetings to discuss, inter alia, its list of environmental goods. A number of Members sought more specific information from New Zealand so that they could better understand the rationale for its nomination of certain items as environmental goods.

5. It was against the background of the twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the CTESS that New Zealand provided further information about its list of environmental goods. In order to supplement the reference points and categories already utilised, New Zealand introduced a new 'Environmental Benefits' column to its list of products.[8] This provided succinct explanations of the environmental applications and advantages of all of the products on New Zealand's environmental goods list. This information was designed to assist Members in the more technical discussions of categories. It also sought to assist Members wanting to consider the trade and environment 'win-win' potential of the products proposed for the environmental goods negotiation. The revised New Zealand submission also included a second new column correlating each product on its list to the entries contained in Annex II of the WTO Secretariat's "Synthesis of Submissions on Environmental Goods". This was designed to assist in cross-referencing the New Zealand list with the Secretariat's document.[9]

6. Like many other Members, New Zealand considers that there is a third 'win' in these negotiations which supplements the dual 'wins' on environment and trade. This is the potential that the negotiations under paragraph 31(iii) have to contribute to substantive international development-related outcomes. It is recalled in this regard that New Zealand has formally outlined in some detail the numerous developmental benefits that it considers can be secured as a consequence of the liberalisation of trade in environmental goods.[10]

7. On 12 October and on 1 November 2005, substantive information exchange sessions were held to discuss the products which Members had proposed for the negotiations on environmental goods. This provided a useful opportunity for Members, including New Zealand, to explain the trade, environmental and development benefits of the products that have been proposed to date.

8. At these two information exchange sessions, the linkages between environmental goods and environmental services were explored. New Zealand, for instance, referred to a range of current and

[6] In JOB(04)/98, 16 July 2004, Canada proposed the following categories for consideration: air pollution control; water pollution control; solid/hazardous waste management; remediation/clean-up of soil and water; noise/vibration abatement; environmental monitoring, analysis and assessment equipment; potable water treatment; recycling systems; renewable energy plant; heat/energy management; and soil conservation.

[7] The concept of environmentally preferable products draws on aspects of the work undertaken by UNCTAD (UNCTAD (1995) *Environmental Preferable Products (EPPs) as a Trade Opportunity for Developing Countries*, Geneva, UNCTAD (UNCTAD/COM70). It is important to note that New Zealand considers that the EPP concept be utilised ***only*** when the product to which it refers can be identified by end-use or disposal characteristics.

[8] TN/TE/W/49/Rev1 of 12 October 2005 refers.

[9] JOB(05)/57/Rev.2 of 12 September 2005 and TN/TE/W/63 of 17 November 2005 refers.

[10] TN/TE/W/49/Suppl.1 of 10 June 2005 refers.

forthcoming studies that underline the close relationship between environmental goods and environmental services.[11] New Zealand also reported in some detail on the linkages it considered existed between the delivery of environmental services related to the items it had proposed. New Zealand made specific reference to environmental services related to wastewater management products, environmentally preferable products defined by end-use, products that can assist in natural risk management and soil and water remediation and clean-up products. It was also noted by many Members that the linkages between the negotiations in the CTESS and those underway in the Special Session of the Committee on Trade in Services should be borne in mind during the negotiations on environmental goods. In this regard, New Zealand further recalled a report by the Chair of the CTESS to the Trade Negotiations Committee. This confirmed that there was broad support in the CTESS for the view that the negotiations on environmental services be conducted as part of the overall services negotiations in the Special Session of the Council for Trade in Services.[12] Moreover, New Zealand is also a co-sponsor of a plurilateral request on environmental services which is being pursued as part of the complementary approaches to the services market access negotiations, as mandated by the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration.[13]

9. At both of the information exchanges in 2005, New Zealand also took the opportunity to note that it stood ready to engage on the range of cross-cutting issues identified in paragraph 31(iii) of the Doha Declaration. Indeed, some of the products on the New Zealand list were being provided through a form of technology transfer to developing countries, particularly in the South Pacific region, with a particular emphasis on wastewater management products, monitoring and assessment equipment and soil and water remediation and clean-up items.

10. In terms of the issue of non-tariff barriers, New Zealand like other Members regarded this as a similarly serious issue. It proposed that discussion move from the abstract and conceptual to the practical and New Zealand looked forward to the identification of specific non-tariff barriers that affected Members' market access for environmental goods.

11. At the information exchange sessions and subsequently, New Zealand took the opportunity to note that it saw scope to ensure that special and differential treatment issues be addressed. This particular issue has been taken up in a specific proposal on modalities that New Zealand co-sponsored.[14]

III. THE POST-HONG-KONG MINISTERIAL PROCESS

12. At the Ministerial meeting in Hong Kong, Ministers instructed officials to intensify the negotiations and to complete the work expeditiously under paragraph 31(iii)15. This provided the context for the CTESS meeting on 21-22 February, 2006 at which Members explored the range of possible parameters which might be used to inform the negotiations. This in turn provided the basis for three further technical discussions on environmental goods. These took place on 4-5 April, 10-12 May and 12-13 June. Each meeting considered specific categories of environmental goods.

13. The first technical discussion on environmental goods provided an opportunity to exchange technical information about the categories of Air Pollution Control and Renewable/Clean Energy. The

[11] See, for instance, OECD (2001) *Environmental Goods and Services: The Benefits of Further Global Trade Liberalisation*, OECD, Paris; OECD (2005) "Managing Request-Offer Negotiations Under the GATS: The Case of Environmental Services," *OECD Trade Policy Working Papers*, No 11, OECD, Paris; and OECD (2005) "Environmental Goods and Services: A Synthesis of National Case Studies," *OECD Trade and Environment Working Papers*, No 2005-03, OECD, Paris.

[12] TN/TE/1 of 12 April 2002 refers.

[13] WT/MIN(05)DEC of 22 December 2005, Annex C, paragraph 7 refers.

[14] TN/MA/W/70 and TN/TE/W/65 of 9 May 2005 refers.

[15] WT/MIN(05)DEC of 22 December 2005.

second focused on the Wastewater Management and Solid and Hazardous Waste Management categories. The third technical exchange considered the remaining categories proposed by Members. This encompassed the range of products that were contained in the categories of Environmental Monitoring, Analysis and Assessment Equipment; Remediation and Clean-Up of Soil and Water; Cleaner Technology and Products; Environmentally Preferable Products Based on End-Use or Disposal Characteristics; Products with High Environmental Performance or Low Environmental Impacts; Others (Noise and Vibration Abatement; Resource Management; Heat and Energy Management; Natural Risk Management; Potable Water Treatment; Recycling Systems; and Soil Conservation).

14. New Zealand was an active participant at all three technical sessions. At the first technical session at which Renewable/Clean Energy and Air Pollution Control products were considered, New Zealand registered its view that a focus on single-end use products would fail to meet the mandate of the negotiations to contribute to the environment and development objectives Ministers had established at Doha, Qatar in 2001.

15. New Zealand co-sponsored a paper with a number of other Members that was designed to facilitate the exchanges at the second technical session on 10-12 May.[16] This meeting was focused on products proposed for the categories of Waste Water Management and Solid and Hazardous Waste Management. The paper responded to the Chair's request to provide "detailed explanations on the environmental and developmental aspects of products that have been identified under the two new categories"[17] of waste water management and solid and hazardous waste products. It elaborated in detail on both of these aspects and noted how improved access for environmental goods would help Members achieve improved environment and development outcomes. It also provided a definition of the two categories[18] under discussion and outlined the range of approaches taken on dual and multi-use items.

16. New Zealand found the exchanges at the second technical session helpful in terms of informing its own thinking on some of the items it had proposed for the negotiations. In particular, New Zealand took careful note of the range of perspectives expressed regarding the waste and scrap utilization category it had identified. Additionally, comments regarding some of the chemicals which New Zealand had identified as having environmental benefits were also taken into account in the context of New Zealand's ongoing work to review its list of environmental goods.

17. The third technical exchange session considered the remaining categories proposed by Members. These were Environmental Monitoring, Analysis and Assessment Equipment; Remediation and Clean-Up of Soil and Water; Cleaner Technology and Products; Environmentally Preferable Products Based on End-Use or Disposal Characteristics; Products with High Environmental Performance or Low Environmental Impacts; Others (Noise and Vibration Abatement; Resource Management; Heat and Energy Management; Natural Risk Management; Potable Water Treatment; Recycling Systems; and Soil Conservation).

18. New Zealand presented a submission on the category of Remediation and Clean-Up of Soil and Water to the third technical exchange session.[19] This responded to the Chair of the CTESS' request that Members who had proposed products for the negotiation "provide as far as possible a description of the environmental, trade and developmental benefits of the products/systems in

[16] JOB(06)/140 of 8 May 2006 refers.
[17] TN/TE/15 of 27 April 2006 refers.
[18] These definitions were drawn from OECD/Eurostat (1999) *The Environmental Goods and Services Industry: Manual for Data Collection and Analysis*, OECD/Eurostat, Paris
[19] JOB(06)/170 of 6 June 2006 refers.

question."[20] The New Zealand submission elaborated on these aspects. It noted how improved market access for products that assist in the remediation and clean-up of soil and water will contribute to achieving improved environment, trade and development outcomes. The paper also responded to the Chair's request that contributions to the technical discussion "indicate products/systems of single environmental-end use". The annex to the paper outlined all of the items proposed to date by the Membership in the category of Remediation and Clean-Up of Soil and Water.

IV. DEALING WITH DUAL-USE ITEMS

19. At the second and third technical exchange session, the issue of how to address dual and multiple-use-related issues was discussed at some length. New Zealand's submission21 observed that this is a particular (though by no means unique22) challenge for these negotiations. It was suggested that in order to effectively address the issues thrown up by dual and multiple-use products, a pragmatic approach should be adopted. This needed to take into account the broader commitment of Members to "maintain the process of reform and liberalisation of trade policies, thus ensuring that the system plays its full part in promoting recovery, growth and development"23. A number of Members, including New Zealand observed at the technical exchange sessions that in most of the categories proposed for the current negotiations, there are generally less than a handful of products which could be defined according to the narrower criteria of what some Members describe as "single environmental end-use items". It is also worth noting that the technical exchanges clearly revealed that there are a range of views on how precisely this particular criteria can be applied. These contributions and the discussion at the meeting underlined the point therefore that this range of perspectives means that it may not be possible to secure a consensus on which items might readily be identified by the term "single environmental end-use items."

20. During the technical exchanges, some Members, including New Zealand indicated that products with dual or multiple uses that have environmental benefits are an intrinsic part of the environmental goods negotiation. They have a critical role to play in measuring, preventing, limiting, minimising or correcting environmental damage to water, air and soil as well as problems related to waste, noise and eco-systems. Many environment-related activities including those discussed at all three technical exchange sessions simply cannot be undertaken without access to dual or multiple-use products.

21. In this regard, New Zealand reported at the technical exchange session that its analysis of the Secretariat's Synthesis Document suggested that with two exceptions, developing country Members do not have commercial interests in any of the very small number of what some Members have in previous discussions described as items which may fall into the "single environmental end-use" category. It was further noted that the main beneficiaries of such an approach were likely to be four, possibly five, major OECD economies and two developing country Members.[24] For these reasons, it was New Zealand's view that a practical approach was required. Dual or multiple-use items needed to be incorporated if the negotiations are intended to meaningfully contribute to addressing the range of environmental and development-related issues many Members are grappling with both domestically and internationally.

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[20] Committee on Trade and Environment in Special Session (2006) *Convening Fax for Technical Discussion under Paragraph 31 (iii) of the Doha Declaration, 12-14 June 2006*, 22 May 2006.

[21] JOB(06)/170 of 6 June 2006 refers

[22] R Steenblik (2005) "Liberalising Trade in 'Environmental Goods: Some Practical Considerations," *OECD Trade and Environment Working Paper No 2005-05*, OECD, Paris. See also WT/MIN(96)/16 of 13 December 1996. These negotiations addressed similar issues as those raised by the paragraph 31 (iii) process.

[23] WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1, paragraph 1 of 20 November 2001refers.

[24] TN/TE/W/63 of 17 November 2005 refers.

22. For these reasons, New Zealand considered that many dual and multi-use products are so critical to securing important environment and development outcomes that excluding them from the negotiation by applying the contested 'single end-use' criterion would sharply reduce the sustainable development outcomes expected from this negotiation. New Zealand therefore considered it more appropriate to assess the environmental credentials of products, i.e. to consider whether the product has a "direct environmental benefit."[25]

V. THE REVISION OF THE NEW ZEALAND LIST

23. Against the background of five informal meetings of the CTESS (two information exchange sessions and three technical exchange sessions) as well as three formal meetings since the New Zealand list had been first tabled, New Zealand considered it appropriate to review its list of environmental goods.

24. In order to conduct its revision, New Zealand drew on all of the material that was discussed and the issues that were raised at the various meetings (both formal and informal) of the CTESS. This latest revision has also been informed by extensive domestic consultation with a range of New Zealand stakeholders, encompassing the private and non-governmental sectors. The outcome of these consultations is contained in the annex of this document.

25. New Zealand has made a number of significant changes to its list of environmental goods. In particular, the New Zealand list has been reduced by a quarter. New Zealand has eliminated products from a range of categories including: Air Pollution Control; Potable Water Treatment; Wastewater Management; and Cleaner or More Resource Efficient Technologies. In addition, two entire categories have been removed completely from the New Zealand list (Scrap and Waste Utilisation and Natural Risk Management). All of the twenty-three entries in the Scrap and Waste Utilisation category have been eliminated. The five entries contained in the Natural Risk Management category have been reclassified. Four of these have been absorbed into the category of Environmental Monitoring and Analysis Equipment and one entry has been incorporated into the Air Pollution Control category.

26. New Zealand also used the revision of its list as an opportunity to verify the Harmonised System (HS) descriptions it has used for its entries. New Zealand has also revised some of the 'ex-out' descriptions it had proposed. These revisions provide enhanced precision about the product that is being identified.

27. It should be emphasised that the revised and reduced list is a direct and substantive response to the comments made by some Members during the two information exchange sessions, the three technical discussions and the various formal CTESS meetings at which the paragraph 31(iii) negotiations were addressed. These comments focused on some of the entries contained in the categories of Air Pollution Control, Potable Water and Wastewater Management and Cleaner or More Resource Efficient Technologies. This latest revision of the New Zealand list also takes into account extensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders in New Zealand.

28. At the 10-12 May technical session and the 1 November information exchange sessions, a number of Members asked for more information about the chemicals that New Zealand had identified in the categories of Air Pollution Control, Potable Water and Wastewater treatment and Cleaner or More Resource Efficient Technologies. New Zealand responded that these products are central to addressing environmental problems effectively. Many of the items New Zealand proposed are, for instance, critical to ensuring water quality or the effective management of wastewater treatment processes. Moreover, the central role these goods play in such processes indicates that they

[25] TN/TE/W/64 of 20 February 2006 refers.

have significant and positive development-related impacts in terms of a range of international goals related to water and sanitation.[26] It is New Zealand's view therefore that these should be considered as environmental goods and be the subject of negotiation under paragraph 31 (iii). New Zealand acknowledges, however, that despite their clear role in addressing environmental problems, the items proposed may not necessarily secure a consensus at this point in the negotiations. In an effort therefore to facilitate further rapid progress in the negotiations under paragraph 31(iii), New Zealand has removed all of these items from its current list of environmental goods.

29. It is New Zealand's view that encouraging the recycling of waste and scrap items has intrinsic environmental benefits. By encouraging recycling through improving market access for these goods, New Zealand believes that the negotiations would make a meaningful contribution to global sustainability. Moreover, as with the other entries that are being removed from the New Zealand list, it is New Zealand's view that these reductions may limit somewhat the scope of any international development as well as environmental outcome from these negotiations. The 10-12 May 2006 technical session in particular indicated, however, that these items may not necessarily secure the requisite consensus at this point in these negotiations to be included in any agreed list of environmental goods. In recognition of this, and in light of its commitment to facilitating progress in the negotiations, New Zealand has therefore removed all of these entries from its current list of environmental goods.

VI. CONCLUSION

30. In sum, New Zealand has, through its revision of its list, substantively and significantly reduced the number of environmental goods it is proposing for these negotiations. The changes that have been made were undertaken with a view to encouraging the intensification that Ministers directed and thus to secure rapid progress in the negotiations. While many items have been removed, it remains New Zealand's view that these have intrinsic environment benefits. New Zealand considers that their inclusion would have maximized the contribution that the negotiations under paragraph 31(iii) can make to global sustainability. It is therefore regrettable that these have been eliminated from the current process. Nevertheless, New Zealand believes that securing a consensus and making progress in these negotiations is important as a way of demonstrating the ability of the WTO to make a contribution to global sustainability. New Zealand also judged it necessary to reflect the considerable work that the CTESS has undertaken with regard to the environmental goods that have been proposed to date. In particular, through its substantial reduction of its list, New Zealand wanted to acknowledge and substantively respond to the extensive series of comments received from Members during the various information exchange sessions, technical discussions, bilateral meetings, as well as the outcomes of the formal meetings of the CTESS in 2005 and 2006.

31. New Zealand's revision and consequent reduction of its list of environmental goods has been made in the clear expectation that more rapid progress in the negotiations should now be possible. By fulfilling the mandate from Ministers established in paragraph 31(iii), New Zealand believes that Members can make an important contribution to achieving a range of domestic and international trade, environment and development objectives. This will reinforce the World Trade Organisation's ability to contribute to global sustainable development.

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[26] These development-related objectives were outlined in detail in JOB(06)/140 of 8 May 2006.

NEW ZEALAND REVISED LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Reference Points

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
54	x		381300	Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers; charged fire-extinguishing grenades		Fire control.
156	x		701990	Glass fibres (including glass wool) and articles thereof (for example, yarn, woven fabrics): other		Fibreglass products used in industrial air pollution control equipment (separators, precipitators, tanks, pipe systems, scrubbers).
208		x	840410	Auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading No. 8402 or 8403 (for example, economizers, super-heaters, soot removers, gas recoverers); condensers for steam or other vapour power units: auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading No. 84.02 or 84.03		Components of industrial air pollution control plant which minimise the release of pollutants into the atmosphere.
209		x	840420	Condensers for steam or other vapour power units		Used to cool gas streams to temperatures which allow the removal of contaminants, e.g. volatile organic compounds (VOC) like benzene.
211		x	840510	Producer gas or water gas generators, with or without their purifier; acetylene gas generators and similar water process gas generator, with or without their purifiers	Include only those with purifiers.	Purifiers remove contaminants (such as cyanide or sulphur compounds) produced in the manufacture of gases.
235	x	x	841410	Vacuum pumps		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).
237	x		841430	Compressors of a kind used in refrigerating equipment		Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust.
238	x		841440	Air compressors mounted on a wheeled chassis for towing		Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust.
239		x	841459	Fans other than table, floor, wall, window, ceiling or roof fans, with a self-contained electric motor of an output not exceeding 125 W		Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
240	x	x	841480	Pumps for airs, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; other pumps		Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust.
241	x		841490	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		Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust.
244	x	x	841780	Other industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, non-electric		Destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components.
251	x	x	841960	Machinery for liquefying air or other gases		For separation and removal of pollutants through condensation.
252	x		841989	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		For separation and removal of pollutants through condensation.
268	x		842490	Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand-operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers, whether or not charged; spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and jet projecting machines: Parts		Sprayers are used in a number of air pollution control applications, including odour control.
322	x	x	851410	Resistance heated furnaces and ovens		Destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components.
323	x	x	851420	Furnaces and ovens; functioning by induction or dielectric loss		Destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components.
324	x	x	851430	Other furnaces and ovens		Destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
325	x	x	851490	Parts of industrial or laboratory electric furnaces and ovens; other laboratory induction or dielectric heating equipment		Destruction of pollutants (such as VOC) by heating polluted air and oxidation of organic components.

MANAGEMENT OF SOLID OR HAZARDOUS WASTE

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
245	x	x	841790	Industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, non-electric: Parts	Parts of waste incinerators	Incineration is necessary for certain types of waste (for example, medical waste). Incinerating solid waste kills disease-carrying organisms and reduces the volume and weight of the waste.
287	x		847439	Mixing or kneading machines: other		Used to prepare waste for treatment/recycling or during treatment/recycling.
290	x		847982	Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenising, emulsifying or stirring machines	Including bio-waste chopping and mixing equipment	Used to prepare organic waste for composting. Composting converts organic waste into humus, which can be used as fertiliser. Composting can minimise the amount of waste going to landfill as well as recovering the valuable nutrient and energy content of the waste.
291	x	x	847989	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not elsewhere specified or included in this chapter: other	In-vessel composting systems, trash compactors	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.
292		x	847990	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not elsewhere specified or included in this chapter, other	Parts of trash compactors	Trash compactors reduce the volume of solid waste, allowing more efficient transport and disposal.
315		x	850590	Electro magnets; other, including parts	Electromagnet	Used to remove metal content from waste for recycling.
386	x		901320	Lasers, other than laser diodes		Hazardous waste storage and treatment equipment.
441	x		960310	Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials bound together, with or without handles		Waste collection equipment.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
442	x		960350	Other brushes constituting parts of machines, appliances or vehicles		Waste collection equipment.

CLEAN-UP OR REMEDIATION OF SOIL AND WATER

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
7	x		251200	Siliceous fossil meals (for example, kieselguhr, tripolite and diatomite) and similar siliceous earths, whether or not calcines, of an apparent specific gravity of 1 or less	Siliceous granules that facilitate growth of bio-organisms	A type of growth medium for bio-organisms used for bioremediation (the use of plants, fungi, bacteria or other micro-organisms to break down or remove pollutants).
43	x		300290	Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses; antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes; vaccines, toxins, cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeasts) and similar products: - Other	Micro-organism cultures for bio-remediation, water treatment	Bioremediation is the use of plants, fungi, bacteria or other micro-organisms to break down or remove pollutants (hydrocarbons, pesticides etc).
48	x		340219	Organic surface active agents, whether or not put up for retail sale: Other than Anionic, Cationic or Non-ionic	Oil spill dispersant chemicals	Chemicals (mixtures of surfactants and solvents) that convert oil on sea/water surface into small droplets that disperse in the water column to low concentration, reducing the impact on wildlife and speeding up natural decomposition processes.
57	x		382490	Products, preparations and residual products of the chemical or allied industries, incl. those consisting of mixtures of natural products, not elsewhere specified (excl. binders for foundry moulds and cores; naphthenic acids, their water-insoluble salts and their esters; non-agglomerated metal carbides mixed together or with metallic binders; prepared additives for cements, mortars and concretes; non-refractory mortars and concretes; sorbitol; mixtures containing perhalogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two or more different halogens)	Oil spill dispersant chemicals	Chemicals (mixtures of surfactants and solvents) that convert oil on sea/water surface into small droplets that disperse in the water column to low concentration, reducing the impact on wildlife and speeding up natural decomposition processes.
327	x		851629	Electric space heating apparatus and electric soil heating apparatus; other		Use heat to disinfect or remove organic compounds (e.g. pesticides, hydrocarbons) from soil, and to dry contaminated soil prior to treatment processes.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
346	x		854389	Other machines and apparatus: Other (other than proximity cards and tags)	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.
382		x	890710	Inflatable rafts	Inflatable oil spill recovery barges	Floating barriers to oil can prevent an oil slick from reaching sensitive locations or spreading out further.
383		x	890790	Other floating structures (for example, rafts, tanks, coffer-dams, landing-stages, buoys and beacons): Other (other than inflatable rafts)	Pollution protection booms, oil absorbent 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING, ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT EQUIPMENT

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
139		x	690310	Other refractory ceramic goods (for example, retorts, crucibles, muffles, nozzles, plugs, supports, cupels, tubes, pipes, sheaths and rods), other than those of siliceous fossil meal or of similar siliceous earths: containing by weight more than 50% of graphite or other carbon or of a mixture of these products	Laboratory refractory equipment	Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples (e.g. for contaminants) or environmental impact.
140		x	690320	Other refractory ceramic goods (for example, retorts, crucibles, muffles, nozzles, plugs, supports, cupels, tubes, pipes, sheaths and rods), other than those of siliceous fossil meals or of similar siliceous earths; containing by weight more than 50% of alumina (Al2O3) or of a mixture or compound of alumina and of silica (SiO2)	Laboratory refractory equipment	Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
141		x	690390	Other refractory ceramic goods (for example, retorts, crucibles, muffles, nozzles, plugs, supports, cupels, tubes, pipes, sheaths and rods), other than those of siliceous fossil meal or of similar siliceous earths: other	Laboratory refractory equipment	Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
144		x	690919	Ceramic wares for laboratory, chemical or other technical uses; ceramic troughs, tubs and similar receptacles of a kind used in agriculture; ceramic pots, jars and similar articles of a kind used for the conveyance or packing of goods: - Other ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	Laboratory equipment	Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
151		x	701710	Laboratory, hygienic or pharmaceutical glassware, whether or not graduated or calibrated: - of fused quartz or other fused silica		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
152		x	701720	Laboratory, hygienic or pharmaceutical glassware, whether or not graduated or calibrated: - of other glass having a linear coefficient of expansion not exceeding 5 X 10-6 per Kelvin within a temperature range of 0 C - 300 C		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
153		x	701790	Laboratory, hygienic or pharmaceutical glassware, whether or not graduated or calibrated; other		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
255	x	x	842119	Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers, other than cream separators and clothes-dryers		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
260	x	x	842191	Parts of Centrifuges, Including Centrifugal Dryers	Centrifuges, Accessories & Parts; except clothes dryers and clothes dryer furniture	Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
389		x	901540	Photogrammetrical surveying instruments and appliances		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.
390		x	901580	Other instruments and appliances: Other surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, excluding compasses		Necessary to monitor, measure and assist planning for natural risks such as earthquakes, cyclones, tsunamis etc.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
391		x	901590	Parts and accessories	Photogrammetric instruments; parts and accessories for articles of subheading 9015.40	Photogrammetry is an aerial remote sensing technique which forms the baseline of many Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Land Information Systems (LIS).
392		x	902229	Apparatus based on the use of alpha, beta or gamma radiations, including radiography or radiotherapy apparatus (other than for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary uses)		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
393		x	902290	Other, including parts and accessories: - Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of alpha, beta, or gamma radiations for other than medical, surgical, dental or veterinary uses	Parts and accessories for goods of subheading 9022.29	Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
395	x	x	902511	Thermometers and pyrometers, not combined with other instruments: liquid-filled, for direct reading		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
396	x	x	902519	Thermometers and pyrometers, not combined with other instruments: other than liquid-filled, for direct reading		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
397	x	x	902580	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, thermometers pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, and psychrometers, recording or not, and any combination of these instruments: other		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
398		x	902590	Parts and accessories		Necessary to monitor, measure and assist planning for natural risks such as earthquakes, cyclones, tsunamis etc.
400	x	x	902610	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow or level of liquid		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
401	x	x	902620	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
402	x	x	902680	Other instruments and apparatus		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
403	x	x	902690	Parts and accessories for articles of subheading 9026		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
405	x	x	902710	Gas or smoke analysis apparatus		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
406	x	x	902720	Chromatographs and electrophoresis instruments		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
407	x	x	902730	Spectrometers, spectrophotometers and spectrographs using optical radiations (UV, visible, IR)		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
408	x	x	902740	Exposure meters		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
409	x	x	902750	Other instruments and apparatus using optical radiations (UV, visible, IR)		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
410	x	x	902780	Other instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
411	x	x	902790	Microtomes; parts and accessories		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
414		x	902830	Electricity Meters		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
415		x	902890	Parts and accessories for articles of subheading 9028		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
418	x	x	903010	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting ionising radiations		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
419		x	903020	Cathode ray Oscilloscopes and Cathode ray Oscillographs		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
420		x	903031	Multimeters		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
421		x	903039	Other instruments and apparatus, for measuring or checking voltage, current, resistance or power, without a recording device		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
422		x	903083	Other instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities, with a recording device		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
423		x	903089	Other Instruments and Apparatus for Measuring or Checking Electrical Quantities		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
424		x	903090	Parts and accessories of Heading 90.30:	Parts and accessories for nominated articles of subheading 9030	Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
425		x	903110	Machines elsewhere specified for balancing mechanical parts		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
426		x	903120	Test Benches		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
427		x	903130	Profile Projectors		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
428	x		903149	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		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
429	x	x	903180	Other instruments, appliances and machines		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
430		x	903190	Parts and accessories thereof		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
432	x	x	903210	Thermostats		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
433	x	x	903220	Manostats		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
434	x	x	903281	Hydraulic and pneumatic instruments and apparatus		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
435	x	x	903289	Automatic regulating or controlling instruments, other		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
436		x	903290	Parts and accessories		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
437		x	903300	Parts and Accessories (Not Specified or Included Elsewhere in this Chapter) for Machines, Appliances, Instruments or Apparatus of Ch. 90		Equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.

POTABLE WATER TREATMENT

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
59	x		391400	Ion-exchangers based on polymers of headings 39.01 to 39.13, in primary forms		Ion exchange is widely used in household and industrial water purification to produce soft water and to remove poisonous (e.g. copper) and heavy metal (e.g. lead) ions from solution.
233		x	841381	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; other pumps		Water handling equipment. Pumps are integral components of water treatment plants.

RECYCLING SYSTEMS

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
249		x	841940	Distilling or rectifying plant	Solvent recycling plant	Allows the recovery and reuse of solvents, e.g. solvents used in the printing, painting or dry cleaning industries.
284		x	847410	Sorting, screening, separating or washing machines	Waste foundry sand reclamation equipment	Used to treat sand waste from foundry cast making, allowing the reuse of the sand.
286		x	847432	Machines for mixing mineral substances with bitumen	Asphalt recycling equipment	Recycling asphalt on roads and pavements minimises demand for oil and gravel to make new asphalt, as well as minimising waste destined for landfill.
290	x	x	847982	Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenizing emulsifying or stirring machines	Other than kneading machinery	Used to prepare waste for recycling, for example, crushing concrete.

RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
39	x		290511	Methanol (methyl alcohol)		Methanol is a low pollution fuel, producing emissions low in reactive hydrocarbons and toxic compounds. It can also be produced sustainably from biomass. It is also a component in biodiesel manufacture.
218		x	841011	Hydraulic turbines and water wheels of a power not exceeding 1,000 kW		Used in hydroelectric power generation, which produces no greenhouse gas emissions.
219		x	841012	Hydraulic turbines and water wheels of a power exceeding 1,000 kW but not exceeding 10,000 kW		Used in hydroelectric power generation, which produces no greenhouse gas emissions.
220		x	841013	Hydraulic turbines and water wheels of a power exceeding 10,000 kW		Used in hydroelectric power generation, which produces no greenhouse gas emissions.
221		x	841090	Hydraulic turbines and water wheels; parts, including regulators		Used in hydroelectric power generation, which produces no greenhouse gas emissions.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
247	x	x	841919	Instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric (other than instantaneous gas water heaters)	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.
310		x	850231	Other electric generating sets: Wind-powered		Electricity generation from a renewable resource (wind).
344	x	x	854140	Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes	Solar cells	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.

HEAT AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
150	x		700800	Multiple walled insulating units of glass		Insulation such as double glazing reduces energy use for heating or cooling.
342	x		853931	Discharge lamps, other than ultra-violet lamps: fluorescent lamps, hot cathode		Fluorescent lamps are more energy efficient than incandescent light bulbs of an equivalent brightness, as less energy input is lost as heat. They also have a longer lamp life.
412	x	x	902810	Gas meters		Meters are necessary to measure and regulate use and hence enable more efficient use of the resource.
413	x	x	902820	Liquid meters		Meters are necessary to measure and regulate use and hence enable more efficient use of the resource.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
90		x	460120	Mats, matting, and screens of vegetable materials	Erosion control matting (biodegradable), ecologically safe ground covers (biodegradable)	Erosion control matting can reduce erosion and assist the establishment of vegetation. When made of organic materials such as jute, wood, coir (coconut husk), straw, the matting is biodegradable. Ground covers can be used for environmentally friendly weed control.

WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
42	x		293100	Other organo-inorganic compounds	Nitrification and urease inhibitors	Nitrification and urease inhibitors prevent nitrogen leaching from soil, fertiliser and/or urine from livestock. Nitrification inhibitors restrict microbial conversion of ammonium to nitrate and hence to the gases nitrogen and nitrous oxide (nitrous oxide is a greenhouse gas). Urease inhibitors inhibit the enzyme urease, thus restricting the conversion of urea in urine to ammonium.
57	x		382490	Products, preparations and residual products of the chemical or allied industries, incl. those consisting of mixtures of natural products, not elsewhere specified (excl. binders for foundry moulds and cores; naphthenic acids, their water-insoluble salts and their esters; non-agglomerated metal carbides mixed together or with metallic binders; prepared additives for cements, mortars and concretes; non-refractory mortars and concretes; sorbitol; mixtures containing perhalogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two or more different halogens)	Nitrification inhibitors	Nitrification inhibitors prevent nitrogen leaching from soil, fertiliser and/or urine from livestock, by restricting microbial conversion of ammonium to nitrate and hence to the gases nitrogen and nitrous oxide (nitrous oxide is a greenhouse gas).

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
78	x	x	392690	Other articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 3901 to 3914; other	Bio-film medium that consists of woven fabric sheets that facilitate the growth of bio-organisms; rotating biological contactor consisting of stacks of large (HDPE) plates that facilitate the growth of bio-organisms.	Biological recovery systems. Commonly used in bioremediation of wastewater, to facilitate the growth of the micro-organisms that break down the contaminants.
123	x		580190	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, other than fabrics of heading 58.02 or 58.06: Of other textile materials		Used as filters in sewage treatment.
175	x		731010	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		For handling and storage of wastewater/sewage during treatment.
228	x		841319	Pumps fitted or designed with a measuring device: other	For water treatment	For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment.
229	x		841320	Hand pumps, other than those of subheading No. 8413.11 or 8413.19		For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment.
230	x		841350	Other reciprocating positive displacement pumps		For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment.
231	x	x	841360	Other rotary positive displacement pumps	Submersible mixer pump to circulate water in wastewater treatment process; sewage pumps, screw type)	For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment.
232	x	x	841370	Other centrifugal pumps	Centrifugal pumps lined to prevent corrosion; centrifugal sewage pumps	For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
257	x	x	842129	Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids; other		Used to remove contaminants from wastewater, by chemical recovery, oil/water separation, screening or straining.
265	x		842381	Other weighing machinery having a maximum weighing capacity not exceeding 30 kg		Necessary to calculate the amount of reagents needed to treat waste.
266	x		842382	Other weighing machinery having a maximum weighing capacity exceeding 30kg but not exceeding 5,000 kg		Necessary to calculate the amount of reagents needed to treat waste.
267	x		842389	Other weighing machinery not elsewhere specified		Necessary to calculate the amount of reagents needed to treat waste.
270		x	842833	Other continuous action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials; other, belt type	Belt-type above ground conveyor used to transfer solids or slurries between plants	For transport of waste around the treatment plant.
290		x	847982	Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenizing emulsifying or stirring machines	Agitator for wastewater treatment	For mixing of wastewater during treatment.
294	x		848110	Pressure-reducing valves		For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment.
296	x		848130	Check (non-return) valves		For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment.
297	x		848140	Safety or relief valves		For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment.
298	x		848180	Other appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like		For handling and transport of wastewater or slurries during treatment.
346		x	854389	Other machines and apparatus: Other (other than proximity cards and tags)	Ozone production system	Ozone (O_3) can be used as an alternative to chlorine for water disinfection.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCTS, BASED ON END-USE OR DISPOSAL CHARACTERISTICS

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
45	x		310100	Animal or vegetable fertilisers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilisers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable products		Organic fertilisers are an alternative to synthetic, chemical-based fertilisers and are used in organic farming.
47	x		340119	Soap and organic surface-active products and preparations, in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes, and paper, wadding, felt and nonwovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent: Other than for toilet use (including medicated products). - Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap: Other: natural soaps made from vegetable oil		Biodegradable and made from a renewable resource.
58	x		391390	Natural polymers (for example, alginic acid) and modified natural polymers (for example, hardened proteins, chemical derivatives of natural rubber), not elsewhere specified or included, in primary forms		Biodegradable and made from a renewable resource.
117	x		560710	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:		More biodegradable than synthetic fibre alternatives and made from a renewable resource.
118	x		560721	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 Agave: - Binder or baler twine		More biodegradable than synthetic fibre alternatives and made from a renewable resource.
126	x		630510	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: Of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading 53.03.		More biodegradable than synthetic fibre alternatives and made from a renewable resource.

CLEANER OR MORE RESOURCE-EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES AND PRODUCTS

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
7	x		251200	siliceous fossil meals (for example, kieselguhr, tripolite and diatomite) and similar siliceous earths, whether or not calcines, of an apparent specific gravity of 1 or less	Diatomite (natural insecticide)	A siliceous sedimentary rock formed from fossilised diatoms that can be used as an alternative to chemical pesticides. The sharp edges of the diatom skeletons pierce insects' protective coatings, causing them to desiccate.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
57	x		382490	Products, preparations and residual products of the chemical or allied industries, incl. those consisting of mixtures of natural products, not elsewhere specified (excl. binders for foundry moulds and cores; naphthenic acids, their water-insoluble salts and their esters; non-agglomerated metal carbides mixed together or with metallic binders; prepared additives for cements, mortars and concretes; non-refractory mortars and concretes; sorbitol; mixtures containing perhalogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two or more different halogens)	Biodiesel	Biodiesel is renewable fuel derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, suitable as a diesel fuel substitute or diesel fuel additive or extender. The fuel can be used in standard compression-ignition (i.e. diesel) engines with small or no modifications. It is biodegradable, non-toxic, and essentially free of sulphur, aromatic hydrocarbons (such as carcinogenic benzene), and produces far less particulate matter during combustion.
75	x		392290	Bidets, lavatory pans, flushing cisterns and similar sanitary ware, of plastics	For 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. The also do not pollute ground or surface water or soil (unlike septic tanks or pit latrines) and produce safe, useful compost.
76	x		392330	Articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures, of plastics. - Carboys, bottles, flasks and similar articles	Fefillable plastic cartridge used in waterless urinals	Waterless urinals do not need to be flushed with water, minimising water use.
146	x		691010	Ceramic sinks, wash basins, wash basin pedestals, baths, bidets, water closet pans, flushing cisterns, urinals and similar sanitary fixtures: - Of porcelain or china	For 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. The also do not pollute ground or surface water or soil (unlike septic tanks or pit latrines) and produce safe, useful compost.
272		x	843680	Other agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, including germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders: Other	Hot water weed killing system	Non-toxic alternative to chemical herbicides. A machine delivers high temperature water solution that kills weeds thermally.

Entry^	O	A	HS6	Description	Ex-out	Environmental Benefit
311	x		850239	Other generating sets	Micro combined heat and power systems	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.
316	x		850680	Other primary cells and primary batteries	Fuel Cells	Fuel cells use hydrogen or hydrogen-containing fuels such as methane to produce an electric current, through a electrochemical process rather than combustion. Fuel cells are clean, quiet, and highly efficient sources of electricity.
360	x		870290	Other (other than with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel)	Electric and hybrid vehicles	Electric vehicles do not produce greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2 etc). Hybrid vehicles are powered by both a battery and an internal combustion engine, and emit significantly less pollutants and greenhouse gases than conventional motor vehicles.
361	x		870322	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02) including station wagons and racing cars: of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,000 cc but not exceeding 1,500 cc	Hybrid vehicles	Hybrid vehicles are powered by both a battery and an internal combustion engine, and emit significantly less pollutants and greenhouse gases than conventional motor vehicles.
362	x		870390	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02) including station wagons and racing cars: other	Electric vehicles	Electric vehicles do not produce greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2 etc).

*Reference points:
O OECD definition of environmental industries
A APEC's conceptualisation of environmental goods

^Entry:
Numbered entry in the Informal Note by the WTO Secretariat 'Synthesis of Submissions on Environmental Goods' (JOB(05)/57/Rev.2) and TN/TE/W/63 OF 17 November 2005.