

CHAPTER 22

ENVIRONMENT

Article 22.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter:

“2030 Agenda” means the *UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* adopted by the UN General Assembly Resolution 70/1 on 25 September 2015, and its Sustainable Development Goals;

“CITES” means the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* done at Washington, D.C. on 3 March 1973;

“environmental law” means a law or regulation of a Party, or provision thereof, including any that implements the Party’s obligations under a multilateral environmental agreement, the primary purpose of which is the protection of the environment, including the mitigation of climate change, or the prevention of a danger to human life or health, through:

- (a) the prevention, abatement, or control of: the release, discharge, or emission of pollutants or environmental contaminants including greenhouse gases;
- (b) the control of environmentally hazardous or toxic chemicals, substances, materials, or wastes, and the dissemination of information related thereto;
- (c) the protection or conservation of wild flora or fauna, including endangered species, their habitat, and specially protected natural areas;^{1, 2} or
- (d) the protection, preservation, and enhancement of natural water resources,

but does not include laws or regulations, or a provision thereof, directly related to worker safety or health nor any laws or regulations, or provision thereof, the primary purpose of which is managing the subsistence or aboriginal harvesting of natural resources;

¹ For the purposes of this Chapter, the term “specially protected natural areas” means those areas as defined by the Party in its legislation.

² The Parties recognise that such protection or conservation may include the protection or conservation of biological diversity.

“Montreal Protocol” means the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* done at Montreal on 16 September 1987;

“Paris Agreement” means the *Paris Agreement* done at Paris on 12 December 2015 by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC at its 21st session; and

“UNFCCC” means the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* done at New York on 9 May 1992.

Article 22.2

Māori Environmental Concepts

In order to acknowledge the special relationship of Māori with the environment in New Zealand, the Parties include the following concepts for the purposes of this Chapter:

“kaitiakitanga” refers to the Māori concept of active stewardship, guardianship, and protection of our natural surroundings (land, sea, water, and air), and of the mauri of the environment; and

“mauri” refers to the essential quality and vitality of a being or entity. It is also used for a physical object or ecosystem in which this essence is located. All objects have mauri. A waterway, for example, or a mountain have a mauri including through their connection to the land.

Article 22.3

Context and Objectives

1. The Parties recall the *Agenda 21* and the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* adopted by the UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development* of 2002, the Outcome Document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development of 2012 titled *The Future We Want* endorsed by the UN General Assembly Resolution 66/288 adopted on 27 July 2012, and the 2030 Agenda.
2. The objectives of this Chapter are to promote mutually supportive trade and environmental policies; promote high levels of environmental protection and effective enforcement of environmental laws; encourage the Parties to address the urgent threat of climate change; and enhance the capacities of the Parties to address trade or investment-related environmental issues, including through cooperation.
3. The Parties recognise that:

- (a) sustainable development encompasses economic development, social development, and environmental protection, all three being interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and affirm their commitment to promote the development of international trade and investment in a way that contributes to the objective of sustainable development;
- (b) enhanced cooperation to protect and conserve the environment and sustainably manage their natural resources brings benefits that can contribute to sustainable development, strengthen their environmental governance, and complement the objectives of this Agreement;
- (c) the urgent need to address climate change, as outlined in the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C*, is a contribution to the economic, social, and environmental objectives of sustainable development; and
- (d) the environment plays an important role in the economic, social, and cultural well-being of Māori in the case of New Zealand, and acknowledge the importance of engaging with Māori in the long-term conservation of the environment.

Article 22.4 **General Commitments**

1. The Parties recognise the sovereign right of each Party to establish its own environmental priorities and levels of environmental protection relating to the environment, including mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, and those which a Party establishes pursuant to the multilateral environmental agreements to which it is a party, and to establish, maintain, or modify its relevant law and policies accordingly.
2. Each Party shall endeavour to ensure that its environmental and other relevant law and policies provide for, and encourage, high level of environmental protection, and to continue to improve its respective level of environmental protection.
3. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the Parties recognise that it is inappropriate to encourage trade or investment by weakening or reducing the protection afforded in their respective environmental laws. Accordingly, a Party shall not waive or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive or otherwise derogate from, its environmental laws in a manner that weakens or reduces the protection afforded in that law in order to encourage trade or investment between the Parties.

4. Neither Party shall fail to effectively enforce its environmental laws through a sustained or recurring course of action or inaction to encourage trade or investment between the Parties.
5. The Parties recognise that each Party retains the right to exercise discretion and to make decisions regarding:
 - (a) investigations, prosecutions, and regulatory and compliance matters; and
 - (b) the allocation of environmental enforcement resources with respect to other environmental laws determined to have higher priority.

Accordingly, the Parties understand that with respect to the enforcement of environmental laws, a Party is in compliance with paragraph 4 if a course of action or inaction reflects a reasonable exercise of that discretion, or results from a *bona fide* decision regarding the allocation of those resources in accordance with priorities for enforcement of its environmental laws.

6. The Parties further recognise that it is inappropriate to establish or use their environmental laws in a manner which would constitute a disguised restriction on trade or investment between the Parties.

Article 22.5 **Multilateral Environmental Agreements**

1. The Parties recognise the important role multilateral environmental agreements play in protecting the environment, including reducing biodiversity loss and addressing climate change, and the need to enhance the mutual supportiveness between trade and environmental laws and policies.
2. Each Party affirms its commitment to implement the multilateral environmental agreements to which it is a party.
3. In accordance with Article 22.19 (Cooperation) the Parties shall cooperate as appropriate with respect to environmental issues of mutual interest related to multilateral environmental agreements, in particular trade-related issues, including:
 - (a) exchanging information on the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements to which a Party is a party;
 - (b) exchanging information on ongoing negotiations of new multilateral environmental agreements; and
 - (c) exchanging each Party's respective views on becoming a party to additional multilateral environmental agreements.

Article 22.6 Climate Change

1. The Parties recognise the importance of achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in order to address the urgent threat of climate change, and the role of trade and investment in pursuing this objective, and commit to working together to take actions to address climate change. The Parties recognise that nothing in this Agreement prevents a Party from taking measures to fulfil its commitments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement provided that such measures are not applied in a manner that would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination against the other Party or a disguised restriction on trade. The Parties reaffirm their right to make use of the general exceptions and general provisions in Chapter 32 (General Exceptions and General Provisions), recalling their understanding that the measures referred to in Article XX(b) of GATT 1994 and Article XIV(b) of GATS include environmental measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health and measures necessary to mitigate climate change, and that Article XX(g) of GATT 1994 applies to measures relating to the conservation of living and non-living exhaustible natural resources.

2. Accordingly, the Parties affirm their commitment to implement the Paris Agreement and to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with the aim of strengthening the global response to climate change by holding the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and their ambition of achieving their respective domestic net zero targets by 2050, and shall:
 - (a) promote the mutual supportiveness of trade, investment, and climate policies and measures;
 - (b) facilitate and promote trade and investment in goods and services of particular relevance for climate change mitigation and adaptation; and
 - (c) promote carbon pricing as an effective policy tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions efficiently, and promote environmental integrity in the development of international carbon markets.

3. In accordance with Article 22.19 (Cooperation) the Parties shall cooperate bilaterally and in international fora, including at the WTO and the UN, to address matters of mutual interest with respect to trade-related aspects of climate change policies and measures, and on ways to mitigate and adapt to climate change, that may include:
 - (a) implementation of the Paris Agreement;

- (b) international trade-related aspects of the fight against climate change, such as carbon leakage and systems of carbon pricing, and linking emissions trading schemes;
- (c) supporting the development, adoption, and implementation of ambitious and effective greenhouse gas emissions reduction measures by the International Maritime Organization to be implemented by ships engaged in international trade;
- (d) supporting the development, adoption, and implementation of ambitious and effective greenhouse gas emissions reduction measures by the International Civil Aviation Organization; and
- (e) policies, laws, and measures that can contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and increased climate resilience and ways to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Article 22.7
Environmental Goods and Services

1. The Parties recognise the importance of facilitating trade and investment in environmental goods and services, including clean technology, as a means of improving environmental and economic performance, contributing to clean growth and jobs, and encouraging sustainable development while addressing global environmental challenges including climate change.
2. Accordingly, each Party shall:
 - (a) eliminate customs duties on originating goods of the other Party upon entry into force of this Agreement on HS six-digit subheadings containing the environmental goods listed in Annex 22A (Environmental Goods List),³ in accordance with Chapter 2 (National Treatment and Market Access for Goods) and Annex 2A (Schedule of Tariff Commitments for Goods). The Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee established under Article 30.9 (Sub-Committees – Institutional Provisions) shall keep this list under review, in conjunction with other relevant committees established under this Agreement, as appropriate, and may make recommendations to the Joint Committee for modifications to Annex 22A (Environmental Goods List). In keeping this list under review, the Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee may consider factors such as the extent to which a good contributes to the clean growth and sustainable development objectives of the Parties,

³ For the purposes of this Agreement, the environmental goods listed in Annex 22A (Environmental Goods List) are goods which can positively contribute to the clean growth and sustainable development objectives of the Parties, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, and wider environmental goals.

advances in available technologies, any potential dual-use of proposed environmental goods, relevant multilateral or plurilateral developments, and other environmental and climate factors; and

- (b) facilitate and promote trade and investment in environmental goods and services, and endeavour to address any potential tariff and non-tariff barriers to such trade and investment that may be identified by a Party, including by working through the Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee and in conjunction with other relevant committees established under this Agreement, as appropriate.
3. In accordance with Article 22.19 (Cooperation) the Parties shall cooperate on ways to enhance trade in environmental goods and services. Areas of cooperation may include:
- (a) renewable and low carbon energy;
 - (b) energy efficient products and services;
 - (c) clean transport including uptake of electric vehicles;
 - (d) energy storage technologies;
 - (e) sustainable financial services;
 - (f) clean heat;
 - (g) carbon capture, utilisation, and storage;
 - (h) climate change adaptation and resilience technologies and services;
 - (i) conservation of biological diversity, pollution abatement, and water conservation; and
 - (j) identification of, and further liberalisation of trade in, environmental services.
4. The Parties acknowledge that achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement requires collective action. Accordingly, the Parties shall also cooperate in international fora, including at the WTO and under the UN Environment Programme, on ways to further facilitate and liberalise global trade in environmental goods and services.

Article 22.8
Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform and Transition to Clean Energy

1. The Parties recognise the need to reduce the use of fossil fuels and to support the global transition to clean energy in order to further the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda and the objectives of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement. The Parties further recognise that fossil fuel subsidies can distort trade and investment, disadvantage renewable and clean energy, encourage wasteful consumption, and contribute significantly to global greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Accordingly, each Party shall:
 - (a) take steps to eliminate harmful fossil fuel subsidies where they exist, with limited exceptions in support of legitimate public policy objectives;
 - (b) as fellow members of the Powering Past Coal Alliance, end unabated coal-fired electricity generation in their territories as part of a clean energy transition aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement;
 - (c) encourage the transition to clean energy for electricity, heat, and transport;
 - (d) ensure that information on fossil fuel support measures, including any subsidies, is published;
 - (e) end new direct financial support, such as officially supported export credits, for fossil fuel energy in non-parties, except in limited circumstances where it:
 - (i) meets a legitimate policy goal, such as improved safety or environmental standards; or
 - (ii) supports a clean energy transition aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement;
 - (f) end international aid funding for fossil fuel energy except in limited circumstances where it is not feasible to provide access to energy solely from renewable sources and the aid:
 - (i) is essential as part of a humanitarian response;
 - (ii) is to meet a legitimate policy goal such as improved safety or environmental standards; or
 - (iii) supports a clean energy transition aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement; and

- (g) encourage non-parties to develop and undertake best practice approaches to fossil fuel subsidy reform.
3. The Parties shall cooperate bilaterally and in relevant international fora such as the WTO, UNFCCC, and G20 in relation to fossil fuel subsidy reform and the transition to clean energy.

Article 22.9 **Marine Capture Fisheries⁴**

1. The Parties recognise the importance of kaitiakitanga in conserving and sustainably managing fisheries and the mauri of marine ecosystems, and the role of trade in pursuing these objectives.
2. The Parties acknowledge their roles in the marine fisheries sector and recognise the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources and marine ecosystems, and the role of trade in pursuing these objectives.
3. In this regard, the Parties acknowledge that inadequate fisheries management, fisheries subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (“IUU”) fishing⁵ threaten fish stocks, the environment, trade, and livelihoods, and recognise the need for individual and collective action to end such practices.
4. Accordingly, each Party shall operate a fisheries management system designed to:
 - (a) prevent overfishing and overcapacity;
 - (b) reduce bycatch of non-target species and juveniles;
 - (c) promote the recovery of overfished stocks; and
 - (d) minimise adverse impacts on associated marine ecosystems.

Such a management system shall be based on the best scientific evidence available, the precautionary approach, an ecosystem-based approach, and

⁴ For greater certainty, this Article does not apply with respect to aquaculture or inland fishing.

⁵ The term “illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing” is to be understood to have the same meaning as paragraph 3 of the *International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing* of the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (“FAO”) done at Rome on 2 March 2001 (“2001 IUU Fishing Plan of Action”).

internationally recognised best practices as reflected in relevant international instruments.⁶

5. Each Party shall promote the long-term conservation of sharks, marine turtles, seabirds, marine mammals, and other species recognised as threatened in relevant international agreements to which each Party is a party.
6. The Parties recognise that the implementation of a fisheries management system that is designed to prevent overfishing and overcapacity and to promote the recovery of overfished stocks must include the control, reduction, and eventual elimination of all subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity or IUU fishing. To that end, neither Party shall grant or maintain any of the following subsidies⁷ within the meaning of Article 1.1 of the SCM Agreement that are specific within the meaning of Article 2 of the SCM Agreement:
 - (a) subsidies for fishing⁸ that negatively affect⁹ fish stocks that are in an overfished¹⁰ condition;
 - (b) subsidies for the transfer of fishing vessels¹¹ from the United Kingdom or New Zealand to other States, including through the creation of joint enterprises;
 - (c) subsidies for operations that increase the fishing capacity of a fishing vessel, or for equipment that increases the ability of a fishing vessel

⁶ These instruments include, as they may apply, the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982 (“UNCLOS”), the *United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks* done at New York on 4 December 1995 (“UN Fish Stocks Agreement”), the *FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries* adopted on 31 October 1995, the 1993 *FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas* done at Rome on 24 November 1993 (“Compliance Agreement”), and the 2001 IUU Fishing Plan of Action.

⁷ For the purposes of this Article, a subsidy shall be attributable to the Party conferring it, regardless of the flag of the vessel involved or the application of rules of origin to the fish involved.

⁸ For the purposes of this paragraph, “fishing” means searching for, attracting, locating, catching, taking or harvesting fish, or any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the attracting, locating, catching, taking or harvesting of fish.

⁹ The negative effect of those subsidies shall be determined based on the best scientific evidence available.

¹⁰ For the purposes of this Article, a fish stock is overfished if the stock is at such a low level that mortality from fishing needs to be restricted to allow the stock to rebuild to a level that produces maximum sustainable yield or alternative reference points based on the best scientific evidence available. Fish stocks that are recognised as overfished by the national jurisdiction where the fishing is taking place or by a relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organisation shall also be considered overfished for the purposes of this paragraph.

¹¹ The term “fishing vessel” refers to any vessel, ship or other type of boat used for, equipped to be used for, or intended to be used for fishing or fishing-related activities.

- to find fish, except where they meet legitimate public policy goals such as improved safety or sustainability;
- (d) subsidies provided to fishing for fish stocks managed by a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation or Arrangement where the subsidising Party or vessel flag State is not a member or cooperating non-member of the Organisation or Arrangement;
 - (e) subsidies provided to fishing or fishing-related activities¹² conducted without the permission of the flag State where required and, if operating in another State's waters, without permission of that State;
 - (f) subsidies provided to any fishing vessel or operator while listed by the flag State, the subsidising Party, the FAO or a relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, or Arrangement for IUU fishing in accordance with the rules and procedures of that State, Party, organisation, or arrangement and in conformity with international law; or
 - (g) subsidies provided to any vessel or operator that has been found to have committed a serious violation of conservation or management measures within the preceding 12 months.
7. Subsidy programmes that are established by a Party before the date of entry into force of this Agreement for that Party and which are inconsistent with subparagraphs 6(a) to subparagraph 6(c) shall be brought into conformity with that paragraph as soon as possible and no later than three years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement for that Party.
 8. In relation to subsidies that are not prohibited by subparagraphs 6(a) to subparagraph 6(g) and taking into consideration a Party's social and developmental priorities, each Party shall make best efforts to refrain from introducing new, or extending or enhancing existing, subsidies within the meaning of Article 1.1 of the SCM Agreement, to the extent they are specific within the meaning of Article 2 of the SCM Agreement, that contribute to overfishing, overcapacity, or IUU fishing.
 9. With a view to achieving the objective of eliminating subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity, the Parties shall review the disciplines in paragraph 5 within the Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee, including their implementation, two years after the date of entry into force of this Agreement and thereafter at intervals not exceeding five years unless the Parties agree otherwise.

¹² The term "fishing-related activities" means any operation in support of, or in preparation for, fishing, including the landing, packaging, processing, trans-shipping, or transporting of fish that have not been previously landed at port, as well as the provisioning of personnel, fuel, gear, and other supplies at sea.

10. Each Party shall notify the other Party within one year of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and every two years thereafter of any subsidy within the meaning of Article 1.1 of the SCM Agreement that is specific within the meaning of Article 2 of the SCM Agreement that the Party grants or maintains to persons engaged in fishing or fishing-related activities.
11. These notifications shall cover subsidies provided within the previous two year period and shall include the information required under Article 25.3 of the SCM Agreement and the following information:¹³
 - (a) programme name;
 - (b) legal basis and granting authority for the programme;and, to the extent possible,
 - (c) catch data by species in the fishery for which the subsidy is provided;
 - (d) status of the fish stocks in the fishery for which the subsidy is provided (for example, overfished, fully fished, and underfished);
 - (e) fleet capacity in the fishery for which the subsidy is provided;
 - (f) conservation and management measures in place for the relevant fish stock; and
 - (g) total imports and exports per species.
12. Each Party shall also provide, to the extent possible, information in relation to other fisheries subsidies that the Party grants or maintains that are not covered by paragraph 6, for example, fuel subsidies.
13. A Party may request additional information from the notifying Party regarding the notifications under paragraphs 10 and 11. The notifying Party shall respond to that request in writing as quickly as possible and in a comprehensive manner. In the event that any requested information is not provided by the notifying Party, that Party shall explain the absence of such information in its response.
14. A Party shall meet the notification requirements of the preceding paragraphs through:
 - (a) notification under Article 25 of the SCM Agreement; or

¹³ Sharing information and data on existing fisheries subsidy programmes does not prejudice their legal status, effects, or nature under the GATT 1994 or the SCM Agreement and is intended to complement WTO data reporting requirements.

- (b) publication, by the Party or on its behalf, on a publicly accessible website. The website address on which this publication is made shall be communicated to the other Party in each instance.
15. The Parties recognise the importance of concerted international action to address IUU fishing as reflected in regional and international instruments.¹⁴ In support of efforts to combat IUU fishing practices and to help prevent, deter, and eliminate trade in products from species harvested from those practices, each Party shall:
- (a) implement monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance, and enforcement systems, including by adopting, reviewing, or revising, as appropriate, effective measures to:
 - (i) deter vessels that are flying its flag¹⁵ and its nationals from engaging in IUU fishing activities and take effective action in response to IUU fishing where it occurs; and
 - (ii) deter exporters, importers, trans-shippers, buyers, consumers, equipment suppliers, bankers, insurers, and other services suppliers and the public from doing business with vessels or operators engaging in IUU fishing, such as through measures prohibiting such business;
 - (b) cooperate with regard to electronic traceability and certification, and exchange of information and assistance with a particular focus on the New Zealand/United Kingdom IUU exchange of letters;¹⁶
 - (c) implement port State measures including through actions consistent with the Port State Measures Agreement;¹⁷ and
 - (d) act consistently with conservation and management measures, including catch documentation schemes, of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations where that Party is not a member, so as not to undermine them.

¹⁴ Regional and international instruments include, as they may apply, the 2001 IUU Fishing Plan of Action, the *2005 Rome Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing* done at Rome on 12 March 2005 (“Declaration on IUU”), the *Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing* done at Rome on 22 November 2009 (“PSMA”), as well as instruments establishing and adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, which are defined as intergovernmental fisheries organisations or arrangements, as appropriate, that have the competence to establish conservation and management measures.

¹⁵ For the purposes of this paragraph, for the United Kingdom, “vessels that are flying its flag” is to be understood to mean vessels that are both flying the United Kingdom flag and registered on the United Kingdom register of British ships.

¹⁶ The exchange of letters recording understandings reached between New Zealand and the United Kingdom on *Catch Certification for Fisheries Products Imported into the United Kingdom* of 9 December 2020 and 18 December 2020, respectively.

¹⁷ PSMA.

16. The Parties shall cooperate bilaterally, regionally, and in international fora to further the objective of sustainable development on international fisheries and related trade issues, including bycatch reduction, combatting IUU fishing and the trade in IUU products, and strengthening international rules on and transparency of fisheries subsidies.
17. The Parties agree to coordinate and collaborate on compliance activities and research with regard to fisheries under the jurisdiction of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and Arrangements in which both Parties operate.
18. The Parties shall afford appropriate recognition of the sustainability and fisheries compliance performance of each other's vessels and operators in the consideration of their applications for foreign fishing licences.

Article 22.10 Sustainable Agriculture

1. The Parties recognise the increasing impact that global challenges to kaitiakitanga of mauri such as land degradation, drought, the emergence of new pests and diseases, climate change, and loss of biodiversity, have on the development of productive sectors such as agriculture.
2. Recalling Sustainable Development Goal 2 of the 2030 Agenda, the Parties also recognise the importance of strengthening and implementing policies that contribute to the development of more productive, sustainable, inclusive, and resilient agricultural systems.
3. Accordingly, each Party shall:
 - (a) take measures to, and promote efforts to, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural production; and
 - (b) promote sustainable agriculture and associated trade.
4. Consistent with Article 22.19 (Cooperation), the Parties shall cooperate on the development and the implementation of integrated policies that promote sustainable agriculture consistent with Sustainable Development Goal 2 and the Parties' specific circumstances. Areas of cooperation may include:
 - (a) encouraging sustainable methods of improving agricultural productivity;
 - (b) integrating the protection and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources in agricultural systems;
 - (c) adaptation and resilience to climate change in relation to agriculture; and

- (d) research and collaboration on methods to measure and reduce emissions from agriculture.

Article 22.11 Sustainable Forest Management

1. The Parties recognise the importance of:
 - (a) kaitiakitanga in the conservation of the mauri, and the conservation and sustainable management, of forests and the sustainable production of forest products in providing environmental and ecosystem services; economic and social benefits and opportunities for present and future generations including by addressing climate change and reducing biodiversity loss; and the role of trade in pursuing this objective; and
 - (b) combatting illegal logging, illegal deforestation and forest degradation, and associated trade, including with respect to non-parties.
2. The Parties acknowledge their role as consumers, producers, and traders of forest products, and the importance of sustainable supply chains for forest products and commodities that can generally be associated with deforestation in addressing greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss and achieving sustainable forest management.
3. Accordingly, each Party shall:
 - (a) promote the conservation and sustainable management of forests;
 - (b) contribute to combatting illegal logging, illegal deforestation, and associated trade, including with respect to non-parties;
 - (c) promote trade in forest products harvested in accordance with the law of the country of harvest and from sustainably managed forests;
 - (d) promote trade in legally and sustainably produced commodities which could otherwise be associated with deforestation; and
 - (e) endeavour to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, including from land use and land use change.
4. In accordance with Article 22.19 (Cooperation) the Parties shall cooperate on ways to promote sustainable forest management and land use practices in support of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. Such cooperation may include:

- (a) initiatives designed to combat illegal logging, illegal deforestation and forest degradation, and associated trade, including assurance schemes;
- (b) the encouragement of sustainable supply chains for forest products and commodities that can generally be associated with deforestation;
- (c) methodologies for the assessment and monitoring of supply chains for forest products and commodities that can generally be associated with deforestation; and
- (d) policies on sustainable supply chains.

Article 22.12 **Conservation of Biological Diversity**

1. The Parties recognise the role that terrestrial and marine biological diversity plays in achieving sustainable development, including through the provision of ecosystem services and genetic resources, and the importance of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The Parties recognise that climate change can contribute to biodiversity loss, and that biologically diverse ecosystems including marine ecosystems can adapt better to the impacts of climate change and help to mitigate climate change through the natural sequestration and storage of carbon.
2. The Parties also recognise the importance of respecting, protecting, preserving, and maintaining knowledge, innovations, and practices of Māori in the case of New Zealand, embodying traditional lifestyles that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
3. The Parties acknowledge that threats to terrestrial and marine biological diversity include climate change, illegal take of and illegal trade in wild flora and fauna, the movement of terrestrial and aquatic invasive alien species across borders through trade-related pathways, habitat degradation and destruction, pollution, and unsustainable use.
4. The Parties further recognise the particular harms caused to conservation from the illegal trade in ivory, and the importance of appropriate regulation of domestic markets worldwide for ivory and goods containing ivory as a means of supporting international conservation efforts.
5. The Parties affirm their commitment to implement CITES¹⁸ and shall endeavour to implement, as appropriate, CITES resolutions that aim to

¹⁸ For the purposes of this Article, CITES includes existing and future amendments, as well as any existing and future reservations, exemptions, and exceptions, that are applicable to a Party.

protect and conserve species whose survival is threatened by international trade.

6. Accordingly, each Party shall:
 - (a) take measures to combat the illegal trade in wildlife, including with respect to non-parties as appropriate;
 - (b) take appropriate measures to protect and conserve native wild fauna and flora that it has identified to be at risk including from trade-related activities within its territory, including by taking measures to conserve the ecological integrity of specially protected natural areas;
 - (c) continue efforts to combat the illegal trade in ivory, including through appropriate domestic restrictions on commercial activities concerning ivory and goods containing ivory;
 - (d) promote and encourage the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity including in trade-related activities, in accordance with its law or policy; and
 - (e) promote the conservation of marine ecosystems and species, including those in the areas beyond national jurisdiction.

7. In accordance with Article 22.19 (Cooperation) the Parties may cooperate on matters of mutual interest such as:
 - (a) protection of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and ecosystem services, including marine ecosystems and species in areas beyond national jurisdiction from trade-related impacts;
 - (b) combatting illegal take of and illegal trade in or unsustainable use of wild flora and fauna, including through consultation with interested non-government entities;
 - (c) opportunities to encourage non-party efforts to close their domestic ivory markets;
 - (d) sharing information and management experiences on the movement, prevention, detection, control, and eradication of invasive alien species, with a view to enhancing efforts to assess and address the risks and adverse impacts of invasive alien species;
 - (e) access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their utilisation consistent with the objectives of the *Convention on Biological Diversity* done at Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992; and

- (f) identifying opportunities, consistent with their respective law and in accordance with applicable international agreements, to enhance law enforcement cooperation and information sharing.

Article 22.13
Resource Efficient and Circular Economy

1. The Parties recognise that the transition towards a circular economy and greater resource efficiency can reduce adverse environmental and climate impacts of products and production processes, improve resource security, and contribute to their respective efforts to achieve their international commitments, including Sustainable Development Goal 12 of the 2030 Agenda. The Parties further recognise the role that trade can play in achieving this transition through trade in second-hand goods, end-of-life products, secondary materials or waste, as well as trade in related services.
2. The Parties also recognise that policy objectives to facilitate the transition to a resource efficient and circular economy include: extending product lifetimes; increasing the proportion of materials and products that are reused and recycled; and reducing waste throughout supply chains.
3. Accordingly, each Party shall:
 - (a) encourage resource efficient product design, including the designing of products to be easier to reuse, dismantle, or recycle at end of life;
 - (b) encourage environmental labelling, including eco-labelling, to make it easier for consumers to make more sustainable choices;
 - (c) endeavour to avoid the generation of waste, including electronic waste, by encouraging reuse, repair, and remanufacture as well as the recycling of waste where it does occur, and strive to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill; and
 - (d) encourage relevant public entities to consider the policy objectives in paragraph 2 in their purchasing decisions in accordance with Article 16.10 (Environmental, Social, and Labour Considerations – Government Procurement).
4. In accordance with Article 22.19 (Cooperation) the Parties shall cooperate on ways to encourage a transition towards a resource efficient and circular economy, which may include:
 - (a) policies and practices to encourage the shift to a resource efficient and circular economy;

- (b) promoting and facilitating trade that contributes to a resource efficient and circular economy, including trade in secondary materials and used goods, and goods for repair, reuse, and remanufacture; and
- (c) resource efficient product design and related product information and quality standards for secondary materials and goods.

Article 22.14

Ozone Depleting Substances and Hydrofluorocarbons

1. The Parties recognise that emissions of ozone depleting substances can significantly deplete and otherwise modify the ozone layer in a manner that is likely to result in adverse effects on human health and the environment. The Parties further recognise that the continued consumption and emission of ozone depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons can undermine efforts to address global environmental challenges including climate change.
2. Accordingly, each Party shall: take measures to control the production and consumption of, and trade in, substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol;^{19, 20, 21} pursue a more ambitious phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons; and endeavour to reduce the use of pre-charged equipment containing hydrofluorocarbons.
3. Consistent with Article 22.19 (Cooperation) the Parties shall cooperate to address matters of mutual interest related to ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons which may include:
 - (a) environmentally friendly alternatives to ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons and barriers to their uptake;

¹⁹ For greater certainty, this provision pertains to substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol and any existing amendments or adjustments to the Montreal Protocol, including the *Kigali Amendment* done at Kigali on 15 October 2016 (“Kigali Amendment”), and any future amendments or adjustments to which the Parties are party.

²⁰ A Party shall be deemed in compliance with this provision if it maintains the measure or measures implementing its obligations under the Montreal Protocol (for New Zealand, the *Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996*; for the United Kingdom, *Regulation (EC) 1005/2009* as it applies in Great Britain as retained EU law and as it applies in Northern Ireland directly, and *Regulation (EU) 517/2014* as it applies in Great Britain as retained EU law, and as it applies in Northern Ireland directly, as amended by *The Ozone-Depleting Substances and Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (Amendment Act) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019* and *The Ozone-Depleting Substances and Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (Amendment Act) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020*), or any subsequent measure or measures, including any amendments to the measure or measures listed, that provide an equivalent or higher level of environmental protection as the measure or measures listed.

²¹ If compliance with this provision is not established pursuant to footnote 20, to establish a violation of this provision, a Party must demonstrate that the other Party has failed to take measures to control the production and consumption of, and trade in, substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol in a manner that is likely to result in adverse effects on human health and the environment, in a manner affecting trade or investment between the Parties.

- (b) refrigerant management practices, policies, and programmes, including lifecycle management of coolants and refrigerants;
- (c) methodologies for stratospheric ozone measurements;
- (d) combating illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances and hydrofluorocarbons; and
- (e) emerging technologies for sustainable heat pumps, cooling, and refrigeration that use environmentally friendly refrigerants.

Article 22.15
Air Quality

1. The Parties recognise that air pollution is a serious threat to public health and ecosystem integrity, and note that reducing air pollution can help reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and contribute to addressing climate change and other environmental problems. Accordingly, the Parties recognise the value of an integrated approach in addressing air pollution and climate change.
2. Noting that some production, consumption, and transport activities can cause air pollution and that air pollution can travel long distances, the Parties recognise the importance of reducing domestic and transboundary air pollution, and that cooperation can be beneficial in achieving these objectives. To that end, each Party shall endeavour to reduce air pollution.
3. In accordance with Article 22.19 (Cooperation) the Parties shall cooperate to address matters of mutual interest with respect to air quality, which may include:
 - (a) ambient air quality planning;
 - (b) modelling and monitoring, including spatial distribution of main sources and their emissions;
 - (c) measurement and inventory methodologies for air quality and emissions' measurements; and
 - (d) reduction, control, and prevention technologies and practices.

Article 22.16
Protection of the Marine Environment from Ship Pollution and Marine Litter

1. The Parties recognise the importance of:

- (a) protecting and preserving the marine environment and the impact of pollution from ships on climate change; and
 - (b) taking action to prevent and reduce marine litter, including plastics and microplastics, in order to preserve marine and coastal ecosystems, prevent the loss of biodiversity, and mitigate marine litter's costs and impacts, including impacts on human health.
2. Accordingly, each Party shall:
- (a) take measures to prevent the pollution of the marine environment from ships,^{22, 23, 24} and
 - (b) take measures to prevent and reduce marine litter, recognising the global nature of the challenge of marine litter.
3. Recognising that the Parties are taking action to address marine litter in other fora, in accordance with Article 22.19 (Cooperation) the Parties shall cooperate to address matters of mutual interest with respect to combatting pollution of the marine environment from marine litter and ships, which may include:
- (a) addressing land and sea based pollution, including accidental and deliberate pollution from ships, and pollution from routine operations of ships;
 - (b) promoting waste management infrastructure, including the development of technologies to minimise ship-generated waste;
 - (c) adequacy of port waste reception facilities;
 - (d) advancing efforts related to abandoned, lost, or otherwise discarded fishing gear;

²² For greater certainty, this provision pertains to pollution regulated by the *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships* done at London on 2 November 1973, as modified by the *Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ship* done at London on 17 February 1978, and the *Protocol of 1997 to Amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973*, as modified by the *Protocol of 1978* relating thereto, done at London on 26 September 1997 (“MARPOL Convention”), and any existing and future amendments to the MARPOL Convention to which the Parties are party.

²³ A Party shall be deemed in compliance with this provision if it maintains the measure or measures implementing its obligations under the MARPOL Convention (for New Zealand, the *Maritime Transport Act 1994*; for the UK, the *Merchant Shipping Act 1995* and regulations made under the Act) or any subsequent measure or measures, including any amendments to the measure or measures listed, that provide an equivalent or higher level of environmental protection as the measure or measures listed.

²⁴ If compliance with this provision is not established pursuant to footnote 23, to establish a violation of this provision, a Party must demonstrate that the other Party has failed to take measures to prevent the pollution of the marine environment from ships, in a manner affecting trade or investment between the Parties.

- (e) circular economy measures relevant to addressing marine litter;
- (f) increased protection in special areas; and
- (g) enforcement measures including notifications to flag states and as appropriate by port states.

Article 22.17

Voluntary Mechanisms to Enhance Environmental Performance

1. The Parties recognise that flexible, voluntary mechanisms, for example, voluntary auditing and reporting, market-based incentives, voluntary sharing of information and expertise, and public-private partnerships, can contribute to the achievement and maintenance of high levels of environmental protection and complement domestic regulatory measures. The Parties acknowledge that those mechanisms should be designed in a manner that maximises their environmental benefits and avoids the creation of unnecessary barriers to trade.
2. With respect to paragraph 1, each Party shall, in accordance with its laws, regulations, or policies, and to the extent it considers appropriate, encourage:
 - (a) the use of flexible and voluntary mechanisms to protect natural resources and the environment in its territory; and
 - (b) its relevant authorities, businesses and business organisations, non-governmental organisations, and other interested persons involved in the development of criteria used to evaluate environmental performance, with respect to these voluntary mechanisms, to continue to develop and improve those criteria.
3. Further, if private sector entities or non-governmental organisations develop voluntary mechanisms for the promotion of products based on their environmental qualities, each Party shall endeavour to encourage those entities and organisations to develop voluntary mechanisms that, among other things:
 - (a) are truthful, are not misleading, and take into account scientific and technical information;
 - (b) if applicable and available, are based on relevant international standards, recommendations, guidelines, and best practices;
 - (c) promote competition and innovation; and
 - (d) do not treat a product less favourably on the basis of origin.

Article 22.18
Responsible Business Conduct and Corporate Social Responsibility

1. The Parties recognise the importance of responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility practices including responsible supply chain management and the role of trade in pursuing this objective.
2. Accordingly, each Party shall:
 - (a) encourage enterprises operating in its territory or jurisdiction to adopt principles of responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility that are related to the environment, consistent with internationally recognised standards and guidelines that have been endorsed or are supported by that Party; and
 - (b) provide supportive policy frameworks that encourage businesses to behave in a manner that takes into account those principles of responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility related to the environment.
3. In accordance with Article 22.19 (Cooperation) the Parties may cooperate on responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility bilaterally and in international fora as appropriate.

Article 22.19
Cooperation

1. The Parties recognise the importance of cooperation as a mechanism to implement this Chapter, to enhance its benefits, and to strengthen the Parties' joint and individual capacities to protect the environment and to promote sustainable development and clean growth as they strengthen their trade and investment relations.
2. Accordingly, the Parties shall cooperate as appropriate on the matters identified in this Chapter, and may cooperate on other matters where there is mutual benefit from that cooperation. Such cooperation may take place bilaterally and in international fora, including the WTO, the OECD, under the UN Environment Programme, and under multilateral environmental agreements.
3. Each Party shall, through the contact points designated in accordance with Article 22.20 (Institutional Arrangements):
 - (a) share its priorities for cooperation with the other Party, including the objectives of that cooperation;

- (b) propose cooperation activities related to the implementation of this Chapter; and
 - (c) develop and participate in cooperation activities and programmes in accordance with the priorities identified by the Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee.
4. Cooperation may be undertaken through various means including: dialogues; workshops; seminars; conferences; collaborative programmes and projects; internships; graduate trainee programmes; technical assistance to promote and facilitate training; the sharing of information, data, and best practices on policies and procedures; joint analysis; and the exchange of experts. Cooperation may include non-governmental bodies or organisations and non-parties to this Agreement, where mutually agreed.
 5. All cooperative activities under this Chapter are subject to the availability of funds and of human and other resources, and to the applicable laws and regulations of the Parties. The Parties shall decide, on a case-by-case basis, the funding of cooperative activities.
 6. Each Party shall promote public participation in the development and implementation of cooperative activities, as appropriate, and make publicly available information related to cooperative activities developed under this Chapter.

Article 22.20 Institutional Arrangements

1. Each Party shall designate a contact point within 90 days of the date of entry into force of this Agreement. Each Party shall notify the other Party promptly in the event of any change to its contact point.
2. The contact points shall:
 - (a) facilitate regular communication between the Parties;
 - (b) act as a channel for communication with the public in their respective territories;
 - (c) coordinate cooperative activities; and
 - (d) receive and respond to requests for information in accordance with this Chapter.
3. The Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee shall be composed of official level representatives from the relevant trade, environment, and

climate national authorities of each Party responsible for the implementation of this Chapter.

4. The Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee shall meet within one year of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and thereafter as mutually agreed. The Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee shall be chaired alternately and may take place physically or virtually as mutually agreed.
5. The purpose of the Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee is to oversee the implementation of this Chapter and its functions include to:
 - (a) monitor and review the implementation of this Chapter;
 - (b) provide periodic reports to the Joint Committee regarding the implementation of this Chapter;
 - (c) establish priorities for cooperation and review cooperative activities undertaken pursuant to this Chapter;
 - (d) coordinate with other committees established under this Agreement as appropriate; and
 - (e) perform any other functions as the Parties may decide.
6. All Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee decisions and reports shall be made publicly available, unless the Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee decides otherwise.
7. The Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee shall seek public input on matters relevant to the Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee's work, as appropriate, and at each meeting shall hold a public session which may be virtual.
8. The Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee shall agree on a joint summary report on its work at the end of each Environment and Climate Change Sub-Committee meeting.

Article 22.21 Public Submissions

1. Each Party shall provide for the receipt and consideration of written submissions from persons of that Party regarding its implementation of this Chapter in accordance with its domestic procedures. Each Party shall make readily accessible and publicly available its procedures for the receipt and consideration of written submissions.

2. A Party may provide in its procedures that a submission should:
 - (a) raise an issue directly relevant to this Chapter;
 - (b) clearly identify the person or organisation making the submission; and
 - (c) explain, to the degree possible, how and to what extent the issue raised affects trade or investment between the Parties.
3. Each Party shall consider matters raised by the submission and provide a timely response to the submitter, including in writing as appropriate.

Article 22.22 Independent Advisory Groups

1. Each Party shall make use of existing, or establish new, independent advisory groups of appropriate persons, seeking a balanced representation of relevant interests, including business organisations, environmental organisations, and academics, and shall engage those groups as appropriate in relation to the operation and implementation of this Chapter.
2. Each Party shall inform its independent advisory group as to the outcome of any dispute relating to this Chapter, together with any follow-up actions or measures.

Article 22.23 Environment Consultations

1. The Parties shall at all times endeavour to agree on the interpretation and application of this Chapter, and shall make every effort through cooperation, dialogue, consultations, and exchange of information to address any matter arising under this Chapter.
2. A Party (the Requesting Party) may request consultations with the other Party (the Responding Party) regarding any matter arising under this Chapter by delivering a written request to the Responding Party's contact point. The Requesting Party shall set out the reasons for the request, including identification of the measure or other matter at issue and an indication of the legal basis for the complaint.
3. Without prejudice to Article 31.18 (Choice of Forum – Dispute Settlement), where the matter arising under this Chapter regards compliance with obligations under a multilateral environmental agreement to which the Parties are party, the Requesting Party shall endeavour, where appropriate, to

address the matter through the consultative or other procedures under that multilateral environmental agreement.

4. The Responding Party shall, unless agreed otherwise with the complaining Party, respond to the request in writing no later than 10 days after the date of receipt of the request.
5. Unless the Parties agree otherwise, they shall enter into consultations promptly, and no later than 30 days after the date of receipt by the Responding Party of the request.
6. The Parties shall make every effort to arrive at a mutually agreed solution to the matter, which may include appropriate cooperative activities. The Parties may seek advice or assistance from any person or body they deem appropriate in order to examine the matter.
7. Consultations pursuant to this Article, Article 22.24 (Joint Committee Consultations), and Article 22.25 (Ministerial Consultations), and in particular, positions taken by the Parties during consultations, shall be confidential and without prejudice to the rights of a Party in any further proceedings.

Article 22.24

Joint Committee Consultations

1. If the Parties have failed to resolve the matter under Article 22.23 (Environment Consultations), a Party may request that the Joint Committee convene to consider the matter by delivering a written request to the contact point of the other Party.
2. The Joint Committee shall promptly convene following the delivery of the request, and shall seek to resolve the matter including, if appropriate, by gathering relevant scientific and technical information from governmental or non-governmental experts.

Article 22.25

Ministerial Consultations

If the Parties have failed to resolve the matter under Article 22.24 (Joint Committee Consultations), a Party may refer the matter to the relevant Ministers of the Parties by delivering a written request to the contact point of the other Party. The relevant Ministers shall seek to resolve the matter.

Article 22.26 Dispute Resolution

1. Articles 22.23 (Environment Consultations) to Article 22.25 (Ministerial Consultations) apply by way of derogation from Article 31.5 (Consultations – Dispute Settlement).
2. If the matter at issue falls within the scope of Article 31.4 (Scope – Dispute Settlement), and if the Parties have failed to resolve the matter under Articles 22.23 (Environment Consultations) to Article 22.25 (Ministerial Consultations) within 120 days of the date of receipt of a request under Article 22.23 (Environment Consultations), or any other period as the Parties may agree, the Requesting Party may request the establishment of a panel under Article 31.6 (Establishment of a Panel – Dispute Settlement) and, as provided in Chapter 31 (Dispute Settlement), thereafter have recourse to the other provisions of that Chapter.
3. Before a Party initiates dispute settlement under this Agreement for a matter arising under paragraphs 2 or 4 of Article 22.4 (General Commitments), that Party shall consider whether it maintains environmental laws that are substantially equivalent in scope to the environmental laws that would be the subject of the dispute.
4. If a Party requests consultations with another Party for a matter arising under paragraphs 2 or 4 of Article 22.4 (General Commitments), and the Responding Party considers that the Requesting Party does not maintain environmental laws that are substantially equivalent in scope to the environmental laws that would be the subject of the dispute, the Parties shall discuss the issue during the consultations.
5. In addition to the requirements under Article 31.8 (Qualifications of Arbitrators – Dispute Settlement), the Parties shall ensure that the Panel appointed in accordance with Article 31.7 (Composition of Panel – Dispute Settlement) has sufficient expertise or experience in environmental law for the purposes of a dispute arising under this Chapter. In a dispute arising under this Chapter, the Panel shall seek information or technical advice from any expert that it deems appropriate, which may include experts in multilateral environmental agreements.

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 $\geq 27,6$ 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)		<p>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.</p> <p>Solar mirror films provide a highly reflective, light and durable alternate to glass mirrors in concentrating solar power (CSP) systems.</p>
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)		<p>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.</p> <p>Solar mirror films provide a highly reflective, light and durable alternate to glass mirrors in concentrating solar power (CSP) systems.</p>
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 (<i>Pinus</i> 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 (<i>Abies</i> spp.) and spruce (<i>Picea</i> 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 (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) or fir (<i>Abies</i> spp.) or spruce (<i>Picea</i> 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 <i>Igusa</i> (<i>Juncus effusus</i>) or of <i>Shichitoi</i> (<i>Cyperus tegetiformis</i>)	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/m ² , 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/m ² , 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/m ² but less than 225 g/m ² , 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/m ²	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 (<i>cannabis sativa</i> 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 <i>Musa textilis</i> 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/m ²)	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		<p>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.</p>
720441	Ferrous waste and scrap; turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, fillings, trimmings and stampings, whether or not in bundles		<p>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</p>

			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, superheaters, 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 drying 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.

<p>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</p>	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 (CO ₂ 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.