Annex 1) Environmentally Endorsed Items

Product Description	***Specification***	**Environmental Benefits**
Other Paints, Varnishes, Ethylene Polymer or Natural Polymer Solution	anti-fouling for hull protection	Contributes towards hull protection. Biocide free underwater hull protection. The coating helps reduce costs related to underwater cleaning and cuts the risk of transferring of invasive species to highly regulated areas. Maintenance simplicity and docking efficiency. Reduces risk of mechanical damage.
Organic composite solvents and thinners, not elsewhere specified or included; prepared paint or varnish removers.	Sealants and adhesives of a density less than 0.6 kg/l	Lightweight sealants and adhesives reduce the overall weight of transport vehicles. Normal ones weight 1 - 1.5 kg/l. Due to these products emissions from the transport sector decreased by 82000 t CO2.
Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, antisprouting, products and plant-growth, regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles (for example, sulphurated bands, wicks and candles, and flypapers). Other: Fungicides	Biofungicides	Biofungicides are naturally occurring organisms or substances. Thus, by their application no harmful residues can be detected and they are fully biodegradable, thus decreasing the level of chemical residues in soil and on plants.
Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, antisprouting, products and plant-growth, regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles (for example, sulphurated bands, wicks and candles, and flypapers)- Herbicides	Bioherbicides	Bioherbicides are naturally occurring organisms or substances. Thus, by their application no harmful residues can be detected and they are fully biodegradable, thus decreasing the level of chemical residues in soil and on plants.
Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, antisprouting, products and plant-growth, regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles (for example, sulphurated bands, wicks and candles, and flypapers). Other: Other	Biopesticides	Biopesticides are naturally occurring organisms or substances. Thus, by their application no harmful residues can be detected and they are fully biodegradable, thus decreasing the level of chemical residues in soil and on plants.

Refractory cements, mortars, concretes and similar compositions, other than products of heading 38.01.	Containing limestone-like minerals made from carbon dioxide.	Material extracted from the process of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS). CCS technology allows sequestration of carbon dioxide (CO2) into concrete products. The technology repurposes post-industrial CO2 by injecting the gas into concrete during mixing, where it is chemically converted into a limestone-like mineral. The technology's primary benefit is to remove CO2 (a harmful greenhouse gas) emissions from industrial emitters, like electricity generating coal plants, and can therefore be a key element to cleaner energy production. Also, concrete resulting from this process is considered a green building material.
Chemical elements doped for use in electronics, in the form of discs, wafers or similar forms; chemical compounds doped for use in electronics.	Silicon semiconductor wafers for photovoltaic cells particularly shaped into rectangular sheets	Important material or component of solar photovoltaic cells
Non-refractory mortars and concretes	Containing limestone-like minerals made from carbon dioxide.	Material extracted from the process of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS). CCS technology allows sequestration of carbon dioxide (CO2) into concrete products. The technology repurposes post-industrial CO2 by injecting the gas into concrete during mixing, where it is chemically converted into a limestone-like mineral. The technology's primary benefit is to remove CO2 (a harmful greenhouse gas) emissions from industrial emitters, like electricity generating coal plants, and can therefore be a key element to cleaner energy production. Also, concrete resulting from this process is considered a green building material.
Polyethylene having a specific gravity of less than 0.94 : Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms.	Bio-Polyethylene (LDPE)	Bio-derived raw material contributes to minimising the Greenhouse Gas Emission in the whole life cycle of its products due to CO2 having been absorbed while growing in fields.
Polyethylene having a specific gravity of 0.94 or more : Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms.	Bio-Polyethylene (LDPE)	Bio-derived raw material contributes to minimising the Greenhouse Gas Emission in the whole life cycle of its products due to CO2 having been absorbed while growing in fields.
Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms: Other.	Bio-Polyethylene (PE)	Bio-derived raw material contributes to minimising the Greenhouse Gas Emission in the whole life cycle of its products due to CO2 having been absorbed while growing in fields.
Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins, in primary forms; polycarbonates, alkyd resins, polyallyl esters and other	Thermal curing epoxy sealant suitable for hermetically sealing solar devices	Thermal curing epoxy sealant is a productive input for Dye Solar Cell (DSC) devices. DSC converts sunlight into electricity.

Poly(ethylene terephthalate) : Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxide resins, in primary forms; polycarbonates, alkyd resins, polyallyl esters and other polyesters, in primary forms.	①Bio-polyethylene terephthalate(PET) ②Polyester pellets recycled from other used polyester products	①Bio-derived raw material contributes to minimizing the Greenhouse Gas Emission in the whole life cycle of its products due to CO2 having been absorbed while growing in fields. ②Since the materials are created by other used polyester products, they can save carbon consumption of fossil fuel resources. And they help reduce greenhouse gases.
Silicones in primary forms.	Liquid state dye solar cell silicone sealant	Silicones are used as a primary sealing material within liquid state dye solar cell devices as they have been shown to be inert to other reactive device components. This material is applied as a viscous liquid and then it sets to form a seal
Other : Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip, and other flat shapes, of plastics, whether or not in rolls	Window film products	Window film products within this category can be manufactured to 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.
Other: Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics.	Solar mirror films.	Solar mirror films provide a highly reflective, light and durable alternate to glass mirrors in concentrating solar power (CSP) systems. This can result in lower cost of energy produced by CSP systems by enabling larger and more efficient solar collectors, lower cost sub-structure, and less material waste due to glass breakage.
	1. Backsheet for photovoltaic module 2.Outer laminated package for Li-ion secondary battery	1. This product is an important component of photovoltaic module. 2. This product is an important component of li-ion secondary battery, which stables distribution of electricity generated from renewables.
	①Non-Chlorine based resin ②Bio-Polyethylene(PE) ③Polyethylene terephthalate(PET) recycled from other used PET ④Cr-free outer laminated package	①Non-chlorine product does not emit chlorine harmful gas when incinerated. ②Bio-derived raw material contributes to minimizing the Greenhouse Gas Emission in the whole life cycle of its products due to CO2 having been absorbed while growing in fields. ③Recycling used material contributes to save carbon consumption of fossil fuel resources and helps reduce green house gases. ④This product is environmentally friendly without Cr at the time of disposal.
Baths, shower-baths, sinks, wash-basins, bidets, lavatory pans, seats and covers, flushing cisterns and similar sanitary ware, of plastics: Other	Waterless urinals, composting toilets	Waterless urinals and composting toilets minimise water use. Composting toilets also provide self-contained sewage treatment on site, with no need for sewers and treatment plants. They also do not pollute ground or surface water or soil (unlike septic tanks or pit latrines) and produce safe, useful compost.

	Waterless urinal, dual flush toilet (cistern)	Waterless urinals and dual flush toilets increase water efficiency and therefore reduce water use.
Erosion control matting, biodegradable	Building materials made of sustainable natural materials	Bamboo is more sustainable than other woods--it grows quickly and abundantly and can grow in nutrient depleted soil.
Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips, plating materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens).- Mats, matting and screens of vegetable materials:--Other	Building materials made of sustainable natural materials	The use of sustainable natural materials for construction helps to replace use of the resource extensive and polluting traditional materials such as steel and concrete
	Erosion control matting and ground covers	Erosion control matting can reduce erosion and assist the establishment of vegetation, and ground covers can be used for environmentally-friendly weed control. Erosion control matting and ground covers made of vegetable material are biodegradable.
High tenacity yarn of polyesters : Synthetic filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex.	①Bio-Polyester fibres ②Polyester fibres recycled from other used polyester products	①Bio-derived raw material contributes to minimizing the Greenhouse Gas Emission in the whole life cycle of its products due to CO2 having been absorbed while growing in fields. ②Recycling used material contributes to save carbon consumption of fossil fuel resources and helps reduce green house gases.
Of polyesters : Synthetic filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex.	①Bio-Polyester fibres ②Polyester fibres recycled from other used polyester products	①Bio-derived raw material contributes to minimizing the Greenhouse Gas Emission in the whole life cycle of its products due to CO2 having been absorbed while growing in fields. ②Recycling used material contributes to save carbon consumption of fossil fuel resources and helps reduce green house gases.
Other, of polyesters, partially oriented : Other yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns per metre : Synthetic filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex.	①Bio-Polyester fibres ②Polyester fibres recycled from other used polyester products	①Bio-derived raw material contributes to minimizing the Greenhouse Gas Emission in the whole life cycle of its products due to CO2 having been absorbed while growing in fields. ②Recycling used material contributes to save carbon consumption of fossil fuel resources and helps reduce green house gases.
Other, of polyesters : Other yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns per metre : Synthetic filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex.	①Bio-Polyester fibres ②Polyester fibres recycled from other used polyester products	①Bio-derived raw material contributes to minimizing the Greenhouse Gas Emission in the whole life cycle of its products due to CO2 having been absorbed while growing in fields. ②Recycling used material contributes to save carbon consumption of fossil fuel resources and helps reduce green house gases.

Made-up fishing nets, of manmade textile materials	Fishing nets that incorporate a turtle excluder device which consists of a metal grid or grill, oval or square in shape	Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) are steel or aluminium grids with mesh flaps that are sewn into shrimp otter trawl nets to allow sea turtles, some species of sharks and large debris to be expelled from the net while still retaining shrimp. TEDs are 97% effective in excluding sea turtles from shrimp otter trawls.
	Specifically made-up fishing nets that incorporate turtle excluder (TED) devices.	Sea turtle protection has broad international support and TEDs are one important and highly effective technology useful in helping preserve threatened sea turtles.
Articles of cement, of concrete or of artificial stone, whether or not reinforced: Other articles: Prefabricated structural components for building or civil engineering	Containing limestone-like minerals made from carbon dioxide.	Material extracted from the sequestration of carbon dioxide (CO2) process. Carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technology allows to sequester CO2 into concrete products. The technology repurposes post-industrial CO2 by injecting the gas into concrete during mixing, where it is chemically converted into a mineral. The waste CO2 is sourced from nearby industrial emitters, like coal plants, and is added to the concrete during production, where it is chemically converted into a limestone-like mineral. The technology's primary benefit is to remove CO2 (a harmful greenhouse gas) from the atmosphere and can therefore be a key element to cleaner energy production. Also, concrete resulting from this process is considered a green building material.
Bricks, blocks, tiles and other ceramic goods of siliceous fossil meals (for example, kieselguhr, tripolite or diatomite) or of similar siliceous earths.	Rooftop greening base of ultra-microporous ceramics	Heat insulation materials, which help reducing energy consumption in building.
Non-wired glass, having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer : Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked.	Glass substrate with textured transparent conductive oxide	Important material or component of solar photovoltaic modules
	Glass with electrically conductive layer with sheet resistance <60 Ohm per square	Coated glass, which is a key component of a Dye Solar Cell assembly for generating renewable electricity. Specifying sheet resistance here ensures that those other glass products that have some electrical conductivity, but which do not produce meaningful amounts of electricity from a renewable energy perspective, are excluded by the ex-out.

Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked. -Other non-wired glass: -- Coloured throughout the mass (body tinted), opacified, flashed or merely surface ground	Glass with electrically conductive layer with sheet resistance <60 Ohm per square	Coated glass, which is a key component of a Dye Solar Cell assembly for generating renewable electricity. Specifying sheet resistance here ensures that those other glass products that have some electrical conductivity, but which do not produce meaningful amounts of electricity from a renewable energy perspective, are excluded by the ex-out.
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked. -Other non-wired glass: -- Other	Glass with electrically conductive layer with sheet resistance <60 Ohm per square	Coated glass, which is a key component of a Dye Solar Cell assembly for generating renewable electricity. Specifying sheet resistance here ensures that those other glass products that have some electrical conductivity, but which do not produce meaningful amounts of electricity from a renewable energy perspective, are excluded by the ex-out.
Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets, whether or not having an absorbent, reflecting or non-reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked. - wired glass:	Glass with electrically conductive layer with sheet resistance <60 Ohm per square	Coated glass, which is a key component of a Dye Solar Cell assembly for generating renewable electricity. Specifying sheet resistance here ensures that those other glass products that have some electrical conductivity, but which do not produce meaningful amounts of electricity from a renewable energy perspective, are excluded by the ex-out.
Glass of heading 70.03, 70.04 or 70.05, bent, edge-worked, engraved, drilled, enamelled or otherwise worked, but not framed or fitted with other materials.	Glass with electrically conductive layer with sheet resistance <60 Ohm per square	Coated glass, which is a key component of a Dye Solar Cell assembly for generating renewable electricity. Specifying sheet resistance here ensures that those other glass products that have some electrical conductivity, but which do not produce meaningful amounts of electricity from a renewable energy perspective, are excluded by the ex-out.
Other : Toughened (tempered) safety glass : Safety glass, consisting of toughened (tempered) or laminated glass.	Low iron tempered glass for solar photovoltaic module	Important material or component of solar photovoltaic modules
	Solar photovoltaic (pv) glass	Important component of solar PV module.
Multiple-walled insulating units of glass		Multiple-walled insulating units of glass provide better sound insulation and noise absorption in buildings. They also provide better thermal insulation when compared with single layer of glass, resulting in lower solar heat gain and lower energy consumption for air conditioning

Glass mirrors, whether or not framed, including rear-view - Other -- Unframed mirrors.	Reflecting, solar concentrating, mirrors with one or more float glass layers	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. These mirrors are used in larger solar facilities which are becoming increasingly important as suppliers to the energy grid of many countries.
Structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading 94.06) and parts of structures (for example, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frame-works, doors and windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel: Towers and lattice masts.	Wind turbine towers.	Components of wind turbines, which generate low or no carbon emissions and no soil and water pollution. Also, wind is a renewable resource.
Copper waste and scrap.		Recycling copper waste and scrap results in energy savings of 85% to 90% when compared to production using mined resources. Further, 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. 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), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.

Aluminium waste and scrap.		Aluminium can be recycled repeatedly without loss of product integrity and minimal material loss through oxidation. Further, recycling aluminium saves around 95% of energy and emissions when compared to production using mined resources. 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. 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), as opposed to a linear economy model where resources are extracted, turned into a product, and disposed after use.
Hydraulic turbines and water wheels: Of a power not exceeding 1,000 kW.		Hydroelectric power generation produces very low greenhouse gas emissions or toxic waste and it uses a renewable resource, which helps to meet the energy needs of present and future generations while preserving the environment. All the water used to generate electricity flows back into the river, with no loss in quality. Because it is clean and renewable, hydropower is among the best solutions in the global fight against climate change. Products under this subheading are also used in the production of tidal power.
Hydraulic turbines and water wheels: Of a power exceeding 1,000 kW.but not exceeding 10,000 kW.		Hydroelectric power generation produces very low greenhouse gas emissions or toxic waste and it uses a renewable resource, which helps to meet the energy needs of present and future generations while preserving the environment. All the water used to generate electricity flows back into the river, with no loss in quality. Because it is clean and renewable, hydropower is among the best solutions in the global fight against climate change. Products under this subheading are also used in the production of tidal power.

Hydraulic turbines and water wheels: Of a power exceeding 10,000 kW.		Hydroelectric power generation produces very low greenhouse gas emissions or toxic waste and it uses a renewable resource, which helps to meet the energy needs of present and future generations while preserving the environment. All the water used to generate electricity flows back into the river, with no loss in quality. Because it is clean and renewable, hydropower is among the best solutions in the global fight against climate change. Products under this subheading are also used in the production of tidal power.
Hydraulic turbines, water wheels, and regulators therefore: Parts, including regulators.	Parts for 841011 and 841012	Parts are used to assemble and maintain the equipment classified in 841011 and 841012. Hydroelectricity produces very little or no greenhouse gas emissions in its operation, and water stored in a dam can be turned into electricity at short notice, giving very good ‘firmness' of generation supply on a daily and weekly basis. As a key clean and renewable resource, hydropower is one of the best solutions to combat the challenges of climate change. Products under this subheading are also used in the production of tidal power.
Engines and motors, nesoi	Windmills; Wind engines, motors, and turbines	Windmills and wind turbines convert the energy of wind into rotational energy that can be used for a variety of applications, including electricity generation and pumping.
Other refrigerating or freezing equipment; heat pumps: Heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading 84.15	Non-reversible geothermal heat pumps; Heat pump water heaters	Geothermal heat pumps utilize the moderate temperatures in the ground to reduce the operational costs of heating and cooling systems and boost efficiency. Heat pump water heaters use electricity to move heat from one place to another instead of generating heat directly. Therefore, they can be two to three times more energy efficient than conventional electric resistance water heaters.
Refrigerating or freezing equipment, nesoi	Cascade refrigeration systems; Absorption-type geothermal heat pumps	These commercial refrigeration systems allow supermarkets, the biggest commercial users of refrigerants, to switch to non-HFC refrigerants such as CO2. These systems also use refrigerants more efficiently. Both of these attributes support supermarket GHG emissions reduction goals, as well as the objectives of the Montreal Protocol. Geothermal heat pumps utilize the moderate temperatures in the ground to reduce the operational costs of heating and cooling systems and boost efficiency.
Instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric: Instantaneous gas water heaters	Hydrogen instant hot water heater	An appliance to consume renewably produced hydrogen and provide hot water.

Instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric: Other.	Solar water heaters.	Uses solar thermal energy to heat water, producing no pollution or carbon emissions. Solar radiation is an abundant energy source which is free, non-polluting, and renewable. Use of solar water heating displaces the burning of other, pollution-creating fuels. These systems can provide hot water especially in remote or less developed areas, substituting the need for more polluting generating power solutions.
Machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers.		Used to clean and dry bottles so that they can be recycled and re-used. Essential machinery for recycling processes.
Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefore (for example, joints, elbows, flanges), of plastics.-- Other, not reinforced or otherwise combined with other materials, with fittings	Parts of fish passage system in hydro power plants	This system ensures clearly improved passage for fish in hydro power plants.
spherical roller bearings	ball bearings used in wind turbines	Parts for 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.
Transmission shafts (including cam shafts and crank shafts) and cranks		Transmission shafts and cranks for use with wind turbines to produce electricity
Gears and gearing, other than toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately; ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers including torque converters	Gearboxes for wind turbines.	Gearboxes transform the rotation of the blades of wind turbines into the speed required to produce electricity. Wind turbines generate low or no carbon emissions and no soil and water pollution. Also, wind is a renewable resource.
Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets). --Of an output not exceeding 750 W	Solar Panels	
Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets): Other DC motors; DC generators: Of an output exceeding 375 kW	Concentrated Solar Photovoltaic Systems	Renewable energy production.
Electric generating sets and rotary converters: Other generating sets: Wind-powered.	Amorphous Transformers	Electricity generation from a renewable resource (wind).
Electric generating sets and rotary converters: Other generating sets: Other.	Geothermal, hydraulic, ocean/wave/tidal and solar thermal generating sets	This subheading covers a wide range of generating sets used in clean and renewable energy applications.

Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 85.01 or 85.02	Fuel cell stacks; Parts of electric motors, generators and generating sets of subheadings 8501.10, 8501.31, 8501.32x, 8501.33, 8501.34, 8501.61, 8501.62, 8531,63, 8501.64, 8502.31, and 8502.39.	Components of wind turbines, which generate low or no carbon emissions and no soil and water pollution. In addition, items under this subheading are parts of various electric motors, generators and generating sets that are necessary for the generation of electricity from renewable resources. This subheading also includes fuel cell stacks, which are combinations of individual fuel cells. Fuel cell stacks are necessary to obtain the desired amount of electrical power coming from hydrogen.
Electric accumulators, including separators therefore, whether or not rectangular (including square): Other lead-acid accumulators.	Deep discharge (solar) batteries.	Provides for energy storage in off-grid PV systems. Are designed to be discharged down to 50per cent or more without damage so that they can supply power over a long period of time.
Lighting Equipment	Of light-emitting diode (LED)	LED light is an eco-friendly form of lighting as it doesn't contain mercury or other harmful gases. LED light emits 68% less Co2 than a standard bulb.
Hand-drying apparatus		Hand dryer can prevent pollution by replacing use of paper towels with hand dryer. Hand dryers use 42% less CO2 than paper towel dispensers, researched by Buffalo Univ.
Indicator panels incorporating liquid crystal devices (LCDs) or light-emitting diodes (LEDs)	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
Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, fuses, lightning arresters, voltage limiters, surge suppressors, plugs and other connectors, junction boxes), for a voltage exceeding 1,000 V: Other	Load tap changers	Load tap changers regulate the voltage of transformers and are increasingly being used to enhance energy efficiency in smart grid applications.
Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus of heading 8535 or 8536,for electric control or the distribution of electricity, including those incorporating instruments or apparatus of chapter 90, and numeric, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V	Photovoltaic system controller.	Device to control the functioning of the PV system

Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices; photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes; mounted piezo-electric crystals: Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes.	Photovoltaic (solar) cells, modules, and panels	Solar cells, modules and panels use light energy (photons) from the sun to generate electricity through the photovoltaic effect.
Inflatable oil spill recovery barges and tanks.		Floating barriers to oil can prevent an oil slick from reaching sensitive locations or spreading out further.
Other floating structures (for example, rafts, tanks, coffer-dams, landing-stages, buoys and beacons): Other (other than inflatable rafts).	Whale detection buoys	These buoys enable ships to detect the presence of whales within a five nautical mile radius, thus helping to prevent collisions with this endangered species.
Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, mounted, being parts of or fittings for instruments or apparatus, other than such elements of glass not optically worked: Other.	Solar concentrator optical elements.	Fresnel reflector modules are used to concentrate and intensify solar power in solar energy systems. Solar power plants generate low or no carbon emissions and no soil and water pollution. Also, sunlight is a renewable resource.
Liquid crystal devices not constituting articles provided for more specifically in other headings; lasers, other than laser diodes, other optical appliances and instruments, not specified or included elsewhere in Chapter 90: Other devices, appliances and instruments	Concentrated Solar Power Plant equipment; solar heliostats.	Concentrated Solar Power Plant equipment generates electricity with no climate change gases directly produced. Heliostats orient mirrors in concentrated solar power systems to reflect sunlight on to a CSP receiver
Liquid crystal devices not constituting articles provided for more specifically in other headings; lasers, other than laser diodes; other optical appliances and instruments, not specified or included elsewhere in Chapter 90: Parts and accessories.	Parts for solar heliostats of subheading 9013.80.	Heliostats orient mirrors in concentrated solar power systems to reflect sunlight on to a concentrated solar power receiver. Solar power plants generate low or no carbon emissions and no soil and water pollution. Also, sunlight is a renewable resource.

Other Instruments and appliances : Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, excluding compasses; rangefinders		This subheading includes a range of equipment for measuring natural elements. Anemometers measure wind speed and play an essential role in evaluating wind power potential. Rain gauges and indicators measure rainfall in a specific area. Solarimeters can assess the solar energy potential in a given area.
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases (for example, flow meters, level gauges, manometers, heat meters), excluding instruments and apparatus of heading 90.14, 90.15, 90.28 or 90.32: For measuring or checking the flow or level of liquids.	Air quality monitors; and dust emissions monitors.	Monitors to measure air pollution; basis for possible correcting measures (notably in view of health effects).
	Of a kind used hydroelectric energy applications	Such instruments measure water current to assess hydroelectric resource potential.
Chromatographs and electrophoresis instruments		Gas and liquid chromatographs use an analytical method where a physical separation of the sample components occurs prior to detection. These instruments can be used to monitor and analyse air pollution emissions, ambient air quality, water quality, etc. Electrophoresis instruments can be used to monitor and analyse materials such as particulates emitted from incinerators or from diesel exhaust.
Gas, liquid or electricity supply or production meters, including calibrating meters therefore: Electricity meters.	Smart electricity meters	Smart electricity meters monitor electricity flows and communicate usage and billing information between the consumer and the utility, contributing to demand control and energy efficiency.
Multimeters with a recording device		These products measure electrical flow, including current, resistance, voltage, frequency, temperature and in this way can be used to identify electronic and electrical problems in equipment. They are essential for the functioning of renewable energy systems such as hydraulic, solar, wind, and geothermal power plants. They are also essential in smart grid systems and help improving energy efficiency.

Chandeliers and other electric ceiling or wall lighting fittings, excluding those used for lighting public open spaces or thoroughfares	Ceiling or wall lighting fittings using LED lamps; Electric lamps and light fittings with motion sensor	LED lamps provide a highly energy efficient source of lighting. Motion sensors contribute to energy efficiency in homes and buildings through automatic shut-off in the absence of room or hallway occupants.
Organic composite solvents and thinners not elsewhere specified or included; prepared paint or varnish removers.	Sealants and adhesives of a density less than 0.6 kg/l	Lightweight sealants and adhesives reduce the overall weight of transport vehicles. Normal ones weight 1 - 1.5 kg/l. Due to these products emissions from the transport sector decreased by 82000 t CO2.
New pneumatic tires of rubber used on bicycles	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber used on bicycles	Bicycles and their spare parts exert positive effect on reducing exhaust emissions from automobiles, air pollution and greenhouse effect, etc.
Inner tube of rubber used on bicycles	Inner tubes, of rubber used on bicycles	Bicycles and their spare parts exert positive effect on reducing exhaust emissions from automobiles, air pollution and greenhouse effect, etc.
Roller chain	Bicycle roller chain	Cycling is an eco-friendly and healthy way of travel. Bicycles and spare parts make positive contributions to reduce automotive exhaust emissions, air pollution and greenhouse effect.
Other : Titanium and articles thereof, including waste and scrap		Titanium is a metal with extremely high resistance to corrosion, therefore used in condensers for steam or other vapour power units, heat exchange units of 840420(Air pollution control), and also used for aircraft parts or mufflers and exhaust pipes of motor vehicles for its strong and light characteristic.
Auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading 8402 or 8403 (for example, economisers, super-heaters, soot removers, gas recoverers).	Auxiliary plant for use with biomass boilers	This equipment is used to support waste heat recovery processes in waste treatment, or renewable energy resource recovery applications.
	Scrubbers (marine)	Scrubbers represent an exhaust gas cleaning system and are used for post-treatment of exhaust gases from marine engines, in order to remove sulphur oxides (SOx emissions). Wet scrubbers use either fresh or sea water to remove exhaust gas impurities. The wet scrubber system includes pumps and strainers, wash water filters, sludge handlers, effluent monitors, and exhaust gas monitors. Dry scrubbers also effectively remove exhaust gas pollutants, but they employ a filter or bed of granulated hydrated lime.
Fuel, lubricating or cooling medium pumps for internal combustion piston engines : Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; liquid elevators.	Electric Water pump	It is a component which supports a dedicated component for HEV, PHEV.
Compressors of a kind used in refrigerating equipment	Compressors used in air handling equipment.	Air handling equipment. Transport or extraction of polluted air, corrosive gases or dust.

	Electronic Compressor	It is a component which supports a dedicated component for HEV.
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	In-line or in-tank ballast water treatment systems	Ballast water treatment systems on board ships are used to avoid the spread of invasive species when vessels are emptying or cleaning their ballast water tanks. Such systems can be installed on board a ship e.g. by integrating the system into the existing ballast water system. There exists today several ballast water treatment systems. The systems typically rely on filtration and UV treatment-methods plus a ballasting and de-ballasting process. Ballast Water Treatment Systems includes several components such as filters, reactors, lamps, flow meters, valves and control systems.
Fork-lift trucks; other works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment: Self-propelled trucks powered by an electric motor.	Fuel cell forklifts.	Fuel cell powered industrial forklift trucks used to lift and transport materials. Many companies around the world do not use petroleum powered forklifts, as these vehicles work indoors where emissions must be controlled. Fuel-cell-powered forklifts can provide benefits over battery powered forklifts as they can work for a full 8-hour shift on a single tank of hydrogen and can be refuelled in 3 minutes.
Other, including combined ball/roller bearings	Water lubricated stern tube bearings	Bearings are an essential element for the stern tube of vessels. Water lubricated bearings represent an environmentally preferable alternative to oil lubricated bearings. Oil lubricated bearings rely on mineral oil and grease to ensure proper lubrication but such materials frequently leak, thus causing oil spills and water contamination. In a water lubricated bearings, on the contrary, the seawater is taken from the sea, pumped through non-metallic shaft bearings and finally returns to the sea. In such devices, seawater efficiently lubricates and dissipates heat from shaft friction providing performances comparable to those of traditional oil lubricated bearings.
Ballasts for discharge lamps or tubes	UV disinfection lamp ballasts	These ballasts are used to power UV disinfection lamps and are essential to their operation.
	Digitally addressable ballasts	Digitally addressable ballasts offer efficient conversion of electrical current and two-way communication between the ballast and control unit. This type of communication and control allows for optimal energy performance of a lighting system.

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	In-line or in-tank ballast water treatment systems	Ballast water treatment systems on board ships are used to avoid the spread of invasive species when vessels are emptying or cleaning their ballast water tanks. Such systems can be installed on board a ship e.g. by integrating the system into the existing ballast water system. There exists today several ballast water treatment systems. The systems typically rely on filtration and UV treatment-methods plus a ballasting and de-ballasting process. Ballast Water Treatment Systems includes several components such as filters, reactors, lamps, flow meters, valves and control systems.
Electro-magnets; permanent magnets and articles intended to become permanent magnets after magnetisation; electro-magnetic or permanent magnet chucks, clamps and similar holding devices; electro-magnetic couplings, clutches and brakes, electro-magnetic lifting heads: Other, including parts.	Electromagnet; parts of magnetic separator; magnetic pulley; suspended magnet and magnet drum	Used to remove metal content from waste for recycling.
Primary cells and primary batteries. - Air-zinc		Zinc-air delivers the highest energy density of any commercially available battery system, and at a low operating cost. This advantage is derived from its use of atmospheric oxygen as the cathode reactant. Zinc-air batteries are used in a number of consumer and industrial applications including hearing aids, patient monitors and recorders, nerve and muscle stimulators, and drug infusion pumps. They are also well suited for use in telecommunication devices such as pagers and wireless headsets and in electric vehicles.
Self-propelled railway or tramway coaches, vans and trucks, other than those of heading 86.04. Powered from an external source of electricity		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO2 emissions than other transport modes such as cars.
Self-propelled railway or tramway coaches, vans and trucks, other than those of heading 86.04. Other		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO2 emissions than other transport modes such as cars.

Railway or tramway passenger coaches, not self-propelled; luggage vans, post office coaches and other special purpose railway or tramway coaches, not self-propelled (excluding those of heading 86.04).		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO2 emissions than other transport modes such as cars.
Railway or tramway goods vans and wagons, not self-propelled. Tank wagons and the like		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO2 emissions than other transport modes such as cars.
Railway or tramway goods vans and wagons, not self-propelled. Self-discharging vans and wagons, other than those of subheading 8606.10		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO2 emissions than other transport modes such as cars.
Railway or tramway goods vans and wagons, not self-propelled. Other: Covered and closed		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO2 emissions than other transport modes such as cars.
Railway or tramway goods vans and wagons, not self-propelled. Other: Open, with non-removable sides of a height exceeding 60 cm		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO2 emissions than other transport modes such as cars.
Railway or tramway goods vans and wagons, not self-propelled. Other: Other		Trains and trams as mass transport system are a mode of sustainable mobility and have lower CO2 emissions than other transport modes such as cars.
Railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) signalling, safety or traffic control equipment for railways, tramways, roads, inland waterways, parking facilities, port installations or airfields; parts of the foregoing.	Rail absorbers	Reduction of noise and vibration emissions from trains

Of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1,000 cc : Other vehicles, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine : Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars	・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient
	Hydrogen-powered ATV (Quad bike)	A hydrogen-powered farm vehicle needing no fossil fuels, and emitting only water and steam.

Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,000 cc but not exceeding 1,500 cc : Other vehicles, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine : Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars	・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc : Other vehicles, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine : Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars	・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 3,000 cc : Other vehicles, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine : Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars	・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1,500 cc : Other vehicles, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) : Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 2,500 cc : Other vehicles, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) : Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 2,500 cc : Other vehicles, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) : Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Other : Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars	・Electric vehicles with a secondary battery and a electric motor ・Fuel cell vehicles with a fuel cell, electric motor and hydrogen tank	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

g.v.w. not exceeding 5 tonnes : Other, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) : Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

g.v.w. exceeding 5 tonnes but not exceeding 20 tonnes : Other, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) : Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

g.v.w. not exceeding 5 tonnes : Other, with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine : Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

g.v.w. exceeding 5 tonnes : Other, with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine : Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Other : Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	・Electric vehicles with a secondary battery and a electric motor ・Fuel cell vehicles with a fuel cell, electric motor and hydrogen tank	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Crane lorries : Special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of persons or goods (for example, breakdown lorries, crane lorries, fire fighting vehicles, concrete-mixer lorries, road sweeper lorries, spraying lorries, mobile workshops, mobile radiological units)	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Electric vehicles with a secondary battery and a electric motor ・Fuel Cell Vehicles with a fuel cell, electric motor and hydrogen tank ・Natural Gas Vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Mobile drilling derricks : Special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of persons or goods (for example, breakdown lorries, crane lorries, fire fighting vehicles, concrete-mixer lorries, road sweeper lorries, spraying lorries, mobile workshops, mobile radiological units)	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Electric vehicles with a secondary battery and a electric motor ・Fuel Cell Vehicles with a fuel cell, electric motor and hydrogen tank ・Natural Gas Vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Fire fighting vehicles : Special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of persons or goods (for example, breakdown lorries, crane lorries, fire fighting vehicles, concrete-mixer lorries, road sweeper lorries, spraying lorries, mobile workshops, mobile radiological units)	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Electric vehicles with a secondary battery and a electric motor ・Fuel Cell Vehicles with a fuel cell, electric motor and hydrogen tank ・Natural Gas Vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Electric vehicles with a secondary battery and a electric motor ・Fuel cell vehicles with a fuel cell, electric motor and hydrogen tank ・Natural gas vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Concrete-mixer lorries : Special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of persons or goods (for example, breakdown lorries, crane lorries, fire fighting vehicles, concrete-mixer lorries, road sweeper lorries, spraying lorries, mobile workshops, mobile radiological units)	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Electric vehicles with a secondary battery and a electric motor ・Fuel Cell Vehicles with a fuel cell, electric motor and hydrogen tank ・Natural Gas Vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient

Other : Special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of persons or goods (for example, breakdown lorries, crane lorries, fire fighting vehicles, concrete-mixer lorries, road sweeper lorries, spraying lorries, mobile workshops, mobile radiological units)	・Clean diesel vehicles with a diesel-engine ・Hybrid vehicles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid vehicles ・Electric vehicles with a secondary battery and a electric motor ・Fuel Cell Vehicles with a fuel cell, electric motor and hydrogen tank ・Natural Gas Vehicles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission Clean diesel vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission - Compared with gasoline vehicles, the vehicles are fuel efficient
Drive-axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission components, and non-driving axles; parts thereof : Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05	Electric power steering (EPS)	EPS assists steering operation by motor. Able to achieve fuel efficiency and CO2 reduction by running motor only when it is necessary.
Radiators and parts thereof : Other parts and accessories : Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05	Radiator Assembly for HEV, PHEV	It is a component which supports a dedicated component for HEV, PHEV.
Silencers (mufflers) and exhaust pipes; parts thereof : Other parts and accessories : Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05	Exhaust Heat Recovery System	This is a system to heat up heater, engine oil, mission oil etc. faster utilizing the heat of exhaust gas when warming up engine. This will have beneficial effects on 1) reduce friction, 2) reduce warming-up time, 3) make heater work quicker during warming-up. Mainly it is effective for improvement of fuel efficiency and air-conditioning performance.

	①Exhaust gas treatment system ②Catalytic converter	①Cleans up exhaust gas. ②Converters are used for purification of exhaust gas.
	Mufflers	The muffler reduces noise and vibration.
Steering wheels, steering columns and steering boxes; parts thereof : Other parts and accessories : Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05	Electric power steering (EPS)	EPS assists steering operation by motor. Able to achieve fuel efficiency and CO2 reduction by running motor only when it is necessary.
With reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50cc : Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars	・Hybrid motorcycles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid motorcycles ・Natural gas motorcycles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled motorcycles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission

With reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity exceeding 50cc but not exceeding 250 cc : Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars	・Hybrid motorcycles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid motorcycles ・Natural gas motorcycles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled motorcycles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission
With reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity exceeding 250 cc but not exceeding 500 cc : Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars	・Hybrid motorcycles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid motorcycles ・Natural gas motorcycles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled motorcycles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission

With reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity exceeding 500 cc but not exceeding 800 cc : Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars	・Hybrid motorcycles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid motorcycles ・Natural gas motorcycles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled motorcycles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission
With reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity exceeding 800 cc : Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars	・Hybrid motorcycles with electric motor ・Plug-in hybrid motorcycles ・Natural gas motorcycles with a natural gas tank ・Hydrogen-fuelled motorcycles	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission

Other : Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars	・Electric motorcycles with a secondary battery and a electric motor ・Fuel cell motorcycles with a fuel cell, electric motor and hydrogen tank	Hybrid vehicles - By combination of a conventional engine and an electric motor, Hybrid vehicles have a significant impact on energy saving and CO2 reduction Electric vehicles - No CO2 emission Plug-in hybrid vehicles - The batteries of Plug-in hybrid vehicles can be recharged by plugging into the electrical power grid - PHEVs have the merits of both HEVs and EVs Fuel cell vehicles - No CO2 emission Natural gas vehicles - Fewer CO2, NOx, and PM emission Hydrogen-fuelled vehicles - No CO2 emission
	Electrically powered motorbike	Electrically-powered motorbike
	Bicycles fitted with an auxiliary electric motor	Electric bicycles are a substitute for more polluting transportation modes such as cars or motorcycles with fossil fuel motors
Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorised.	Bicycles	Cycling is an eco-friendly and healthy way of travel. Bicycles and spare parts make positive contributions to reduce automotive exhaust emissions, air pollution and greenhouse effect.
Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13. -Other : -- Frames and forks, and parts thereof	Parts for bicycles and other cycles.	Bicycles and their spare parts exert positive effect on reducing exhaust emissions from automobiles, air pollution and greenhouse effect, etc.
Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13. -Other : -- Wheel rims and spokes	Parts for bicycles and other cycles.	Bicycles and their spare parts exert positive effect on reducing exhaust emissions from automobiles, air pollution and greenhouse effect, etc.
Hubs, other than coaster braking hubs and hub brakes, and free-wheel sprocket-wheels	Bicycle Hubs	Cycling is an eco-friendly and healthy way of travel. Bicycles and spare parts make positive contributions to reduce automotive exhaust emissions, air pollution and greenhouse effect.
Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13. -Other : -- Brakes, including coaster braking hubs and hub brakes, and parts thereof	Parts for bicycles and other cycles.	Bicycles and their spare parts exert positive effect on reducing exhaust emissions from automobiles, air pollution and greenhouse effect, etc.

Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13. -Other : -- Saddles	Parts for bicycles and other cycles.	Bicycles and their spare parts exert positive effect on reducing exhaust emissions from automobiles, air pollution and greenhouse effect, etc.
Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13. -Other : -- Pedals and crank-gear, and parts thereof	Parts for bicycles and other cycles.	Bicycles and their spare parts exert positive effect on reducing exhaust emissions from automobiles, air pollution and greenhouse effect, etc.
Parts and accessories of vehicles of headings 87.11 to 87.13. -Other : -- Other	for bicycles under 871200 and bicycles fitted with an auxiliary electric motor under 871190	Bicycles support sustainable mobility. There are no CO2-emissions in the use-phase.
Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges and similar vessels for the transport of persons or goods. Cruise ships, excursion boats and similar vessels principally designed for the transport of persons; ferry-boats of all kinds	Battery powered vessels	Energy efficient. No emissions to air. Cleaner and renewable energy (CRE). Also favourable for local air conditions.
Sailboats, With Or Without Auxiliary Motor		Sailboats harness the power of wind as the primary means of propulsion and as a result, produce no emissions unlike motor boats which are powered by fossil fuels with high-sulphur content and produce exhaust fumes in the cabin and cockpit. Sailboats produce little or no bilge water, which is the most common source of oil pollution from motor boats. Sailboats are also very quiet, and can sail at ocean ambient noise levels.
Yachts Etc For Pleas/Sport Nesoi; Row Boats, Canoes		Sailboats harness the power of wind as the primary means of propulsion and as a result, produce no emissions unlike motor boats which are powered by fossil fuels with high-sulphur content and produce exhaust fumes in the cabin and cockpit. Sailboats produce little or no bilge water, which is the most common source of oil pollution from motor boats. Sailboats are also very quiet, and can sail at ocean ambient noise levels.

Gas or smoke analysis apparatus : Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (for example, polarimeters, refractometers, spectrometers, gas or smoke analysis apparatus); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like; instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, sound or light (including exposure meters); microtomes	Air pollution emissions monitoring systems.	Equipment for atmospheric analysis for environmental monitoring.
Chromatographs and electrophoresis instruments		Gas and liquid chromatographs use an analytical method where a physical separation of the sample components occurs prior to detection. These instruments can be used to monitor and analyse air pollution emissions, ambient air quality, water quality, etc. Electrophoresis instruments can be used to monitory and analyse materials such as particulates emitted from incinerators or from diesel exhaust.