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ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

Submission by Switzerland

Paragraph 31 (iii)

The following communication, dated 5 July 2005, is being circulated at the request of the Delegation of Switzerland.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Paragraph 31 (iii) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration instructs Members to negotiate on the reduction or, as appropriate, elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services, with a view to enhancing the mutual supportiveness of trade and environment.
2. Switzerland would like to contribute to the ongoing efforts of the Committee on Trade and Environment in Special Session (CTESS) to establish an agreed list of environmental goods, with a view to the Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong later this year.
3. In Switzerland's view, Paragraph 31 (iii) of the Doha Declaration aims to facilitate increased trade in environmental goods. This would result in immediate and tangible local and global sustainable development benefits. Existing asymmetries in production capacities, trading volumes and tariff structures for environmental goods should not hinder the achievement of this ultimate objective.
4. These negotiations will in our view result in a "win-win" situation. On the one hand a win for increased trade due to a reduction or elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers (NTBs), and on the other hand a win for the environment, because what is traded is more environment friendly. While lower tariffs from imports of environmental goods decrease government tariff revenue in the short term, the sustainable development benefits inherent in such goods constitute considerable economic value, which has to be taken into account. In the longer term, the benefits associated with such goods will outweigh short-term losses in tariff revenue. The use of environmental goods, including Environmentally Preferable Products (EPPs), reduces negative externalities in the form of detrimental environmental and human health effects, which, at a later stage, will have to be addressed anyway, usually at great economic cost, including increased public expenditure. Lowering tariffs and NTBs on environmental goods will also assist in the realization of important energy efficiency gains. In the face of rising energy prices, investments in efficiency pay off more quickly and offset some of the losses from foregone tariff revenues, while increasing overall economic and environmental efficiency.

5. The Secretariat's report of the workshop on environmental goods (JOB(05)/21) estimates that exports of environmental goods constituted 3.6 to 4 per cent of total merchandise trade in 2002, amounting to about USD 240 billion in products on the OECD list of environmental goods, and USD 215 billion in products on the APEC list. This fast-growing industry experienced a five-fold expansion from 1990 to 2002. Such impressive data reflect not only growing worldwide demand for environmental goods, but also significant potential gains from such trade for all Members. The purpose of this submission is to contribute to the discussion so far and to boost prospects for a successful outcome in these important negotiations.

II. PRACTICAL DEFINITION OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

6. Switzerland is aware of the difficulties inherent in the establishment of a mutually agreed definition of environmental goods. The definition should be sufficiently general, flexible, and inclusive to capture future innovations in the rapidly growing and constantly evolving environmental goods industry. CTESS has the mandate to clarify the concept of environmental goods¹ and to establish a list of environmental goods, to be forwarded to the NAMA Committee for actual negotiations on tariff reductions and/or elimination.

7. Two questions have to be resolved:

- Which environmental goods have to be on the list?
- Acknowledging the pace of innovation, how can it be ensured that the list can evolve in the future?

8. One problem of a purely list-based approach is the lack of flexibility, since future environmental goods, which will be on the market only in a few years time, would then also have to be included in the list. Furthermore, the list might today include environmental goods which might become obsolete in a few years if one day they cannot be regarded as being environmental friendly anymore.

9. Given the CTESS mandate, Switzerland proposes that the clarification of the concept of environmental goods be firmly based on previous work and existing working definitions by OECD, UNCTAD, APEC and other relevant entities. The ultimate goal should not be an all-encompassing and universally valid definition of environmental goods, but a useful screening tool that would serve as a basic definitional threshold.

10. Our analysis of existing approaches suggests that the OECD definition for the environmental industry and for the identification of environmental goods is best suited for this purpose and could serve well as general reference point.² A comparison of the APEC and OECD lists shows that the APEC list was produced proceeding from the OECD definition of what activities form part of an environmental industry.³ The OECD/EUROSTAT Manual defines the environmental goods and services industry as consisting of "*activities which produce goods and services to measure, prevent, limit, minimise or correct environmental damage to water, air and soil, as well as problems related to*

¹ Members agreed to conduct negotiations on environmental services under the Council for Trade in Services in Special Session.

² This submission and all terms used therein neither address nor affect the definition and classification of environmental services in the framework of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS).

³ cf- WT/CTE/W/228 or TN/TE/W/33 (2003) OECD Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment: Environmental Goods – A Comparison of the APEC and OECD Lists, p. 9.

waste, noise and eco-systems. This includes cleaner technologies, products and services that reduce environmental risk and minimise pollution and resource use”⁴

11. This definition encompasses all categories proposed so far in submissions by other Members. According to the “Synthesis Paper” of the Secretariat (JOB(05)/57), Members have so far proposed four main categories, with respective sub-categories:

- (1) Pollution Management, with the subcategories: air pollution control; wastewater management, solid and hazardous waste management; remediation and clean up, noise and vibration abatement, monitoring and analysis and assessment.
- (2) Resource Management with the subcategories: water supply, renewable energy plant, heat and energy savings and management.
- (3) Cleaner Technology and Products with the subcategories: efficient, lower carbon- and pollutant-emitting fuels and technologies; gas turbines, combined cycle power generation; chemical gas to liquid fuels, natural gas, fuel cell technologies.
- (4) Environmentally Preferable Products (EPPs). These products have a high environmental performance and/or low environmental impact. This concept draws on work by UNCTAD⁵, which has defined EPPs as products “*that cause significantly less “environmental harm”⁶ at some stage of their “life-cycle” than alternative products serving the same purpose.*” EPPs are therefore distinct from other pollution-control goods and equipment because their environmental benefits arise in the production process, in direct use, or during disposal.

12. Switzerland is in favour of a list of environmental goods which contains goods that fall under one of these four categories. Whereas categories 1 and 2 can be subsumed to the first part of the OECD definition (i.e. “Activities which produce goods and services to measure, prevent, limit or correct environmental damage to water, air and soil, as well as problems related to waste, noise and eco-systems.”), categories 3 and 4 can be assigned to the second part of the OECD definition (i.e. “Cleaner technologies, products and services which reduce environmental risk and minimise pollution and resource use are also considered part of the environmental industry”).

III. THE CASE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCTS (EPPS)

13. In line with the proposals made by other Members, Switzerland advocates the inclusion of EPPs into the larger category of Environmental Goods, on the basis of the following considerations.

14. As is the case with environmental goods in general, it is quite difficult to identify and analyze EPPs as a unique category. These products are distinct from pollution-control equipment, for example, in that they are generally used for purposes other than environmental ones, usually in commercial and household applications.

⁴ Source: The environmental goods and services industry, Manual for data collection and analysis, OECD/EUROSTAT 1999, p.9.

⁵ UNCTAD (UNCTAD/COM/70) (1995): Environmentally Preferable Products (EPPs) as a Trade Opportunity for Developing Countries, Geneva.

⁶ Less environmental harm according to the following criteria: (a) use of natural resources and energy; (b) amount and hazardousness of waste generated by the product along its life cycle; (c) impact on human and animal health; and (d) preservation of the environment.

15. Many EPPs are natural and biodegradable. In addition, many are substitutes for goods with more adverse environmental impacts. Promotion of trade in such natural EPPs offers attractive export opportunities for natural-products-based industries utilizing raw materials and skills that developing countries are relatively better endowed with.⁷ For a majority of products on this list, developing countries have a substantial trade interest and are net exporters.

IV. PROCESS FOR REGULAR REVIEW OF THE AGREED LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

16. The second question cited above is how the agreed list of environmental goods can be made evolving over time. Given that the environmental goods industry in developed and developing countries is constantly evolving⁸, we see the necessity for a process of regular review and updating of the agreed list of environmental goods, on the basis of the OECD definition and its respective main categories. We think that it is useful to take the OECD/EUROSTAT definition as a reference point, as though it was established in the mid-nineties it is today still a relevant and valid reference point despite the fast evolving environmental sector.

17. Since market volumes for environmental goods are projected to increase rapidly, a review of the agreed list of environmental goods should be undertaken e.g. once every two years, on the basis of a streamlined process. Switzerland proposes to mandate the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) with this task, as the CTESS will become obsolete after completion of the Doha Mandate.

V. SWITZERLAND'S INITIAL PROPOSAL FOR A LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

18. With a view to contributing to these negotiations on identifying environmental goods, Switzerland wishes to present its Initial Proposal for a List of Environmental Goods.

19. It is Switzerland's view that an environmental good should contribute to a globally agreed environmental goal.⁹

20. Furthermore, and to allow more specificity, Switzerland's approach to identifying environmental goods is based on the OECD definition as a reference point. Switzerland suggests therefore taking the OECD list as a basis, adding products proposed in the Synthesis Paper compiled by the Secretariat (JOB(05)/57) of 18 April 2005. Most of the products contained in the OECD list as well as the Synthesis Paper fall in the Pollution Management and Resources Management categories and therefore correspond to the first part of the OECD definition.

21. In order to ensure a balanced outcome of the negotiations under paragraph 31 (iii), Switzerland proposes to add environmental goods falling under the categories of Cleaner Technology and Products as well as Environmentally Preferable Products (EPPs) to the list of environmental

⁷ According to the findings of the workshop (JOB(05)/21), the ratio of exports to imports of all environmental goods for developing countries was approximately 50 per cent (UNCTAD, year 2000 data). Looking at renewable energy and energy efficient environmental products, this ratio became around 100 per cent. For EPPs, the ratio was, with 127 per cent, even better. This means that developing countries might have a comparative advantage of renewable energies and energy efficient products as well as EPPs over pollution control equipments of the OECD/APEC list.

⁸ According to the OECD, 50 per cent of all goods to be considered environmental in 10 or 15 years from now do not even exist today.

⁹ In its submission (TN/TE/W/47), the EC proposed that environmental goods should contribute to the fulfillment of a globally agreed environmental-related goal, as e.g. set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation or in a specific MEA such as e.g. the Montreal Protocol or the Basel Convention. Switzerland supports this idea.

goods. Products in the latter category would be based on their end-use or disposal characteristics. Both categories correspond to the second part of the OECD definition.

22. We have attached a list based on these criteria to this submission. We have included there solar cooking appliances and means of sustainable transport such as railways, solar mobiles, bicycles, barges, boats as well as their related accessories. Many of the included EPPs are of particular export interest to developing countries. A better reflection of what we expect is in the interest of developing countries in these negotiations was our main motivation to include this category of products in our list.

23. These environmental goods have all been screened by the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape and goods have been eliminated from the list that, if used improperly, entail risks to human beings and nature in their use as well as disposal. Goods were also eliminated if their production is overly damaging to the environment.

24. For purposes of transparency, Switzerland has also included import data for 2004 for all goods proposed in the attached list.

25. Switzerland reserves the right to add further items to the attached list or amend these, as appropriate during the negotiation process.

A. KEY TO READING ANNEX: SWITZERLAND'S INITIAL PROPOSAL FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS LIST

Columns A (HS Heading or Sub-Heading), B (HS 4 Description), C (Product Description within HS 6), D (Ex-Out or Remarks)

1. Proposed environmental products are listed in Harmonized System (HS) categories at the 4 or 6 digit level. For some products, especially EPPs, we propose the entire 4 digit category to be considered for liberalization. In certain cases, the entire HS 4 or HS 6 category is not exclusively used for an environmental purpose, and only part of the category is intended as an environmental good. For those products an additional product description is given to help identify the environmental good within the HS 4 or HS 6 digit category, respectively.

2. For those products that do not contain an additional product description or an "ex," we propose that the entire HS 4 or HS 6 digit category, respectively be considered for liberalization because the product is an important element of an environmental technology.

Column E: Environmental Category According to the OECD definition

3. This column conveys the relevance of each product to the second part of the OECD definition as discussed above. We have used the two main environmental categories that were listed in the Secretariat's compilation paper (JOB(05)/57), and previously proposed by other WTO Members.

CT/CP = Cleaner Technology and Cleaner Products

EPP = Environmentally Preferable Products based on end-use or disposal characteristics

Column F: Swiss Imports from the World (2004)

4. The source of import data is the Swissimpex (see under: www.swissimpex.ezv.admin.ch) and the data reported is based on the year 2004 and for easy reference calculated in USD. The import data is provided at the HS 4 or HS 6 digit level, respectively (according to the proposed environmental good) which may be broader than the actual trade for the proposed environmental good.

INITIAL LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

HS HEADING OR SUBHEADING	HS 4 DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION WITHIN HS 6	EX-OUT OR REMARKS	MAIN CATEGORIES OF OECD DEFINITION	SWISS IMPORTS (2004 in USD)
251200ex	Siliceous fossil meals (for example, kieselguhr, tripolite and diatomite) and similar siliceous earths, whether or not calcined, of an apparent specific gravity of 1 or less.		ex-out: is iatomaceous earth, which is found all over the world and used in organic agriculture.	EPP	2,131,877
2513	Pumice stone; emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, whether or not heat-treated.			EPP	1,750,723
251810ex	Dolomite, whether or not calcined or sintered, including dolomite roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape; dolomite ramming mix.	- Dolomite, not calcined or sintered.	ex-out: dolomite dust (as an excellent soil amendment).	EPP	1,341,500
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.	- Other (not: - Alginic acid, its salts and esters).		EPP	43,389,416
392290	Baths, shower-baths, sinks, wash-basins, bidets, lavatory pans, seats and covers, flushing cisterns and similar sanitary ware, of plastics.	- Other.		EPP	36,295,370
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.		EPP	123,507,454
4001	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip.			EPP	6,208,546
401150	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber.	- Of a kind used on bicycles.		EPP	4,999,461
401320	Inner tubes, of rubber.	- Of a kind used on bicycles.		EPP	1,619,521
4504	Agglomerated cork (with or without a binding substance) and articles of agglomerated cork.			EPP	13,039,503
460120ex	Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips; plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting	- Mats, matting and screens of vegetable materials.	ex-out: for soil protection purposes.	EPP	1,896,666

HS HEADING OR SUBHEADING	HS 4 DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION WITHIN HS 6	EX-OUT OR REMARKS	MAIN CATEGORIES OF OECD DEFINITION	SWISS IMPORTS (2004 in USD)
	materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens).				
5301	Flax, raw or processed but not spun; flax tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).			EPP	359,498
5303	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).			EPP	31,466
5304	Sisal and other textile fibres of the genus Agave, raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).			EPP	95,463
5306	Flax yarn.			EPP	1,690,150
5307	Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading 53.03.			EPP	79,437
5309	Woven fabrics of flax.			EPP	7,987,820
5310	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading 53.03.			EPP	684,105
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.		EPP	95,900
560729	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 : -- Other (not: - Binder or baler twine).		EPP	195,163
5608	Knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope; made up fishing nets and other made up nets, of textile materials.			EPP	5,576,093
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.		EPP	329,215
650610ex	Other headgear, whether or not lined or trimmed.	- Safety headgear.	ex-out: bicycle helmets.	CT/CP	36,319,824
691410ex	Other ceramic articles.	- Of porcelain or china.	ex-out: linings for	EPP	822,649

HS HEADING OR SUBHEADING	HS 4 DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION WITHIN HS 6	EX-OUT OR REMARKS	MAIN CATEGORIES OF OECD DEFINITION	SWISS IMPORTS (2004 in USD)
			wood burning stoves of porcelain or china, stoves of porcelain and china.		
691490ex	Other ceramic articles.	- Other.	ex-out: linings for wood burning stoves of ceramics other than porcelain or china, ceramic stoves other than of porcelain and china.	EPP	18,075,605
7302	Railway or tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: rails, check-rails and rack rails, switch blades, crossing frogs, point rods and other crossing pieces, sleepers (cross-ties), fish-plates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates (base plates), rail clips, bedplates, ties and other material specialized for jointing or fixing rails.			CT/CP	75,488,428
7307ex	Tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves), of iron or steel.		ex-out: for railway.	CT/CP	172,778,746
7308ex	Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06) and parts of structures (for example, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frame-works, doors and windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel.		ex-out: for railway.	CT/CP	510,186,028
7312ex	Stranded wire, ropes, cables, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel, not electrically insulated.		ex-out: for railway.	CT/CP	16,945,630
731511ex	Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel.	- Articulated link chain and parts thereof: - Roller chain.	ex-out: bicycle chain.	CT/CP	11,559,024
7317ex	Nails, tacks, drawing pins, corrugated nails,		ex-out: railway use.	CT/CP	12,719,087

HS HEADING OR SUBHEADING	HS 4 DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION WITHIN HS 6	EX-OUT OR REMARKS	MAIN CATEGORIES OF OECD DEFINITION	SWISS IMPORTS (2004 in USD)
	staples (other than those of heading 83.05) and similar articles, of iron or steel, whether or not with heads of other material, but excluding such articles with heads of copper.				
7318ex	Screws, bolts, nuts, coach screws, screw hooks, rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers (including spring washers) and similar articles, of iron or steel.		ex-out: railway use.	CT/CP	255,764,490
732111ex	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.	- Cooking appliances and plate warmers: - For gas fuel or for both gas and other fuels.	ex-out: solar stoves.	EPP	11,654,842
732190ex	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.	ex-out: as applicable to solar stoves.	EPP	10,229,112
820411	Hand-operated spanners and wrenches (including torque meter wrenches but not including tap wrenches); interchangeable spanner sockets, with or without handles.	- Hand-operated spanners and wrenches: - Non-adjustable.	multiple use.	EPP	14,175,272
820412	Hand-operated spanners and wrenches (including torque meter wrenches but not including tap wrenches); interchangeable spanner sockets, with or without handles.	- Hand-operated spanners and wrenches: - Adjustable.	multiple use.	EPP	2,908,647
830110	Padlocks and locks (key, combination or electrically operated), of base metal; clasps and frames with clasps, incorporating locks, of base metal; keys for any of the foregoing articles, of base metal.	- Padlocks.	multiple use.	EPP	2,996,145
830160	Padlocks and locks (key, combination or electrically operated), of base metal; clasps and frames with clasps, incorporating locks, of base metal; keys for any of the foregoing articles, of base metal.	- Parts.	multiple use.	EPP	10,318,457

HS HEADING OR SUBHEADING	HS 4 DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION WITHIN HS 6	EX-OUT OR REMARKS	MAIN CATEGORIES OF OECD DEFINITION	SWISS IMPORTS (2004 in USD)
830170	Padlocks and locks (key, combination or electrically operated), of base metal; clasps and frames with clasps, incorporating locks, of base metal; keys for any of the foregoing articles, of base metal.	- Keys presented separately.	multiple use.	EPP	3,812,012
830610ex	Bells, gongs and the like, non-electric, of base metal; statuettes and other ornaments, of base metal; photograph, picture or similar frames, of base metal; mirrors of base metal.	- Bells, gongs and the like.	ex-out: bicycle bells.	3	1,780,976
841420	Air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans; ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan, whether or not fitted with filters.	- Hand- or foot-operated air pumps.	multiple use.	EPP	3,265,260
850231	Electric generating sets and rotary converters.	- Other generating sets: - Wind-powered.		CT/CP	3,753,859
850240	Electric generating sets and rotary converters.	- Electric rotary converters.		CT/CP	2,072,809
8503ex	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 85.01 or 85.02.		ex-out: as applicable to 850231 and 850240.	CT/CP	124,455,214
850680	Primary cells and primary batteries.	- Other primary cells and primary batteries.		CT/CP	6,468,239
851210	Electrical lighting or signalling equipment (excluding articles of heading 85.39), windscreen wipers, defrosters and demisters, of a kind used for cycles or motor vehicles.	- Lighting or visual signalling equipment of a kind used on bicycles.		CT/CP	3,067,552
851290	Electrical lighting or signalling equipment (excluding articles of heading 85.39), windscreen wipers, defrosters and demisters, of a kind used for cycles or motor vehicles.	- Parts.		CT/CP	21,585,738
851610ex	Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric space heating apparatus and soil heating apparatus; electro-thermic hair-dressing apparatus (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and hand dryers; electric smoothing irons; other electrothermic appliances of a kind used for domestic purposes; electric heating resistors,	- Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters.	ex-out: domestic immersion heaters and water kettles.	EPP	101,977,640

HS HEADING OR SUBHEADING	HS 4 DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION WITHIN HS 6	EX-OUT OR REMARKS	MAIN CATEGORIES OF OECD DEFINITION	SWISS IMPORTS (2004 in USD)
	other than those of heading 85.45.				
851690ex	Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric space heating apparatus and soil heating apparatus; electro-thermic hair-dressing apparatus (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and hand dryers; electric smoothing irons; other electrothermic appliances of a kind used for domestic purposes; electric heating resistors, other than those of heading 85.45.	- Parts.	ex-out: domestic immersion heaters and water kettles.	EPP	55,227,457
8530ex	Electrical signalling, safety or traffic control equipment for railways, tramways, roads, inland waterways, parking facilities, port installations or airfields (other than those of heading 86.08).		ex-out: for railway.	CT/CP	43,473,168
8535ex	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, fuses, lightning arresters, voltage limiters, surge suppressors, plugs, junction boxes), for a voltage exceeding 1,000 volts.		ex-out: for railway.	CT/CP	30,598,829
8536ex	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, surge suppressors, plugs, sockets, lamp-holders, junction boxes), for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts.		ex-out: for railway.	CT/CP	594,943,459
8544ex	Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable (including co-axial cable) and other insulated electric conductors, whether or not fitted with connectors; optical fibre cables, made up of individually sheathed fibres, whether or not assembled with electric conductors or fitted with connectors.		ex-out: for railway.	CT/CP	317,293,761
8546ex	Electrical insulators of any material.		ex-out: for railway.	CT/CP	22,187,562
8601	Rail locomotives powered from an external source of electricity or by electric accumulators.			CT/CP	192,757,766

HS HEADING OR SUBHEADING	HS 4 DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION WITHIN HS 6	EX-OUT OR REMARKS	MAIN CATEGORIES OF OECD DEFINITION	SWISS IMPORTS (2004 in USD)
8602	Other rail locomotives; locomotive tenders.			CT/CP	100,655,918
8603	Self-propelled railway or tramway coaches, vans and trucks, other than those of heading 86.04.			CT/CP	39,327,759
8604	Railway or tramway maintenance or service vehicles, whether or not self-propelled (for example, workshops, cranes, ballast tampers, trackliners, testing coaches and track inspection vehicles).			CT/CP	26,366,391
8605	Railway or tramway passenger coaches, not self-propelled; luggage vans, post office coaches and other special purpose railway or tramway coaches, not self-propelled (excluding those of heading 86.04).			CT/CP	34,212,510
8606	Railway or tramway goods vans and wagons, not self propelled.			CT/CP	63,554,720
8607	Parts of railway or tramway locomotives or rolling-stock.			CT/CP	193,380,982
8608	Railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) signalling, safety or traffic control equipment for railways, tramways, roads, inland waterways, parking facilities, port installations or airfields; parts of the foregoing.			CT/CP	24,718,733
8609ex	Containers (including containers for the transport of fluids) specially designed and equipped for carriage by one or more modes of transport.		ex-out: railway use.	CT/CP	33,030,019
8702	Motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver.			CT/CP	182,819,047
8708ex	Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05.		ex-out: as applicable to 8702.	CT/CP	751,141,793
871200	Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorised.			CT/CP	100,746,783
871491ex	Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13.	- Other: - Frames and forks, and parts thereof.	ex-out: for bicycles.	CT/CP	3,972,467
871492ex	Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13.	- Other: - Wheel rims and spokes.	ex-out: for bicycles.	CT/CP	1,939,223

HS HEADING OR SUBHEADING	HS 4 DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION WITHIN HS 6	EX-OUT OR REMARKS	MAIN CATEGORIES OF OECD DEFINITION	SWISS IMPORTS (2004 in USD)
871493ex	Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13.	- Other: - Hubs, other than coaster braking hubs and hub brakes, and free-wheel sprocket-wheels.	ex-out: for bicycles.	CT/CP	3,919,192
871494ex	Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13.	- Other: - Brakes, including coaster braking hubs and hub brakes, and parts thereof.	ex-out: for bicycles.	CT/CP	6,722,064
871495ex	Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13.	- Other: - Saddles.	ex-out: for bicycles.	CT/CP	2,087,282
871496ex	Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13.	- Other: - Pedals and crank-gear, and parts thereof.	ex-out: for bicycles.	CT/CP	4,632,318
871499ex	Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13.	- Other: - Other.	ex-out: for bicycles.	CT/CP	26,862,946
871640ex	Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not mechanically propelled; parts thereof.	- Other trailers and semi-trailers.	ex-out: for bicycles.	CT/CP	8,467,768
871690ex	Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicles, not mechanically propelled; parts thereof.	- Parts.	ex-out: parts of bicycle trailers.	CT/CP	30,508,749
890391ex	Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes.	- Other: - Sailboats, with or without auxiliary motor.	ex-out: without auxiliary motor.	CT/CP	15,183,726
890399ex	Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes.	- Other : - Other.	ex-out: without auxiliary motor.	CT/CP	7,066,162
902920ex	Revolution counters, production counters, taximeters, mileometers, pedometers and the like; speed indicators and tachometers, other than those of heading 90.14 or 90.15; stroboscopes.	- Speed indicators and tachometers; stroboscopes.	ex-out: speed indicators for bicycles.	CT/CP	9,461,572
902990	Revolution counters, production counters, taximeters, mileometers, pedometers and the like; speed indicators and tachometers, other than those of heading 90.14 or 90.15; stroboscopes.	- Parts and accessories.	ex-out: as applicable to 908920ex	CT/CP	10,027,821

HS HEADING OR SUBHEADING	HS 4 DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION WITHIN HS 6	EX-OUT OR REMARKS	MAIN CATEGORIES OF OECD DEFINITION	SWISS IMPORTS (2004 in USD)
920999ex	Parts (for example, mechanisms for musical boxes) and accessories (for example, cards, discs and rolls for mechanical instruments) of musical instruments; metronomes, tuning forks and pitch pipes of all kinds.	- Other: - Other.	ex-out: strings made of sisal for percussion instruments.	EPP	6,408,249