ANNEX 22A

ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS LIST

HS 2017	HS Description	Additional Product Specification	Remarks/Environmental Benefit
060290	Live plants, incl. their roots and mushroom spawn (excl. bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, incl. chicory plants and roots, unrooted cuttings and slips, fruit and nut trees, rhododendrons, azaleas and roses)		Promote regrowth and biodiversity of plant life for local agriculture.
261800	Granulated slag "slag sand" from the manufacture of iron or steel		Waste material that can be further utilised or recycled.
280461	Silicon; containing by weight not less than 99.99% of silicon		Polysilicon is a key raw material for the production of photovoltaic panels.
280469	Silicon; containing by weight less than 99.99% of silicon		Polysilicon is a key raw material for the production of photovoltaic panels.
380210	Carbon; activated		Activated carbon is used in gas purification, water purification, medicine, sewage treatment, air filters in gas masks and respirators, filters in compressed air and many other applications. Activated carbon is usually derived from charcoal, produced from carbonaceous source materials such as nutshells, coconut husk, peat, wood, coir, lignite, coal, and petroleum pitch.
381800	Chemical elements; doped for use in electronics, in the form of discs, wafers or similar forms; chemical	Silicon semiconductor wafers for photovoltaic cells	Silicon semiconductor wafers are an important component of solar photovoltaic cells.

	compounds doped for use in electronics		
391732	Flexible tubes, pipes and hoses of plastics, not reinforced or otherwise combined with other materials, without fittings		Of a kind used in agricultural drip irrigation. Delivers water through the holes or water dropper of plastic pipe with 16mm in diameter to the roots of crop for partial irrigation, to achieve even-spreading and conservation of water.
391733	Flexible tubes, pipes and hoses of plastics, not reinforced or otherwise combined with other materials, with fittings, seals or connectors		Of a kind used in agricultural drip irrigation. Delivers water through the holes or water dropper of plastic pipe with 16mm in diameter to the roots of crop for partial irrigation, to achieve even-spreading and conservation of water.
391739	Flexible tubes, pipes and hoses, of plastics, reinforced or otherwise combined with other materials (excl. those with a burst pressure of >= 27,6 MPa)		Of a kind used in agricultural drip irrigation. Delivers water through the holes or water dropper of plastic pipe with 16mm in diameter to the roots of crop for partial irrigation, to achieve even-spreading and conservation of water.
391990	Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics, whether or not in rolls > 20 cm wide (excl. floor, wall and ceiling coverings of heading 3918)		Solar films which reduce solar heat gain through windows and improve a window's insulating performance, thus reducing GHG emissions by reducing heating and cooling demands of buildings. Solar mirror films provide a highly reflective, light and durable alternate to glass mirrors in concentrating solar power (CSP) systems.
392030	Plates, sheets, foil, film and strip, of non-cellular polymers of styrene, not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials, without		Of a kind used in heat and energy management.

	backing, unworked or merely surface-worked or merely cut into squares or rectangles (excl. self-adhesive products and floor, wall and ceiling coverings of heading 3918)		
392062	392062 (SC): Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of non-cellular poly"ethylene terephthalate", not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials, without backing, unworked or merely surface-worked or merely cut into squares or rectangles (excl. those of poly"methyl methacrylate", self-adhesive products and floor, wall and ceiling coverings of heading 3918)		Solar films which reduce solar heat gain through windows and improve a window's insulating performance, thus reducing GHG emissions by reducing heating and cooling demands of buildings. Solar mirror films provide a highly reflective, light and durable alternate to glass mirrors in concentrating solar power (CSP) systems.
392091	Plastics; plates, sheets, film, foil and strip (not self-adhesive), of poly(vinyl butyral), non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials	Solar control window film	Advanced interlayer window films containing either dispersed nanoparticles or an integral film layer that reject solar energy. These films reduce air conditioning usage in buildings, thus increasing energy efficiency.
		Films and encapsulant sheets for photovoltaic cells, modules and panels	Photovoltaic cell and module encapsulants have a number of functions that support solar energy systems, such as protecting solar cells from UV, moisture and heat.
392190	Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials, unworked or		Solar films which reduce solar heat gain through windows and improve a window's insulating performance, thus reducing GHG emissions by reducing heating and cooling demands

	merely surface-worked or merely cut into squares or rectangles (excl. of cellular plastic; self-adhesive products, floor, wall and ceiling coverings of heading 3918)		of buildings. Solar mirror films provide a highly reflective, light and durable alternate to glass mirrors in concentrating solar power (CSP) systems.
392290	Plastics; bidets, lavatory pans, flushing cisterns and similar sanitary ware n.e.c. in heading no. 3922	Composting toilets	Composting toilets minimise water use and provide self-contained sewage treatment on site, with no need for sewers and treatment plants. They also do not pollute ground or surface water or soil (unlike septic tanks or pit latrines) and produce safe, useful compost.
		Dual flushing cisterns	Waterless urinals and dual flushing cisterns increase water efficiency and therefore reduces water use.
		Waterless urinals	Waterless urinals minimise water and energy use, resulting in significantly less carbon emissions compared to other urinal systems.
392330	Plastics; carboys, bottles, flasks and similar articles, for the conveyance or packing of goods	Plastic, removable and recyclable cartridges, of a kind used in waterless urinals	Waterless urinals minimise water and energy use, resulting in significantly less carbon emissions compared to other urinal systems.
400300	Reclaimed rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip		Waste material that can be further utilised or recycled.
400400	Waste, parings and scrap of soft rubber and powders and granules obtained therefrom		Waste material that can be further utilised or recycled.
401150	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres, of a kind used on bicycles		Bicycles and their parts provide a environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.

401320	Rubber; inner tubes, of a kind used on bicycles		Bicycles and their parts provide a environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
440711	Wood; coniferous species, of pine (Pinus spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6mm		Sustainably sourced wood-based construction materials provide an environmentally preferable alternative to more carbon-intensive construction materials due to the natural, renewable and biodegradable nature of wood. Wood is a natural store of carbon dioxide gas and can play an important role in reducing GHG emissions in the construction sector.
440712	Wood; coniferous species, of fir (Abies spp.) and spruce (Picea spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6mm		Sustainably sourced wood-based construction materials provide an environmentally preferable alternative to more carbon-intensive construction materials due to the natural, renewable and biodegradable nature of wood. Wood is a natural store of carbon dioxide gas and can play an important role in reducing GHG emissions in the construction sector.
440719	Wood; coniferous species, other than of pine (Pinus spp.) or fir (Abies spp.) or spruce (Picea spp.), sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6mm		Sustainably sourced wood-based construction materials provide an environmentally preferable alternative to more carbon-intensive construction materials due to the natural, renewable and biodegradable nature of wood. Wood is a natural store of carbon dioxide gas and can play an important role in reducing GHG emissions in the construction sector.

440810	Wood; coniferous, sheets for veneering (including those obtained by slicing laminated wood), for plywood or similar laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed or not, sanded, spliced or end-jointed, not over 6 mm thick		Sustainably sourced wood-based construction materials provide an environmentally preferable alternative to more carbon-intensive construction materials due to the natural, renewable and biodegradable nature of wood. Wood is a natural store of carbon dioxide gas and can play an important role in reducing GHG emissions in the construction sector.
440910	Wood; coniferous (including unassembled strips and friezes for parquet flooring), continuously shaped along any edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed		Sustainably sourced wood is a natural, renewable and biodegradable material in contrast to manufactured or elaborately transformed materials. Wood is a natural store of carbon dioxide gas and has a wide range of uses and applications.
440921	Wood; bamboo (including unassembled strips and friezes for parquet flooring), continuously shaped along any edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed		Sustainably sourced wood is a natural, renewable and biodegradable material in contrast to manufactured or elaborately transformed materials. Wood is a natural store of carbon dioxide gas and has a wide range of uses and applications.
441860	Wood; posts and beams		Sustainably sourced wood-based construction materials provide an environmentally preferable alternative to more carbon-intensive construction materials due to the natural, renewable and biodegradable nature of wood. Wood is a natural store of carbon dioxide gas and can play an important role in reducing GHG emissions in the construction sector.
441873	Wood; assembled flooring panels, of bamboo or with at least		Sustainably sourced bamboo products provide an environmentally preferable

	the top layer (wear layer) of bamboo		alternative due to the natural, renewable and biodegradable nature of bamboo compared to other materials.
441875	Flooring panels, multilayer, assembled, of wood other than bamboo (excl. for mosaic floors)		Environmentally preferable products based on end use or disposal characteristics.
441879	Wood; assembled flooring panels, n.e.c in headings 4418.73, 4418.74 or 4418.75		Sustainably sourced wood-based construction materials provide an environmentally preferable alternative to more carbon-intensive construction materials due to the natural, renewable and biodegradable nature of wood. Wood is a natural store of carbon dioxide gas and can play an important role in reducing GHG emissions in the construction sector.
441891	Builders' joinery and carpentry, of bamboo (excl. windows, French windows and their frames, doors and their frames and thresholds, posts and beams, assembled flooring panels, wooden shuttering for concrete constructional work, shingles, shakes and prefabricated buildings)		These wood products are typically used structurally in wood building construction. For buildings and building products, life-cycle assessments (LCA) show that wood is generally better for the environment than other commonly used building materials in terms of embodied energy, air and water pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Wood grows naturally using energy from the sun, is renewable, sustainable and recyclable. It is also an effective insulator.
441899	Wood; builders' joinery and carpentry of wood n.e.c. in heading no. 4418, other than of bamboo		Sustainably sourced wood-based construction materials provide an environmentally preferable alternative to more carbon-intensive construction materials due to the natural, renewable and biodegradable nature of wood. Wood is a natural store of carbon dioxide

			gas and can play an important role in reducing GHG emissions in the construction sector.
450410	Cork; blocks, plates, sheets and strip, tiles of any shape, solid cylinders (including discs), of agglomerated cork (with or without a binding substance)		Cork can be used as an absorbent in the treatment of hydrocarbon, oil, solvent and organic compound spills. Cork can also be used for thermal insulation to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.
450490	Cork; articles of agglomerated cork (with or without a binding substance), n.e.c. in heading no. 4504		Cork can be used for thermal insulation to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.
460121	Plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials; mats, matting and screens, of bamboo	Biodegradable, open weave, erosion control mesh, in rolls	Erosion control matting can reduce erosion, assist the establishment of vegetation, and can be used for a more environmentally friendly form of weed control. Erosion control matting and ground covers made of bamboo are biodegradable.
460122	Plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials; mats, matting and screens, of rattan	Biodegradable, open weave, erosion control mesh, in rolls	Erosion control matting can reduce erosion, assist the establishment of vegetation, and can be used for a more environmentally friendly form of weed control. Erosion control matting and ground covers made of rattan are biodegradable.
460129	Plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials; mats, matting and screens, of vegetable materials other than bamboo or rattan	Biodegradable, open weave, erosion control mesh, in rolls, excluding products of Igusa (Juncus effusus) or of Shichitoi (Cyperus tegetiformis)	Erosion control matting can reduce erosion, assist the establishment of vegetation, and can be used for a more environmentally friendly form of weed control. Erosion control matting and ground covers made of vegetable material are biodegradable.

470620	Pulp; of fibres derived from recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard		Products under this subheading are derived from recovered materials. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
470710	Paper or paperboard; waste and scrap, of unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or corrugated paper or paperboard		Products under this subheading are derived from recovered materials. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.

470720	Paper or paperboard; waste and scrap, paper or paperboard made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass		Products under this subheading are derived from recovered materials. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
470730	Paper or paperboard; waste and scrap, paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (e.g. newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)		Products under this subheading are derived from recovered materials. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.

470790	Paper or paperboard; waste and scrap, of paper or paperboard n.e.c. in heading no. 4707 and of unsorted waste and scrap		Products under this subheading are derived from recovered materials. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
480519	Paper and paperboard; uncoated, fluting paper other than semi-chemical or straw, rolls or sheets	Made wholly or mainly of pulp of recovered (waste or scrap) paper or paperboard	Recycled paper production allows for recovery of fibre from existing paper and has a lower environmental impact than the production of virgin paper.
480524	Paper & paperboard; uncoated, testliner (recycled linerboard), weight 150g/m2, or less, in rolls or sheets		Recycled paper production allows for recovery of fibre from existing paper and has a lower environmental impact than the production of virgin paper.
480525	Paper and paperboard; uncoated, testliner (recycled linerboard), weight over 150g/m2, in rolls or sheets		Recycled paper production allows for recovery of fibre from existing paper and has a lower environmental impact than the production of virgin paper.
480592	Paper and paperboard; uncoated, weight more than 150g/m2 but less than 225 g/m2, in rolls or sheets, n.e.c. in heading no. 4805	Made wholly or mainly of pulp of recovered (waste or scrap) paper or paperboard	Recycled paper production allows for recovery of fibre from existing paper and has a lower environmental impact than the production of virgin paper.
480593	Paper and paperboard; uncoated, weight 225/m2	Made wholly or mainly of pulp of	Recycled paper production allows for recovery of fibre

	or more, in rolls or sheets, n.e.c. in heading no. 4805	recovered (waste or scrap) paper or paperboard	from existing paper and has a lower environmental impact than the production of virgin paper.
481092	Paper and paperboard; multi-ply, coated with kaolin or other inorganic substances only, for non-graphic purposes, n.e.c. in heading no. 4810, in rolls or sheets	Made wholly or mainly of pulp of recovered (waste or scrap) paper or paperboard	Recycled paper production allows for recovery of fibre from existing paper and has a lower environmental impact than the production of virgin paper.
500500	Yarn spun from silk waste (excl. that put up for retail sale)		Waste material that can be further utilised or recycled.
500600	Silk yarn and yarn spun from silk waste, put up for retail sale; silkworm gut		Waste material that can be further utilised or recycled.
510111	Wool; (not carded or combed), greasy (including fleece-washed wool), shorn		Wool is a natural, sustainable and biodegradable fibre, and a more preferable option to more carbon-intensive synthetic fibres. Wool has a variety of uses as a woven fabric and as a natural form of insulation.
510121	Wool; (not carded or combed), degreased, (not carbonised), shorn		Wool is a natural, sustainable and biodegradable fibre, and a more preferable option to more carbon-intensive synthetic fibres. Wool has a variety of uses as a woven fabric and as a natural form of insulation.
530110	Flax; raw or retted, but not spun		Flax is a natural, sustainable and biodegradable vegetable fibre, and a preferable option to more carbon-intensive synthetic fibres. Flax is a traditional material used for weaving and can be used as a woven fibre and a composite material reinforcement.
530129	Flax; hackled or otherwise processed, but not spun		Flax is a natural, sustainable and biodegradable vegetable fibre, and a preferable option to more carbon-intensive synthetic fibres. Flax is a traditional material used for

			weaving and can be used as a woven fibre and a composite material reinforcement.
530310	Jute and other textile bast fibres; raw or retted, but not spun, (excluding flax, hemp (cannabis sativa L.), and ramie)		Jute is a natural, sustainable and biodegradable vegetable fibre, and a more preferable option compared to more carbon-intensive synthetic fibres. Jute has a variety of uses, including as a yarn for burlap, hessian and gunny cloth.
530500	Coconut, abaca (Manila hemp or Musa textilis Nee), ramie and other vegetable textile fibres n.e.c., raw or processed but not spun; tow, noils and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)		Vegetable fibres are a natural, sustainable and biodegradable alternative to more carbon-intensive synthetic fibres.
531010	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading 5303, unbleached		Jute is a natural, sustainable and biodegradable vegetable fibre and a more preferable option compared to more carbon-intensive synthetic fibres. Jute has a variety of uses, including as a yarn for burlap, hessian and gunny cloth.
560394	Nonwovens; whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated, not of man-made filaments, (weighing more than 150g/m2)	Non-woven, wholly wool or wool predominate mix matting, of a kind used for erosion control, establishment of plants, soil protection, sound-insulation, vibration-insulation, heat-insulation, ceiling/underfloor /wall insulation, or for lagging	Wool matting provides a protective layer over soil, thereby preventing soil erosion, suppressing weeds, preserving soil moisture and insulating plants from temperature extremes. It is a natural, sustainable and biodegradable alternative to similar products, and can act as a fertiliser. Wool blend insulation for ceilings, underfloor, pipes, walls and hot water cylinders also provides a natural, sustainable and biodegradable

		pipes, hot-water cylinders	alternative to similar insulation products.
560790	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, whether or not plaited or braided and whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics (excl. that of synthetic fibres and of sisal or other textile fibres of the genus Agave)		More biodegradable than synthetic fibre alternatives and made from a renewable resource.
591190	Textile products and articles, for technical purposes, specified in Note 7 to chapter 59, n.e.s.		Of a kind used as air filters.
630510	Sacks and bags, for the packing of goods, of jute or other textile bast fibres of heading 5303		More biodegradable than synthetic fibre alternatives and made from a renewable resource.
631010	Rags; used or new, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textile materials; sorted		Conservation of resources by reuse and recycling existing material in line with a circular economy.
631090	Rags; used or new, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textile materials; other than sorted		Conservation of resources by reuse and recycling existing material in line with a circular economy.
680610	Slag-wool, rock-wool and similar mineral wools, incl. intermixtures thereof, in bulk, sheets or rolls		Of a kind used for sound insulation and sound absorption as well as for thermal insulation. Insulation materials help in improving the energy efficiency of buildings.

680690	Mixtures and articles of heat-insulating, sound-insulating or sound absorbing mineral materials (excl. slag-wool, rock-wool and similar mineral wools, exfoliated vermiculite, expanded clays, foamed slag and similar expanded mineral materials, articles of light concrete, asbestos-cement, cellulose fibre-cement or the like, mixtures and other articles of or based on asbestos and ceramic products)		Of a kind used for sound insulation and sound absorption as well as for thermal insulation. Insulation materials help in improving the energy efficiency of buildings.
680800	Panels, boards, tiles, blocks and the like; of vegetable fibre, of straw, shavings, chips, particles, sawdust or other waste, of wood, agglomerated with cement, plaster or other mineral binders	Insulation products	Waste material under this subheading includes wood waste, coir, and reed, which can be recycled into insulation products. Insulation materials help in reducing energy consumption in buildings thermal insulation to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.
681510	Articles of graphite or other carbon, incl. carbon fibres, for non-electrical purposes		Carbon fibre materials, of a kind are used in renewables and in wider manufactured goods where they enhance power efficiency and reduce weight.
691010	Ceramic sinks, wash basins, wash basin pedestals, baths, bidets, water closet pans, flushing cisterns, urinals and similar sanitary fixtures; of porcelain or china	Composting toilets	Composting toilets minimise water use and provide self-contained sewage treatment on site, with no need for sewers and treatment plants. They also do not pollute ground or surface water or soil (unlike septic tanks or pit latrines) and produce safe, useful compost.
		Dual flushing cisterns	Dual flush toilets minimise water use and, thus, contribute to the reduction of water stress.

		Waterless urinals	Waterless urinals and dual flush toilets minimise water use and, thus, contribute to the reduction of water stress.
700510	Glass; float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, non-wired, having an absorbent reflecting or non-reflecting layer	Glass substrate with transparent conductive oxide and with sheet resistance <60 Ohms per square and haze ratio >7 %	Coated glass is a key component of a Dye Solar Cell assembly for generating renewable solar electricity.
700719	Glass; safety glass, toughened (tempered), (not of a size and shape suitable for incorporation in vehicles, aircraft, spacecraft or vessels)	Solar glass consisting of tempered soda-lime-flat-glass, whose surface is figured, with a transmittance of more than 88 % and an iron content of less than 300 ppm.	Solar glass is a key component of solar photovoltaic modules for generating renewable solar energy
700800	Glass; multiple-walled insulating units of glass		Insulated glass units contribute to energy savings in residential and commercial buildings.
700991	Glass mirrors, unframed (excl. rear-view mirrors for vehicles, optical mirrors, optically worked, mirrors > 100 years old)		Mirrors of a type suitable for use reflecting and concentrating sunlight on to collectors whether of a thermal/steam boiler or Photovoltaic Solar Cell type, for the production of renewable electricity.
701931	Mats of irregularly laminated glass fibres		Of a kind used for sound insulation and sound absorption as well as for thermal insulation.
701939	Webs, mattresses, boards and similar nonwoven products, of glass fibres (excl. mats and thin sheets "voiles")		Of a kind used for sound insulation and sound absorption as well as for thermal insulation and in the production of air filters.
701990	Glass fibres; n.e.c. in heading no. 7019	Glass fibre filters	Fibreglass products are used as filters in industrial air pollution control equipment (separators,

			precipitators, tanks, pipe systems, scrubbers).
720410	Ferrous waste and scrap; of cast iron		Recycling precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
720421	Ferrous waste and scrap; of stainless steel		Recycling precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends

			the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
720429	Ferrous waste and scrap; of alloy steel (excluding stainless)		Recycling precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.

720430	Ferrous waste and scrap; of tinned iron or steel		Recycling precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
720441	Ferrous waste and scrap; turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, fillings, trimmings and stampings, whether or not in bundles		Recycling precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces

			greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
720449	Ferrous waste and scrap; n.e.c. in heading no. 7204		Recycling precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.

720450	Ferrous products; remelting scrap ingots		Recycling precious metals and compounds results in major energy savings, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
722511	Flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, grain-oriented		Grain Oriented Electrical Steel (GOES) of a kind used in power and distribution transformers. This product achieves efficient energy-saving and contributes to minimising transmission loss by reducing core loss compared to that of conventional steel.
722611	Flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel, of a width of < 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled "cold-reduced", grain-oriented		Grain Oriented Electrical Steel (GOES) of a kind used in power and distribution transformers. This product achieves efficient energy-saving and contributes to minimising transmission loss by reducing core loss compared to that of conventional steel.

730210	Rails of iron or steel, for railway or tramway track (excl. check-rails)		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
730230	Switch blades, crossing frogs, point rods and other crossing pieces, for railway or tramway track, of iron or steel		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
730240	Fish-plates and sole plates of iron or steel, for railways or tramways		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
730290	Sleepers "cross-ties", check-rails, rack rails, chairs, chair wedges, rail clips, bedplates and ties and other specialised material for the jointing or fixing of railway or tramway track, of iron or steel (excl. rails, switch blades, crossing frogs, point rods and other crossing pieces and fish-plates and sole plates)		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
730820	Iron or steel; structures and parts thereof, towers and lattice masts	Wind turbine towers	Products used to elevate and support a wind turbine for the generation of renewable energy.
730890	Structures and parts of structures, of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excl. bridges and bridge-sections, towers and lattice masts, doors and windows and their frames, thresholds for doors, props and similar equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping)		Components of wind turbines, which generate low or no carbon emissions and no soil and water pollution.

730900	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of iron or steel, for any material "other than compressed or liquefied gas", of a capacity of > 300 l, not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment, whether or not lined or heat-insulated (excl. containers specifically constructed or equipped for one or more types of transport)		Containers of any material, of any form, for liquid or solid waste, including for municipal or dangerous waste. Of a kind used in the delivery of environmental services and renewable energy generation.
731511	Chain; articulated link, roller, of iron or steel	Bicycle roller chain	Bicycles and their parts provide a environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
732020	Helical springs, of iron or steel (excl. flat spiral springs, clock and watch springs, springs for sticks and handles of umbrellas or parasols and shock absorbers of Section 17)		Bicycles and their spare parts exert positive effect on reducing exhaust emissions from automobiles, air pollution and greenhouse effect, etc.
732490	Iron or steel; sanitary ware and parts thereof, excluding sinks, wash basins and baths	Composting toilets	Composting toilets minimise water use and provide self-contained sewage treatment on site, with no need for sewers and treatment plants. They also do not pollute ground or surface water or soil (unlike septic tanks or pit latrines) and produce safe, useful compost.
		Water closet pans and flushing cisterns/urinals including dry closets	Dry closets (operating on the basis of composting) are designed to conserve water.
		Water conserving showers (provided with a	Water conserving showers are designed to conserve water and reduce energy consumption.

		specific water-efficiency shower head)	
		Waterless urinals	Waterless urinals minimise water and energy use, resulting in significantly less carbon emissions compared to other urinal systems.
750890	Nickel; articles thereof n.e.c. in item no. 7508.1	High temperature superconducting cables	High temperature superconducting (HTS) cables are electrical transmission cables capable of carrying electrical currents with effectively zero resistance at low temperatures. HTS technology is vastly more energy efficient, resulting in significantly less electricity loss and lower maintenance requirements than traditional copper or aluminium transmission cables.
761520	Aluminium; sanitary ware and parts thereof	Composting toilets	Composting toilets are useful where local sewage or water supply systems are unavailable.
761520	Aluminium; sanitary ware and parts thereof	Waterless urinals	Waterless urinals minimise water and energy use, resulting in significantly less carbon emissions compared to other urinal systems.
840211	Boilers; watertube boilers with a steam production exceeding 45t per hour	Heat recovery steam generators	A heat recovery steam generator, or HRSG, is an energy recovery heat exchanger that recovers heat from a hot gas stream. It produces steam that can be used in a process (cogeneration) or used to drive a steam turbine (combined cycle).
		Chemical recovery boilers	Chemical recovery boilers use black liquor, a by-product of the pulping process, to generate electricity, as well as retrieve chemicals used in the pulping process for reuse.

		Combined heat and power boilers	Combined heat and power boilers contribute significantly to energy efficiency by utilising the waste heat in power generation activities. A heat recovery steam generator, or HRSG, is an energy recovery heat exchanger that recovers heat from a hot gas stream. It produces steam that can be used in a process (cogeneration) or used to drive a steam turbine (combined cycle).
840212	Boilers; watertube boilers with a steam production not exceeding 45t per hour	Heat recovery steam generators	A heat recovery steam generator is an energy recovery heat exchanger that recovers heat from a hot gas stream. It produces steam that can be used in a process (cogeneration) or used to drive a steam turbine (combined cycle).
		Combined heat and power boilers	Combined heat and power contributes significantly to energy efficiency by utilising the waste heat in power generation activities.
840219	Boilers; vapour generating boilers, including hybrid boilers n.e.c. in heading no. 8402	Heat recovery steam generators	A heat recovery steam generator is an energy recovery heat exchanger that recovers heat from a hot gas stream. It produces steam that can be used in a process (cogeneration) or used to drive a steam turbine (combined cycle).
		Combined heat and power boilers	Waste heat recovery boilers are used to support waste heat recovery processes without any fuels. Combined heat and power contributes significantly to energy efficiency by utilising the waste heat in power generation activities.

840410	Boilers; auxiliary plant, for use with boilers of heading no. 8402 or 8403 (e.g. economisers, super-heaters, soot removers, gas recoverers)		Components of industrial air pollution control plants used to minimise the release of pollutants into the atmosphere. This equipment is also used to support waste heat recovery processes in waste treatment, or renewable energy resource recovery applications.
840420	Boilers; condensers, for steam or other vapour power units		Condensers can be used to cool gas streams to temperatures which allow for the removal of contaminants, such as Volatile Organic Compounds like benzene.
840490	Boilers; parts of auxiliary plant, for use with boilers of heading no. 8402 and 8403 and parts of condensers for steam or other vapour power units		Parts and accessories for equipment classified under 8404.10. This secondary equipment is also used to support waste heat recovery processes, such as boilers mentioned above, in waste treatment, or renewable energy resource recovery applications.
840510	Generators; producer gas, water gas, acetylene gas and similar water process gas generators, 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.
840681	Turbines; steam and other vapour turbines, (for other than marine propulsion), of an output exceeding 40MW		Steam and vapour turbines are key components for the production of geothermal energy and co-generation.
840682	Turbines; steam and other vapour turbines, (for other than marine propulsion), of an output not exceeding 40MW		Steam and vapour turbines are key components for the production of geothermal energy and co-generation.
840690	Turbines; parts of steam and other vapour turbines		Parts and accessories of steam and vapour turbines, with the associated environmental benefits.

841011	Turbines; hydraulic turbines and water wheels, of a power not exceeding 1000kW		Hydraulic turbines and water wheels are key components used in the production of hydro and tidal power. As a clean and renewable resource, hydro and tidal power are both clean, renewable sources of electricity that can play a pivotal role in reducing GHG emissions and providing a reliable, constant source of electricity.
841012	Turbines; hydraulic turbines and water wheels, of a power exceeding 1000kW but not exceeding 10000kW		Hydraulic turbines and water wheels are key components used in the production of hydro and tidal power. As a clean and renewable resource, hydro and tidal power are both clean, renewable sources of electricity that can play a pivotal role in reducing GHG emissions and providing a reliable, constant source of electricity.
841013	Turbines; hydraulic turbines and water wheels, of a power exceeding 10000kW		Hydraulic turbines and water wheels are key components used in the production of hydro and tidal power. As a clean and renewable resource, hydro and tidal power are both clean, renewable sources of electricity that can play a pivotal role in reducing GHG emissions and providing a reliable, constant source of electricity.
841090	Turbines; parts of hydraulic turbines and water wheels, including regulators		Parts and accessories of hydraulic turbines and water wheels, with the associated environmental benefits.
841181	Turbines; gas-turbines (excluding turbo-jets and turbo-propellers), of a power not exceeding 5000kW		Gas Turbines can be used for clean power generation, including recovered landfill gas or biogas. These turbines are also an essential component of relatively efficient combined-cycle power plants

			running on natural gas or biogas, which emit less greenhouse emissions than coal-based power.
841182	Turbines; gas-turbines (excluding turbo-jets and turbo-propellers), of a power exceeding 5000kW		Gas Turbines can be used for clean power generation, including recovered landfill gas or biogas. These turbines are also an essential component of relatively efficient combined-cycle power plants running on natural gas or biogas, which emit less greenhouse emissions than coal-based power.
841290	Engines; parts, for engines and motors of heading no. 8412	Wind turbine blades and hubs	Components of wind turbines for renewable electricity generation.
841480	Air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans; ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan, whether or not fitted with filters: - Other	Refrigerant recovery units	Refrigerant recovery units can be used to recover refrigerants (including CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) from refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, thus preventing emissions of these refrigerants to the atmosphere. CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs are ozone-depleting substances and some are potent greenhouse gases.
841861	Heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading 8415	Air-source heat pumps	Aerothermal heat pump utilises moderate temperatures in the ambient air to reduce the operational costs of heating and cooling systems to boost energy efficiency.
		Ground-source heat pumps	Ground-source heat pumps utilise the moderate temperatures in the ground to reduce the operational costs of heating and cooling systems and boost efficiency.
		Heat pumps of compression-type	Such systems transfer the heat available in land, air and water masses to either heat or cool buildings.

		Hydrothermal heat pumps	Waste-to-energy systems use solid waste to produce usable heat and energy
841899	Parts of refrigerating or freezing equipment and heat pumps, n.e.s.		Parts of heat pump systems of a kind specified, with associated environmental benefits.
841919	Heaters; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric, other than instantaneous gas water heaters	Solar water heaters	Solar water heaters use solar thermal energy to heat water, producing no pollution or carbon emissions. Use of solar water heating displaces the burning of other, pollution-creating fuels.
841939	Dryers: other than for agricultural products; for wood, paper pulp, paper or paperboard	Sewage sludge dryers	Sludge dryers can be cover sludge into useful green products, such as fertilisers, compost or a fuel source. Sludge trying significantly reduces the volume and weight of the sludge so that it is easier to recover.
841940	Distilling or rectifying plant; not used for domestic purposes	Biogas refinement equipment	Biogas refinement equipment is used to alter biogas resulting from organic matter to give it the same properties as natural gas.
		Solvent recycling plants	Solvent recycling plants allows for the recovery and reuse of solvents, such as the solvents used in the printing, painting or dry cleaning industries.
841960	Machinery; for liquefying air or gas, not used for domestic purposes		Machinery under this subheading (of a kind not including HFC/HCFCs) can be used to separate and remove pollutants through condensation.
841989	Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated (excluding furnaces, ovens and other equipment of heading 85.14), for the treatment	Anaerobic digestors	Anaerobic digesters break down biodegradable material to create biogas, which can be combusted to generate electricity and heat, or can be processed into renewable natural gas and transportation fuels.

	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: - Other machinery, plant and equipment: other	Autoclaves	Autoclaves are used in the pre-disposal treatment and sterilisation of waste material, such as pathogenic hospital waste. These machines are able to neutralize potentially infectious agents by utilising pressurised steam and superheated water.
		Biogas refinement equipment	Biogas refinement equipment removes contaminants from raw biogas so that it may be used effectively. Biogas reactors degrade organic matter to produce biogas, which can be combusted to generate electricity and heat, or can be processed into renewable natural gas and transportation fuels.
		Refrigerant recycling and reclaiming units	Refrigerant recycling and reclaiming units can be used to recover, recycle and purify refrigerants (including CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) from refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, thus preventing emissions of these refrigerants to the atmosphere.
		Thermal desorbers	Thermal desorbers are an environmental remediation technology that utilises heat to increase the volatility of contaminants such that they can be removed from the solid matrix (typically soil, sludge or filter cake).
		Drum, thermal and mechanical vapor compression evaporators	Through the transformation of vapour into liquid, vapour compression evaporators can make reasonably clean water from any water source. Fluidised bed systems are commonly used to combust wastewater sludge in waste-to-energy applications.

		Condensers and cooling towers	Wet cooling towers act as highly efficient air scrubbers by collecting particles from the surrounding environment into the cooling water.
841990	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: - Parts	Parts of 8419.19x, 8419.39x, 8419.40x, 8419.60, 8419.89x	Parts and accessories of 8419.19x, 8419.39x, 8419.40x, 8419.60, and 8419.89x, with the associated environmental benefits
842119	Centrifuges; n.e.c. in heading no. 8421, including centrifugal dryers (but not clothes-dryers)	Oil skimmers	Equipment used to remove oil floating on water, such as for oil spill remediation.
		Sludge dewatering centrifuges	Sludge dewatering centrifuges are designed for solid-liquid separation.
842121	Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases: - Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids: for filtering or purifying water		This subheading includes a wide range of essential water and wastewater treatment technologies, including UV water purifiers, ozone generators, reverse osmosis systems and filters, as well as desalination systems.
842139	Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying		Filtering and purifying machinery used for the removal of toxic or otherwise

	machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases: - Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for gases: other (excl. isotope separators and intake air filters for internal combustion engines)		harmful pollutants, such as Volatile Organic Compounds, solid or liquid particles in gases.
842191	Centrifuges; parts thereof, including parts for centrifugal dryers	Parts of 8421.19x	Parts and accessories of 8421.19, with the associated environmental benefits.
842199	Machinery; parts for filtering or purifying liquids or gases	Parts of 8421.21x	Parts and accessories of 8421.21, with the associated environmental benefits.
842220	Machinery; for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers		Machinery used to clean and dry bottles so that they can be recycled and reused. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value).
842290	Machinery; parts of machinery of heading no. 8422	Parts of 8422.20	Parts and accessories of 8422.20, with the associated environmental benefits.
846239	Machine-tools; shearing machines (including presses), (other than combined punching and shearing machines, other than numerically controlled), for working metal	Hydraulic alligator or guillotine shearing machines	Hydraulic shears can be used for cutting long lengths of recyclable metals to be further processed and are often used when the size or shape of material makes torch-cutting difficult.
846291	Machine-tools; presses for working metal or metal carbides, n.e.c. in heading no. 8462, hydraulic presses	Compactors for metals	Metal compactors are essentially in the management of waste and the recycling process by compressing and compacting scrap metal.
847410	Machines; for sorting, screening, separating or washing earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances		Sorting machines used to wash and sort mineral substances, so that they can be recycled and reused. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining

			resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value).
847420	Machines; for crushing or grinding earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances		Crushing/grinding machines are used for solid and hazardous waste management for recycling. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value).
847439	Machines; for mixing or kneading mineral substances, excluding concrete mixers and machines for mixing mineral substances with bitumen		Mixing/kneading machine used to prepare waste for treatment/recycling or during treatment/recycling. Recycling is key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value).
847490	Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, mixing or kneading earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances, in solid (including powder or paste) form; machinery for agglomerating, shaping or moulding solid mineral fuels, ceramic paste, unhardened cements, plastering materials or other mineral products in powder or paste form; machines for forming foundry moulds of sand: - Parts	Parts of 8474.10 and 8474.20	Parts and accessories of 8474.10 and 8474.20, with the associated environmental benefits.

847751	Machinery; for moulding or retreading pneumatic tyres or for moulding or otherwise forming inner tubes	For retreading pneumatic tyres	This equipment is used for recycling waste tyres. Recycled goods are key to moving towards a circular economy (i.e. retaining resources within the economy when a product has reached its end of life, so resources can be reused and create further value), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use. Recycling extends the life of natural resources, reduces the generation of mining waste, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, diminishes pressures on disposal facilities, and preserves landfill capacity.
847989	Machines and mechanical appliances; having individual functions, n.e.c. or included in this chapter	Possum, stoat, and rat traps	Possums, stoats, and rats are known predators to indigenous bird species and are a major cause for the decline of many indigenous bird populations. These predators can also have a significant impact on ecosystems. Possum, stoat, and rat traps therefore play an important role in curbing the impact these pests have in many ecosystems and supporting the revival of indigenous bird species and ecosystems.
847990	Machines and mechanical appliances; parts, of those having individual functions	Parts of 8479.89	Parts and accessories of 8479.89, with the associated environmental benefits.
848110	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like, including pressure-reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves:	Thermostatic radiator valves	Thermostatic radiator valves are self-regulating valves fitted to hot water heating system radiators, to control the temperature of a room by changing the flow of hot water to the radiator. Because these valves only use heat when

	- Pressure-reducing valves		needed, they can reduce heating bills by up to 17% a year. Also used in heat pump systems.
848210	Ball bearings	Ball bearings, of a kind used in wind turbines, of a diameter not less than 2150mm but not exceeding 4000mm	Parts and accessories of wind turbines. Special thread inserts connect the blades to the blade bearing. The blade bearing is a ball bearing which is bolted to the rotor hub.
848230	Bearings; spherical roller bearings	Spherical roller bearings, of a kind used in wind turbines, of a diameter not less than 1150mm but not exceeding 4000mm	Parts and accessories of wind turbines. Special thread inserts connect the blades to the blade bearing. The blade bearing is a ball bearing which is bolted to the rotor hub.
848330	Bearing housings for machinery, not incorporating ball or roller bearings; plain shaft bearings for machinery		Water lubricated bearings, which represent an environmentally preferable alternative to oil lubricated bearings.
848340	Gears and gearing for machinery (excl. toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately); ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, incl. torque converters		Of a kind used in renewable energy plant & machinery.
848360	Clutches and shaft couplings, incl. universal joints, for machinery		Of a kind used in renewable energy plant & machinery.
848610	Machines and apparatus of a kind used solely or principally for the manufacture of semiconductor boules or wafers	For the manufacture of photovoltaic wafers	Supports the manufacture and production of photovoltaic wafers, which helps produce renewable energy through the photovoltaic effect.
848620	Machines and apparatus of a kind used solely or principally for the	For the manufacture of photovoltaic cells,	Supports the manufacture and production of solar cells and modules, which convert the

	manufacture of semiconductor devices or of electronic integrated circuits	modules and panels	energy of light directly into electricity through the photovoltaic effect.
848690	Machines and apparatus of heading 8486; parts and accessories	Parts of 8486.10 and 8486.20	Parts of 8486.10 and 8486.20, with the associated environmental benefits.
850131	DC motors of an output > 37,5 W but <= 750 W and DC generators of an output <= 750 W		Energy saving motors and fans, designed using less raw materials than traditional inefficient motors and other electronically commutated motors.
850132	DC motors and DC generators of an output > 750 W but <= 75 kW		Solar trackers, motors and generators, of a kind used in solar power plants.
850133	DC motors and DC generators of an output > 75 kW but <= 375 kW		Solar trackers, motors and generators, of a kind used in solar power plants.
850151	Electric motors; AC motors, multi-phase, of an output not exceeding 750W	Motors that meet or exceed the requirements of efficiency class IE4 of the Norm IEC 60034-30-1 (2014)	Three phase motors, when compared to single phase motors, have higher efficiency and power factors and are more reliable since they do not have starting switches or capacitors. The rotor current and rotor losses are insignificant at no load in a three-phase motor. Single-phase motors have appreciable rotor current and rotor losses at no load. For a given breakdown torque, the single-phase motor requires considerably more flux and more active material than the equivalent three-phase motor.
850152	Electric motors; AC motors, multi-phase, of an output exceeding 750W but not exceeding 75kW	Motors that meet or exceed the requirements of efficiency class IE4 of the Norm IEC 60034-30-1 (2014)	Three phase motors, when compared to single phase motors, have higher efficiency and power factors and are more reliable since they do not have starting switches or capacitors. The rotor current and rotor losses are insignificant at no load in a three-phase motor. Single-phase motors have appreciable rotor current and

			rotor losses at no load. For a given breakdown torque, the single-phase motor requires considerably more flux and more active material than the equivalent three-phase motor.
850161	Generators; AC generators, (alternators), of an output not exceeding 75kVA		AC generators are used for the conversion of clean and renewable energy to usable electricity, including for hydro-power generation.
850162	Electric generators; AC generators, (alternators), of an output exceeding 75kVA but not exceeding 375kVA		AC generators are used for the conversion of clean and renewable energy to usable electricity, including for hydro-power generation.
850163	Electric generators; AC generators, (alternators), of an output exceeding 375kVA but not exceeding 750kVA		AC generators are used for the conversion of clean and renewable energy to usable electricity, including for hydro-power generation.
850164	Electric generators; AC generators, (alternators), of an output exceeding 750kVA		AC generators are used for the conversion of clean and renewable energy to usable electricity, including for hydro-power generation.
850231	Electric generating sets; wind-powered, (excluding those with spark-ignition or compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines)		Components of wind turbines for renewable electricity generation.
850239	Electric generating sets; (excluding those with spark-ignition or compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines), other than wind powered		This subheading covers a wide range of generating sets used in clean and renewable energy applications.
850300	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 85.01 or 85.02.	Parts of 8501.51x, 8501.52x, 8501.61, 8501.62,	Parts and accessories of 850151, 850152, 850161, 850162, 850163, 850164, 850231, 850239 with the

		8501.63, 8501.64, 8502.31, 8502.39	associated environmental benefits.
850421	Liquid dielectric transformers, having a power handling capacity <= 650 kVA		Of a kind used in renewable energy plant & machinery
850422	Electrical transformers; liquid dielectric, having a power handling capacity exceeding 650kVA but not exceeding 10,000kVA	Amorphous-core transformers	Amorphous material has great advantage in reducing no load loss which is generated during operation. By using Amorphous metal for core part, loss can be reduced significantly. It is possible to achieve high efficiency and save a huge amount of energy in many years.
850423	Liquid dielectric transformers, having a power handling capacity > 10.000 kVA		Of a kind used in renewable energy plant & machinery
850431	Transformers having a power handling capacity <= 1 kVA (excl. liquid dielectric transformers)		Of a kind used in renewable energy plant & machinery
850432	Transformers, having a power handling capacity > 1 kVA but <= 16 kVA (excl. liquid dielectric transformers)		Of a kind used in renewable energy plant & machinery
850433	Transformers; n.e.c. in item no. 8504.2, having a power handling capacity exceeding 16kVA but not exceeding 500kVA	Amorphous-core transformers	Amorphous material has great advantage in reducing no load loss which is generated during operation. By using Amorphous metal for core part, loss can be reduced significantly. It is possible to achieve high efficiency and save a huge amount of energy in many years.
		Superconducting transformers	Superconductors are materials that conduct electricity with 100 per cent efficiency, losing nothing to resistance at temperatures above the boiling point of liquid nitrogen. Extraordinary superconducting and magnetic properties for

			wide-ranging technological applications including power transmission.
850434	Transformers; n.e.c. in item no. 8504.2, having a power handling capacity exceeding 500kVA	Amorphous-core transformers	Amorphous material has great advantage in reducing no load loss which is generated during operation. By using Amorphous metal for core part, loss can be reduced significantly. It is possible to achieve high efficiency and save a huge amount of energy in many years.
		Superconducting transformers	High Temperature superconducting transformers not only eliminate the electrical resistance in the wires but also allow the construction of useful transformers without a core. The core will generate heat as the magnetic domains are constantly flipped in the alternating field of the windings of the transformer, and this is the biggest energy loss in most practical transformers. In a superconducting transformer the primary dissipates no power except for a small electromagnetic radiation term, so near 100% efficiency can be obtained with no core at all.
850440	Electrical static converters		Static converters convert solar energy into electricity and can be used to convert DC current from the photovoltaic/solar cells into conventional AC electricity which can run many household and office products. They are also used in other renewable energy generation.
850490	Electrical transformers, static converters and inductors; parts thereof	Parts of 8504.40	Parts and accessories of 8504.40, with the associated environmental benefits.

850590	Magnets; electro-magnets, holding devices and parts n.e.c. in heading no. 8505		Electro magnets can be used to remove metal content from waste for recycling.
850680	Primary cells and primary batteries, electric (excl. spent and those of silver oxide, mercuric oxide, manganese dioxide, lithium and air-zinc)		Compared with dry cell batteries, they can be recharged or reused, thereby reducing waste.
850720	Lead acid accumulators (excl. spent and starter batteries)		Provides for energy storage in off-grid PV systems. Are designed to be discharged down to 50 per cent or more without damage so that they can supply power over a long period of time.
850730	Nickel-cadmium accumulators (excl. spent)		Rechargeable batteries, used as alternative to lead-acid batteries in emergency systems and similar due to low discharge rate when not in use.
850740	Nickel-iron accumulators (excl. spent)		Compared with dry cell batteries, they can be recharged or reused, thereby reducing waste. In case of automotive use, superior energy saving can be realised due to high efficiency.
850750	Nickel-metal hydride accumulators (excl. spent)		Compared with dry cell batteries, they can be recharged or reused, thereby reducing waste. In case of automotive use, superior energy saving can be realised due to high efficiency.
850760	Lithium-ion accumulators (excl. spent)		Acting as a stabiliser for renewable and other energy, lithium-ion batteries serve as an energy storage source. Energy storage system will play a critical role in the low-carbon society, with the function of stable power output, peak demand shift and

			backup power source during outages.
850780	Electric accumulators; other than lead-acid, nickel-cadmium, nickel-iron, nickel-metal hydride and lithium-ion, including separators, whether or not rectangular (including square)	Of a capacity no less than 100 kw	Advanced storage batteries allow utilities to easily shift loads between peak and off-peak periods, thus significantly reducing network losses and enhancing energy efficiency.
850790	Plates, separators and other parts of electric accumulators, n.e.s.		Batteries essential to wind and solar power production. They allow plant and machinery to accumulate electricity during periods of strong winds/sunshine. They facilitate utility-level integration of renewable energy and support the smart grid.
851210	Lighting or visual signalling equipment; electrical, of a kind used on bicycles, excluding articles of heading no. 8539		Bicycles and their parts provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
851220	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: - Other lighting or visual signalling equipment	Where the light fixture solely has integrated LEDs, and the fixture emits light solely from these sources	LED lighting is more energy-efficient than incandescent and fluorescent lighting with consequent impact on energy use and GHG emissions as well.
851310	Lamps; portable, electric, designed to function by their own source of energy (excluding lighting equipment of heading no. 8512)	Portable electric lamps, other than torches and flashlights, primarily	LED lighting is more energy-efficient than incandescent and fluorescent lighting with consequent impact on energy use and GHG emissions as well.

		powered by solar photovoltaic cells.	
851629	Electric space-heating and soil-heating apparatus (excl. storage heating radiators)		Of a kind used to heat in order to disinfect or remove organic compounds (e.g., pesticides, hydrocarbons) from soil and to dry contaminated soil prior to treatment processes.
851762	Communication apparatus (excluding telephone sets or base stations); machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, including switching and routing apparatus	Energy usage data transmitters	These transmitters send energy usage data from appliances to a central monitoring unit that enables households/businesses to better track their energy consumption, while facilitating better communication between energy consumers and utilities.
852691	Radio navigational aid apparatus	Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) apparatus	Instruments and appliances necessary for measuring the ozone layer, landslide, ground subsidence and to monitor, measure and assist planning for natural risks such as earthquakes, cyclones, tsunamis etc.
852852	Monitors; other than cathode-ray tube; capable of directly connecting to and designed for use with an automatic data processing machine of heading 84.71	LED screen computer monitors	LED monitors are significantly more energy-efficient compared to LCD and other types of monitors, with consequent impact on energy use and GHG emissions as well.
852859	Monitors other than cathode-ray tube; n.e.c. in subheading 8528.52, whether or not colour	LED screen computer monitors	LED monitors are significantly more energy-efficient compared to LCD and other types of monitors, with consequent impact on energy use and GHG emissions as well.
852910	Reception and transmission apparatus; aerials and aerial reflectors of all kinds and parts suitable for use therewith	For use solely or principally with global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) apparatus	Instruments and appliances necessary for measuring the ozone layer, landslide, ground subsidence and to monitor, measure and assist planning for natural risks such as

			earthquakes, cyclones, tsunamis etc.
852990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with transmission and reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television, television cameras, digital cameras, video camera recorders, radar apparatus, radio navigational aid apparatus or radio remote control apparatus, monitors and projectors, n.e.s. (excl. for aerials and aerial reflectors of all kinds)		GNSS apparatus, which can receive more than dual-frequency signals from the same GNSS satellite or which can receive only single-frequency signals with ground plane structure.
853010	Electrical signalling, safety or traffic control equipment for railways or tramways (excl. mechanical or electromechanical equipment of heading 8608)		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
853080	Electrical signalling, safety or traffic control equipment (excl. that for railways or tramways and mechanical or electromechanical equipment of heading 8608)		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
853090	Parts of electrical signalling, safety or traffic control equipment, n.e.s.		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
853120	Signalling apparatus; electric, sound or visual, indicator panels incorporating liquid crystal devices (LCD) or light-emitting diodes (LED), excluding those	Energy monitoring unit	Energy monitoring units (EMUs) display real-time energy use, pricing and billing data, and other utility-mandated information, which is communicated to the EMU from a linked smart meter.

	of heading no. 8512 or 8530	Incorporating light emitting diodes (LED)	LED lighting is more energy-efficient than incandescent and fluorescent lighting with consequent impact on energy use and GHG emissions as well.
		Fume hood monitors	These monitors are used in conjunction with fume hoods to monitor air flow out of toxic environments.
853190	Signalling apparatus; parts of the electric, sound or visual apparatus of heading no. 8531	Parts of 8531.20x	Parts and accessories of 8531.20x, with the associated environmental benefits.
853650	Electrical apparatus; switches n.e.c. in heading no. 8536, for a voltage not exceeding 1000 volts	Differential pressure switches; motion sensor switches	Differential pressure switches are key elements for smart-grids and the management of intermittent energy from renewables. Motion sensor switches contribute to energy efficiency in homes and buildings through automatic shut-off in the absence of room or hallway occupants. Similar to variable frequency drives, intelligent motor controllers monitor the activity of electric motors and match the output of the motor with the demand for that output. This application of intelligent electronics enhances opportunities for energy savings in motor-driven systems.
853931	Lamps; discharge, (excluding ultra-violet), fluorescent, hot cathode		Fluorescent lamps use less energy and produce less heat per lumen than incandescent bulbs, reducing energy consumption.
853949	Lamps; ultra-violet or infra-red lamps, (excluding arc-lamps)	UV lamps	UV disinfection lamps are an essential component of UV disinfection 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.
853950	Electric filament or discharge lamps, including sealed beam lamp units and ultra-violet or infra-red lamps; arc-lamps; light emitting diode lamps: - Light emitting diode lamps	Light-emitting diode (LED) lamps (bulbs)	LED lighting is more energy-efficient than incandescent and fluorescent lighting with consequent impact on energy use and GHG emissions as well.
854110	Electrical apparatus; diodes, other than photosensitive or light-emitting diodes (LED)		These products are designed to reduce energy consumption.
854121	Electrical apparatus; transistors, (other than photosensitive), with a dissipation rate of less than 1W		These products are designed to reduce energy consumption.
854129	Electrical apparatus; transistors, (other than photosensitive), with a dissipation rate of 1W or more		Converters are used in wind energy generation. Frequency converters decouple the rotational speed of the rotor from the grid frequency allowing variable speed operation.
854130	Electrical apparatus; thyristors, diacs and triacs, other than photosensitive devices		These products are designed to reduce energy consumption.
854140	Electrical apparatus; photosensitive, including photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels, light-emitting diodes (LED)	Photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels / NZL ex-out: Photovoltaic cells, modules and panels.	Solar cells, modules and panels use light energy from the sun to generate renewable electricity through the photovoltaic effect.
854190	Electrical apparatus; parts for diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices	Parts of 8541.10, 8541.21, 8541.29, 8541.30, 8541.40	Parts and accessories of 8541.10, 8541.21, 8541.29, 8541.30, 8541.40, with the

	and photosensitive semiconductor devices		associated environmental benefits.
854231	Electronic integrated circuits; processors and controllers, whether or not combined with memories, converters, logic circuits, amplifiers, clock and timing circuits, or other circuits	With antenna, designed solely or principally for Heliostat Control Units	These products are used in Concentrated Solar Photovoltaic Systems (CSPV), which convert sunlight into electricity for on-site use or for distribution through the electric grid. The Heliostat Control Unit provides management and monitoring of the CSPV power station.
854330	Electrical machines and apparatus; for electroplating, electrolysis or electrophoresis	Electrolysers	Electrolysers are used to produce hydrogen through electrolysis. Electrolysis is a method of separating elements by pushing an electric current through a compound to obtain hydrogen. Hydrogen is a key enabler for the development of widespread renewable energy technologies that are cleaner and more efficient.
854390	Electrical machines and apparatus; parts of the electrical goods of heading no. 8543	Parts of 8543.30x	Parts and accessories of 8543.30x, with the associated environmental benefits.
854460	Electric conductors, for a voltage > 1.000 V, insulated, n.e.s.		High temperature superconducting (HTS) cables which carry electrical currents with effectively zero resistance at low temperatures.
860110	Rail locomotives; powered from an external source of electricity		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO_2 emissions than other transport modes such as cars.
860120	Rail locomotives powered by electric accumulators		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860310	Railway or tramway coaches, vans and trucks; self-propelled, powered from an external source		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO_2 emissions than

	of electricity (excluding those of heading no. 8604)		other transport modes such as cars, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860500	Railway or tramway coaches; passenger coaches, luggage vans, post office coaches and other special purpose railway or tramway coaches, not self-propelled (excluding those of heading no. 8604)		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO_2 emissions than other transport modes such as cars, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860630	Railway or tramway self-discharging goods vans and wagons (excl. tank wagons and the like and insulated or refrigerated goods vans and wagons)		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860691	Railway or tramway goods vans and wagons, covered and closed (excl. self-discharging goods vans and wagons and tank wagons and the like)		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860692	Railway or tramway goods vans and wagons, open, with non-removable sides of a height > 60 cm (excl. self-discharging wagons)		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860699	Railway or tramway goods vans and wagons (excl. those specially designed for the transport of highly radioactive materials, tank wagons and the like, insulated, refrigerated or self-discharging goods vans and wagons and open goods vans and wagons with non-removable sides of a height > 60 cm)		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860711	Driving bogies and bissel-bogies for railway		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives,

	or tramway locomotives or rolling stock		particularly with the electrification of rail.
860712	Bogies and driving bissel-bogies for railway or tramway locomotives or rolling stock (excl. driving bogies)		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860719	Axles, for electrical purposes and wheels and parts thereof for railway or tramway locomotives or rolling stock; parts of bogies and bissel-bogies, n.e.s.		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860721	Air brakes and parts thereof for railway or tramway locomotives or rolling stock, n.e.s.		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860729	Brakes (other than air brakes) and parts thereof, for railway or tramway locomotives or rolling stock, n.e.s.		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860730	Hooks and other coupling devices, buffers and parts thereof, for railway or tramway locomotives or rolling stock, n.e.s.		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860791	Parts of railway or tramway locomotives, n.e.s.		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860799	Parts of rolling stock of heading 8603, 8604, 8605 or 8606, n.e.s.		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.
860800	Railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings (excl. sleepers of wood, concrete or steel, sections of track and other track fixtures not yet assembled and railway or tramway track		Transport infrastructure for rail supports a cleaner transport mode than alternatives, particularly with the electrification of rail.

	construction material); mechanical, incl. electromechanical, signalling, safety or traffic control equipment for railways, tramways, roads, inland waterways, parking facilities, port installations or airfields; parts of the foregoing		
870230	Motor vehicles for the transport of >= 10 persons, incl. driver, with both spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine and electric motor as motors for propulsion		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.
870240	Vehicles; public transport type (carries 10 or more persons, including driver), with only electric motor for propulsion, new or used		Electric-powered vehicles provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
870340	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of <10 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with both spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine and electric motor as motors for propulsion (excl. vehicles for travelling on snow, other specially designed vehicles of subheading 8703.10 and plug-in hybrids)		Electric vehicles do not produce greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2 etc).

870350	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of <10 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with both diesel engine and electric motor as motors for propulsion (excl. vehicles for travelling on snow, other specially designed vehicles of subheading 8703.10 and plug-in hybrids)		Electric vehicles do not produce greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 etc).
870360	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of <10 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with both spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine and electric motor as motors for propulsion, capable of being charged by plugging to external source of electric power (excl. vehicles for travelling on snow and other specially designed vehicles of subheading 8703.10)		Electric vehicles do not produce greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2 etc).
870370	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of <10 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with both diesel engine and electric motor as motors for propulsion, capable of being charged by plugging to external source of electric power (excl. vehicles for travelling on snow and		Electric vehicles do not produce greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2 etc).

	other specially designed vehicles of subheading 8703.10)		
870380	Vehicles; with only electric motor for propulsion		Electric-powered vehicles provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
871160	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles; fitted with auxiliary motor, with electric motor for propulsion, with or without side-cars; side-cars		Electric-powered motorcycles provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
871200	Bicycles and other cycles, incl. delivery tricycles, not motorised		Bicycles and their parts provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
871491	Cycles; frames and forks, and parts thereof		Bicycles and their parts provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
871492	Cycles; parts thereof, wheel rims and spokes		Bicycles and their parts provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.

871493	Cycles; parts thereof, hubs (other than coaster braking hubs and hub brakes) and free-wheel sprocket-wheels		Bicycles and their parts provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
871494	Cycles; parts thereof, brakes, including coaster braking hubs and hub-brakes, and parts thereof		Bicycles and their parts provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
871495	Cycles; parts thereof, saddles		Bicycles and their parts provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
871496	Cycles; parts, pedals and crank-gear, and parts thereof		Bicycles and their parts provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
871499	Cycles; parts thereof, n.e.c. in item no. 8714.9		Bicycles and their parts provide an environmentally friendly, low-carbon mode of transportation, which can contribute to lowering GHG emissions in the transport sector as well as reducing air pollution.
890710	890710 (SC): Inflatable rafts		Floating barriers to oil, which can prevent an oil slick from reaching sensitive locations or spreading out further.
890790	Other floating structures (for example, rafts, tanks,	Oil recovery, absorbent or	Floating barriers can be used to contain oil spills or prevent oil

	coffer-dams, landing-stages, buoys and beacons): - Other	containment booms	spills from reaching sensitive locations.
		Inflatable oil spill recovery barges and tanks	
		Litter collecting booms	Litter booms are designed to stretch over the surface of the water to catch floating plastic and other debris as the debris moves downstream.
900190	Optical elements; lenses n.e.c. in heading no. 9001, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, unmounted, of any material (excluding elements of glass not optically worked)	Solar concentrating or reflecting optical elements	Solar concentrator systems are used to concentrate and intensify solar power in a solar energy system, helping to generate renewable energy.
900290	Optical elements; n.e.c. in heading no. 9002 (e.g. prisms and mirrors), mounted, being parts or fittings for instruments or apparatus, of any material (excluding elements of glass not optically worked)	Solar concentrating or reflecting optical elements	Solar concentrator systems are used to concentrate and intensify solar power in a solar energy system, helping to generate renewable energy.
901210	Microscopes (excluding optical microscopes); diffraction apparatus	Electron microscopes	Electron microscopes are used to investigate the ultrastructure of a wide range of biological and inorganic specimens. They are an essential tool in evaluating the impacts of a range of pollutants and bacteria on the physical environment.
901290	Microscopes (excluding optical microscopes); diffraction apparatus; parts and accessories	Parts of 9012.10	Parts and accessories of 9012.10, with the associated environmental benefits.
901320	Lasers; other than laser diodes	Carbon dioxide lasers	Carbon dioxide lasers can be used for high-temperature incineration of hazardous waste as well as for decoating and decontamination of surfaces.

901380	Optical devices, appliances and instruments; n.e.c. in heading no. 9013 (including liquid crystal devices)	Solar heliostats	Heliostats are an integral component in concentrated solar systems. By constantly adjusting to the sun's movement, heliostats are able to reflect sunlight onto receivers thereby helping to generate renewable solar energy.
901390	Optical appliances and instruments; parts and accessories for articles of heading no. 9013	Parts of 9013.20x and 9013.80x	Parts and accessories of 9013.20x and 9013.80x, with the associated environmental benefits.
901530	Levels		Of a kind used for environmental services and scientific services related to the environment or climate.
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.
901580	Surveying equipment; articles n.e.c. in heading no. 9015, including hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances (excluding compasses)		Surveying equipment used for measuring natural elements and to monitor, measure and plan for natural risks such as earthquakes, cyclones, and tsunamis. Oceanographic monitoring instruments are also included under this subheading to measure water temperature or to detect dissolved gases in water, hydrocarbon contamination, and underwater noise.
901590	Surveying equipment; parts and accessories for articles of heading no. 9015	Parts of 9015.80	Parts and accessories of 9015.80, with the associated environmental benefits.
902519	Thermometers and pyrometers; (other than liquid filled, for direct	Industrial thermometers	Industrial thermometers are used to control temperature in important measurement points

	reading), not combined with other instruments		in power plants, water delivery systems, and other environmental applications.
902590	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers, thermometers, pyrometers; recording or not, any combination of these instruments, parts and accessories	Parts of 9025.19x	Parts and accessories of 9025.19x, with the associated environmental benefits.
902610	Instruments and apparatus; for measuring or checking the flow or level of liquids		Meters, which check and record the level and/or flow of liquids, are used during auditing and testing to ensure the efficient operation of environmental systems such as water and wastewater treatment plants and hydroelectric facilities.
902620	Instruments and apparatus; for measuring or checking pressure		Manometers, which measure pressure, can be in power plants, water delivery systems, and other applications such as monitoring indoor air.
902680	Instruments and apparatus; for measuring or checking variables of liquids or gases (excluding pressure or the flow and level of liquids and those of heading no. 9014, 9015, 9028 and 9032)		These instruments include heat meters that are used to monitor and measure the distribution of heat from geothermal or biomass district heating systems.
902690	Instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories for those measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases (excluding those of heading no. 9014, 9015, 9028 or 9032)		Parts and accessories of measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, with the associated environmental benefits.

902710	Instruments and apparatus; gas or smoke analysis apparatus, for physical or chemical analysis		Gas analysers are designed to continuously monitor single or multiple gas components, and such an instrument is used to analyse air emissions from automobiles.
902720	Chromatographs and electrophoresis instruments		Gas and liquid chromatographs can be used to monitor and analyse air pollution emissions, ambient air quality, and water quality. Electrophoresis instruments can be used to monitor and analyse materials such as particulates emitted from incinerators or from diesel exhaust.
902730	Spectrometers, spectrophotometers and spectrographs; using optical radiations (UV, visible, IR)		Spectrometers are used in a wide range of environmental applications, including to identify and characterise unknown chemicals and in environmental applications to detect toxins and identify trace contaminants. They can also be used for qualitative and quantitative analysis in quality control departments, environmental control, water management, food processing, agriculture and weather monitoring.
902750	Instruments and apparatus; using optical radiations (UV, visible, IR), (other than spectrometers, spectrophotometers and spectrographs)		These instruments can be used for chemical, thermal, or optical analysis of samples, including water quality photometers, which are used to determine the concentration of a solution from its colour intensity.
902780	Instruments and apparatus; for physical or chemical analysis, for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or quantities of		Instruments under this subheading have a range of environmental uses. These include magnetic resonance instruments which are used in biologic and geologic analysis which have environmental applications; equipment to

	heat, sound or light, n.e.c. in heading no. 9027		measure the thermal conductivity of materials, primarily rocks, to assess their geothermal energy potential; and mass spectrometers which are used to identify elements and compounds which can be relevant to measuring contamination.
902790	Microtomes and parts and accessories thereof		Microtomes for preparing slices of samples for analysis for instruments in 9027.10x and 9027.80x, with the associated environmental benefits.
902810	Meters; gas, supply or production meters, including calibrating meters thereof	Capable of electronic transmission of consumption data	Smart gas meters constantly monitor and record the amount of gas flowing to (or from) gas consumers. Meters are necessary to measure and regulate use and hence enable more efficient use of the resource.
902820	"Gas, liquid or electricity supply or production meters, including calibrating meters therefor: - Liquid meters"		Liquid flow meters can used to monitor the hot and cold water consumption or to be used to determine the heat being generated by heating systems such as boilers or solar water heating systems. Also includes instruments to measure water current and assess hydroelectric resource potential.
902830	Meters; electricity supply or production meters, including calibrating meters thereof	Capable of electronic transmission of consumption data	Smart electricity meters constantly monitor and record the amount of electricity flowing to (or from) electricity consumers. This enables two-way communications of usage and pricing data between the consumer and the utility, enhancing the efficiency of the electric network and improving the integration of renewable and clean energy sources.

902890	Meters; parts and accessories of gas, liquid, electricity supply or production meters, including calibrating meters thereof	Parts of 9028.10x and 9028.30x	Parts and accessories of 9028.10x and 9028.30x, with associated environmental benefits.
903010	Instruments and apparatus; for measuring or detecting ionising radiations		Instruments under this subheading can be used for detecting the presence of ionising radiation and may, for instance, include Geiger counters that are useful in performing surveys for radioactivity contamination.
903020	Oscilloscopes and oscillographs		Liquid meters include those designed to measure potable water consumption to allocate costs, assist the financial management of water systems, and encourage conservation of a scarce resource. They are also part of electronic control equipment in wind turbines.
903031	Multimeters; for measuring or checking voltage, current, resistance or power, without a recording device		Multimeters can be used to measure electrical flow, including current, resistance, voltage, frequency, and temperature, which is important in identifying electronic and electrical problems in equipment. These instruments are also essential for the functioning of renewable energy systems and in smart grid systems, helping to improve energy efficiency.
903032	Multimeters; for measuring or checking voltage, current, resistance or power, with a recording device		Multimeters can be used to measure electrical flow, including current, resistance, voltage, frequency, and temperature, which is important in identifying electronic and electrical problems in equipment. These instruments are also essential for the functioning of renewable energy systems and

			in smart grid systems, helping to improve energy efficiency.
903033	Instruments and apparatus; for measuring or checking voltage, current, resistance or power, without a recording device (excluding multimeters)		Measuring devices used to measure electrical flow, including current, resistance, voltage, frequency, temperature and in this way are used to identify electronic and electrical problems in equipment.
903039	Instruments and apparatus; for measuring or checking voltage, current, resistance or power, with a recording device (excluding multimeters)		Instruments under this subheading include single function meters, such as an ammeter, which measures current; a voltmeter, which measures voltage; and an ohmmeter, which measures resistance. These instruments can be used to identify faults in industrial and household appliances, and test the energy efficiency of power supplies. They are also essential in smart grid systems and help improving energy efficiency.
903082	Instruments and apparatus; for measuring or checking semiconductor wafers or devices		Instruments under this subheading can used for measuring or checking semiconductor wafers or devices, which are key components in solar power systems for generating renewable solar energy.
903084	Instruments and apparatus; n.e.c. in heading no. 9030, with a recording device		Instruments under this subheading includes technologies such as spectrum analysers, used to detect and measure electromagnetic radiation generated from wireless communications; as well as microwave leak detectors.

903089	Instruments and apparatus; n.e.c. in heading no. 9030, without a recording device		Recording componentry used to identify electrical problems and faults in equipment.
903090	Instruments, apparatus for measuring, checking electrical quantities, not meters of heading no. 9028; parts and accessories, for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic and other radiations	Parts of 9030.10, 9030.20, 9030.31, 9030.32, 9030.33, 9030.39, 9030.82, 9030.84, 9030.89	Parts of 9030.10, 9030.20, 9030.31, 9030.32, 9030.33, 9030.39, 9030.82, 9030.84, 9030.89, with the associated environmental benefits.
903110	Machines; for balancing mechanical parts		Environmental applications of these machines include balancing of parts and equipment to minimise noise and vibration as well as equipment used in the measurement, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact.
903120	Test benches for motors, generators, pumps, etc.		Of a kind used to test plant and machinery in the renewable energy sector.
903149	Optical instruments and appliances; for measuring or checking, n.e.c. in chapter 90		Instruments under this subheading have a range of environmental uses. These include meters assess to level of vibration in working machinery, which helps to diagnose machinery health and control costs; and profile projectors that can be used for critical tasks in engineering such as measuring and inspecting high precision, complex parts in many applications and industries.

903180	Instruments, appliances and machines; for measuring or checking n.e.c. in chapter 90		This subheading includes a wide range of equipment used in the measuring, recording, analysis and assessment of environmental samples or environmental impact. This includes: gas detectors used to check for gas leaks (natural, propane, butane and methane); vibrometers that measure vibrations and assess structural and other effects of such vibrations; and refrigerant identifiers used to identify CFC, HCFC and/or HFC refrigerant in equipment.
903190	Instruments, appliances and machines; parts and accessories for those measuring or checking devices of heading no. 9031	Parts of 9031.10, 9031.49 and 9031.80	Parts and accessories of 9031.10, 9031.49 and 9031.80, with the associated environmental benefits.
903210	Regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus; automatic type, thermostats		Thermostats are used to control the efficiency of air conditioning, refrigeration or heating systems.
903220	Regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus; automatic, manostats		Manostats measure and monitor pressure and are used for controlling pumps and chemical feed equipment in applications such as wastewater treatment.
903281	Regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus; automatic, hydraulic or pneumatic		Control-related instruments and apparatuses under this subheading can be used for water treatment, wastewater treatment, air pollution control as well as efficient process controls for many industrial applications.
903289	Regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus; automatic, other than hydraulic or pneumatic	Optional ex-outs may include: heliostats, temperature sensor for solar boiler/water heater;	Control-related instruments and apparatuses under this subheading include automatic voltage and current regulators which have renewable energy applications as well as other process control instruments

		differential temperature controller for solar boiler/water heater.	and apparatus for temperature, pressure, flow and level, and humidity applications.
903290	Regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus; automatic, parts and accessories	Parts of 9032.89/9032.89x	Parts and accessories of 9032.89/9032.89x, with the associated environmental benefits.
940510	Chandeliers and other electric ceiling or wall light fittings; excluding those used for lighting public open spaces or thoroughfares	Fittings powered by the kinetic energy of a falling weight	Gravity-powered lamps use the kinetic energy of a weight falling to produce live electricity, which can be used for the production of light, often in off-grid settings.
		Lighting fittings using a LED light source	LED lighting is more energy-efficient than incandescent and fluorescent lighting with consequent impact on energy use and GHG emissions as well.
940520	Lamps, electric; floor-standing or for table, desk or bedside	Lighting fittings using a LED light source	LED lighting is more energy-efficient than incandescent and fluorescent lighting with consequent impact on energy use and GHG emissions as well.
940540	Lamps and lighting fittings including searchlights and spotlights and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like, having a permanently fixed light source, and parts thereof not elsewhere specified or included: - Other electric lamps and lighting fittings		Compared with the conventional fluorescent or incandescent lamps, it is long life, low power consumption, energy saving and no toxic substance (mercury free).
940560	Illuminated signs, name plates and the like	Where the light fixture solely has integrated LEDs, and the fixture emits light solely	LED lighting is more energy-efficient than incandescent and fluorescent lighting with consequent impact on energy

		from these sources	use and GHG emissions as well.
961700	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases; parts thereof other than glass inners	Cryostats integrated with a superconducting device or have a dismantlable flange that is 90% or more of the main bore area	Superconductors are materials that conduct electricity with 100 per cent efficiency, losing nothing to resistance at temperatures above the boiling point of liquid nitrogen. Extraordinary superconducting and magnetic properties for wide-ranging technological applications including power transmission.