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Environmental Protection Goods – Defining the Scope

Methodology and list of potential environmental
protection goods 2013

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Environmental Protection Goods – Defining the Scope

Methodology and list of potential environmental protection goods 2013

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Kurzbeschreibung

Der Bericht dokumentiert die Erstellung einer neuen Liste potenzieller Umweltschutzgüter auf Grundlage des amtlichen Güterverzeichnisses für die Produktionsstatistik 2009 (GP 2009). Diese bildet die Basis für detaillierte Analysen zu Struktur und Entwicklung der Produktion und des internationalen Handels mit potenziellen Umweltschutzgütern. Unter Anwendung von Systematisierungsansätzen von Eurostat und OECD, Sonderauswertungen der deutschen Produktions- und Außenhandelsstatistik sowie dem Vergleich mit anderen international verwendeten Listen werden Güter bzw. Gütergruppen identifiziert, die in ihrer Funktion dem Umwelt- und Klimaschutz dienen können. Insgesamt enthält die neue Liste potenzieller Umweltschutzgüter 254 Güterpositionen der deutschen Produktionsstatistik, die für die Untersuchung der internationalen Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der deutschen Umweltschutzwirtschaft in die Systematik der Außenhandelsstatistik umgeschlüsselt werden können. Die deutschsprachige Fassung des Berichts ist im Jahr 2013 unter dem Titel „Umweltschutzgüter – wie abgrenzen? Methodik und Liste der Umweltschutzgüter 2013“ in dieser Reihe (UIB 01/13) erschienen.

Abstract

The report documents the creation of a new list of goods that are (capable of being) used for environmental and climate protection purposes. This list of potential environmental protection goods is based on the German official nomenclature of goods for production statistics 2009 (GP 2009). This list forms the basis for detailed analyses of the structure and development of the production and international trade of potential environmental protection goods. We employ Eurostat's and OECD's approaches for systematization, special evaluation of the German production and foreign trade statistic as well as a comparison with other internationally used lists to identify goods which could serve environmental and climate protection due to their way of functioning. In total, the new list of potential environmental protection goods comprises 254 items of the German production statistic that can be converted into the nomenclature of foreign trade statistic in order to examine the international competitiveness of the German environmental protection industry. The German version of this report entitled "Umweltschutzgüter – wie abgrenzen? Methodik und Liste der Umweltschutzgüter 2013" was published in the same serial (UIB 01/13).

Contents

Contents	7
List of Tables.....	9
List of Abbreviations.....	10
part of	10
Güterverzeichnis für die Produktionsstatistik (German Product Classification for Production Statistics).....	10
1 Introduction.....	11
2 Product-based approach.....	12
3 Previous procedure, demand for and possibilities of adaptation.....	16
4 New demarcation of potential environmental protection goods on the basis of the GP 2009	19
4.1 Theoretical-methodical approach.....	19
4.2 Empirical approach.....	22
4.3 Comparison with established international lists to demarcate environmental protection goods	24
4.4 Allocation of single positions to environmental fields.....	26
4.5 Recoding into the foreign trade classification	28
5 New list of potential environmental protection goods 2013	29
6 References	75

List of Tables

Overview 4-1:	International classification of environmental protection activities (CEPA) and activities of resource management (CReMA)	21
Overview 4-2	List of the international lists of environmental protection goods verified by the Federal Statistical Office and the NIW	24

List of Abbreviations

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
CEPA	Classification of Environmental Protection Activities
CN	Combined Nomenclature
COMTRADE	United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database
CReMA	Classification of Resource Management Activities
e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)
EGSS	Environmental Goods and Services Sector
et al.	et alia (and others)
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
EVLS	Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization
ex	part of
GP	Güterverzeichnis für die Produktionsstatistik (German Product Classification for Production Statistics)
HS	Harmonized System (Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System)
IEA	International Energy Agency
ISI	Fraunhofer-Institut für System- und Innovationsforschung ISI
NACE	Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne
NIW	Niedersächsisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung e.V.
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
PRODCOM	Eurostat's directory of PROducts of the European COMMunity
R&D	Research and Development
SERIEE	Système européen de rassemblement d'informations économiques sur l'environnement (System for the Collection of Economic Information on the Environment)
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
UBA	Umweltbundesamt (German Federal Environment Agency)
WTO	World Trade Organization

1 Introduction

Empirical results regarding the employment effects of environmental protection and indicators to evaluate the competitiveness of the German environmental industry and its ability to innovate, for example with respect to foreign trade or patent applications, represent important information on the economic effects of environmental and climate protection politics. Due to the cross-sectional character of the environmental industry, such information cannot simply be extracted from official statistics or other sources. Instead, they can only be extrapolated in a reliable and comparable manner in research projects on the basis of established conventions and extensive pre-examination. This requires the use of established methodical concepts and statistical scopings and classifications in this area of research.

The empirical analyses of the production structure and international competitiveness of the German environmental industry that have been performed in studies on “Environmental protection as an economic factor”¹ apply a product-based approach. These analyses use the list of “potential environmental protection goods” to identify production and foreign trade capacities in this field on the basis of the corresponding valid statistical nomenclature.

As part of the current project, this paper focuses on the definition and new demarcation of potential environmental and climate protection goods. On the basis of the latest product directory for the production statistics, a new list of potential environmental and climate protection goods has been prepared. The switch from the German product directory for the production statistics 2002 (GP 2002) to the new version 2009 (GP 2009) was accompanied through far-reaching systematic changes. Additionally, it provided the opportunity for further content editing, as the original version of the list of potential environmental protection goods had largely been based on insights from the 1990s. In the following section we present the methodical approach that was chosen for the revision and document its translation into the “new list of potential environmental protection goods”.

The underlying product-based approach (Section 2) has been serving as the basis of the analyses of the production structure and international trade of environmental protection goods since the 1990s. The empirical implementation in form of a list of potential environmental protection goods based on official statistical data (Section 3) dates back to this period as well. It has experienced numerous adaptations due to changing statistical conventions or expansions, for example when adding climate protection goods. Various factors supported the subsection of this list to a general revision. New data sources and newer national and international data and analyses were utilized for this revision and a new list of potential environmental protection goods has been set up together with the German Federal Statistical Office (Section 4). Approach and implementation differ from other studies which focus on the sectoral analysis of the environmental industry² or on “green lead markets”³.

The new list of potential environmental protection goods 2013 has been established in close cooperation with the Federal Statistical Office. Fundamental analyses (view Section 4) were carried out by the Federal Statistical Office and kindly made available to the NIW. The

¹ In “Environmental protection as an economic factor: Analysis of the economic importance of environmental protection via the update of important parameters”, the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), the Lower Saxony Institute for Economic Research (NIW), and the Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research (ISI) analyze the latest developments of the employment effects of environmental protection, of production and foreign trade of potential environmental protection goods, of patent applications in environmental technology, and of research and development in this domain. This project upgrades, methodically extends and complements previous studies; see Legler, Schasse (2009), Edler et al. (2009), Schasse, Gehrke, Ostertag (2012), Edler, Blazejczak (2012) and the report on the environmental industry 2011 (BMU, UBA 2011).

² See e.g. Ecotec (2002) and Ecorys et al. (2009).

³ See e.g. Roland Berger Strategy Consultants (2012).

intensive joint discussion of interim results (bilaterally and at an expert workshop) has contributed decisively to this project's success. We would like to thank in particular the employees of the department of "Environmental-Economic Statistics" of the Federal Statistical Office. We also wish to thank our colleagues from the project "Environmental protection as an economic factor" and the participants of the expert workshop for their constructive support.

2 Product-based approach

This approach aims at the empirical analysis of Germany's international competitiveness in environmental goods.⁴ This determines the methodology as well as the scope of interpretation of the research results. Compared to other studies especially the following items have to be considered:

- ▶ The issue is not primarily approached with regard to environmental aspects in the narrower sense. Questions regarding how new environmental protection technologies and realized environmental protection affect the objectives of environmental protection can thus not be answered.
- ▶ The analysis is also not laid out as a market study. Hence, it cannot be stated as to how much the environmental industry can contribute to overall economic goals such as high employment levels⁵ or appropriate economic growth. This important constraint must be stressed clearly, especially in view of the interpretation of quantitative statements.
- ▶ Instead, it is about the significance of the production potential of the environmental industry for the overall economic production on the one hand, while on the other hand, focus lies on the position of German suppliers of environmental protection goods in international competition. The analysis is further meant to provide hints as to the domains of environmental protection in which the most significant competitors are to be found and the countries which are catching up.
- ▶ An important approach to determine a country's economic or technological strengths and weaknesses, its "comparative" advantages and disadvantages, is the concept of "specialization", because a branch's competitiveness is always relative. Therefore, the study concentrates on the question of whether environmental protection goods are among the domains on which Germany can particularly rely and that should thus be promoted, even beyond the requirements of environmental policy.
- ▶ Consequently, particularly those economic branches come to the centers which are subject to the strongest international competition. These are the producers of environmental protection goods in the manufacturing sector. They take up a key position in the development of environmental-technological progress.

This results almost automatically in a supply-oriented course of action. Only in this manner information regarding production, exports or firm characteristics, such as industry or number of employees, can be detected for those companies that produce goods and services designed to avoid, reduce and eliminate environmental pollution.⁶ These suppliers are referred to as constituting the environmental protection industry.

While basically every industry can be defined by material properties, applied technology, and purpose of the goods and/or services, this is hardly possible in the environmental protection

⁴ The applied approach has been developed in the context of reporting Germany's technological productive capacity (see Legler et al. 2003).

⁵ The employment possibilities in the area of environmental protection in Germany continuously increase and have also continued to increase in 2008, view Edler et al. (2009) and Edler, Blazejczak (2012).

⁶ See Sprenger (1979). Similarly the definition by OECD/Eurostat (1999).

sector: in addition to the integration of different areas of the environment, the assessment of the technological orientation (additive, integrated) and the kind of performance (goods, services, components), the changing of environmental protection requirements over time poses a further challenge. This, in turn, is only partly determined by the market. Another large segment of the market for environmental protection goods is subject to (national) political preferences, norms and influential factors.

Environmental Protection Goods

The environmental industry (as a short form of environmental protection industry) is the branch characterization which is used in this article for all those companies that supply environmental protection goods and services to avoid, reduce and eliminate environmental pollution. To speak of environmental goods instead of environmental protection goods at this point would lead to inconsistencies with respect to terminology because environmental policy aims, such as biological diversity, clean air and clean water or the existence of natural landscapes, are termed environmental goods in environmental economics. Consequently, the terms environmental protection goods and climate protection goods (as a subgroup of environmental protection goods) are used for analyses on the product level.

Hence, there cannot actually be an official demarcation of the environmental industry based on the common classification of economic activities (NACE) - let alone one that would allow for internationally comparative investigations. Strictly speaking, moreover, it has not been possible thus far to put together an environmental industry with common statistical data sources. The empirical portrayal of the environmental industry will always be an approximated solution. The demarcation of the environmental industry is, as a result, a critical issue; it strongly depends on the purpose of investigation.⁷

International efforts to harmonize the registration of the environmental protection sector in the official statistics are being implemented. Results can be expected from 2017 onwards. Eurostat (2009) has published an extensive handbook⁸ which takes various existing approaches into account.⁹ Eurostat's efforts show the complexity of a data collection system for the "Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS)" that must fulfill international minimum standards.

The international comparison is the central element of this research approach. This always requires a macroeconomic perspective on the basis of common statistical conventions. The approach is therefore not based on a separate surveying of companies that announce themselves as participants in the environmental protection market. Instead, it exploits the possibility of using official statistical data on production, exports and imports in a self-selected classification.

A second fundamental principle of the approach is the functional demarcation of environmental protection goods and of the flows of exports and imports on the basis of the product groups to which they belong. The supply-oriented functional approach is generally

⁷ See the overview by Lemke, Wackerbauer (2000), and finally an extensive study by Edler et al. (2009).

⁸ European Communities (2009): "The environmental goods and services sector – A data collection handbook". The handbook serves as an important basis of the new demarcation of potential environmental protection goods based on the GP 2009.

⁹ "The main purpose of this handbook is to provide a complete reference tool for developing a new data collection system on the environmental sector at national level. It aims at facilitating the development and production of harmonized and comparable data. Its scope is thus to gather classifications, standards and compilation methods of data on the environmental sector in order to assist in developing new data collection systems and to enable more rigorous and improved cross-country comparison of data." European Communities (2009), p. 23.

thought to be particularly suitable for capturing the trade flows of environmental protection goods.¹⁰ Analyses on the product level, however, exclude the utilization of specific company data (for example R&D, qualification requirements, investments and so on). This is due to the fact that in most companies, environmental protection goods represent only part of their entire business activity. Also, product information is usually not documented with respect to functional utilization for environmental and climate protection purposes.

The approach assumes that goods can be distinguished based on their function to serve environmental and climate protection and identified on the basis of the classification of the official product statistics. The production and foreign trade statistics provide a suitable data basis for this due to their deep thematic structure. In general, the approach is subject to various restrictions:

- ▶ Services are excluded. This is unfortunate because services continue to grow in importance, especially in preventive environmental protection. Furthermore, the average quality requirements are even higher in environment-related services than in the manufacturing industry.¹¹ In a primarily supply-oriented analysis of the position in international competition, however, particularly decisive industries are those with location alternatives – which is mainly the manufacturing industry. That is where the key technologies are developed. Services (similar: construction services), in contrast, are mostly of a complementary character in projecting, financing, marketing and operation.¹² Hence, it should still be possible to cope with this restriction for the purpose pursued here, even if the tradability of environmental protection services increases.
- ▶ An unambiguous allocation of products to environmental protection is not always possible. Many goods can serve environmental protection purposes, but can just as well fulfill other functions (e.g. pumps or pipes, and especially measuring and control devices): there are “multiple purpose” or “dual use” problems.¹³ That is to say, in many cases it is unclear whether a client uses the goods for environmental protection or other purposes. For this reason in particular, the approach must be referred to as potential-oriented: it is based on the reflection that the development potential of the environmental industry also depends on whether companies with their traditional competencies and production potentials (labor, know-how, patents, tangible assets, etc.) can react either directly or via adequate product differentiation to increased requirements and impulses from the environmental market. The companies’ original competencies should not depend so much on what the goods are used for. For intermediate goods in particular, this is often unclear anyway. In view of the analysis’ underlying research question, the “multiple purpose” problem is neutral if one takes into account the potential of the detected production and foreign trade capacities. For that reason, we apply the term “potential environmental protection goods”. We must stress that the real market volume for environmental protection goods cannot be estimated with this methodical approach!
- ▶ In “classic” environmental protection, mostly added devices are accounted for. Low-emission technologies and environmentally friendly goods (integrated environmental protection) are usually not marked in the product classifications. With this method,

¹⁰ See OECD/Eurostat (1999).

¹¹ See Löbke, Halstrick-Schwenk, Horbach et al. (1994), Gehrke et al. (2002).

¹² Example: wind farm projects and operators.

¹³ First, see Sprenger (1979). But this aspect is recurrently stressed by the OECD as well and is also picked up on in numerous papers that emerged in the context of the WTO negotiations to reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade for environmental protection goods and services. See for instance OECD (2007), Steenblik (2005c), Stilwell (2008) or Sugathan (2009).

this part of environmental protection is only estimated as a byproduct as long as it is incorporated in machines, facilities, components and materials. A systematic declaration of this “modern” environmental protection, which is accredited with continuously increasing importance, is not possible. The technologies which are integrated within energy technology have taken on a special role and an active growth factor. This principally concerns that domain of goods which can serve climate protection.¹⁴

- ▶ In general, the environmental protection integrated in facilities is rather well covered by the supply-oriented approach (engineering, measurement and control technologies) and consequently a large part of the goods that fall into the “multiple purpose” category as well. Yet the contribution to environmental protection which is (product-) integrated in durable goods and commodities is not visible. Technological alternatives to environment-polluting technology (process-integrated environmental protection technology) outside the subgroup of “renewable energies” are likely to be only partially detectable. The shortcoming of insufficient coverage of the integrated environmental protection must be addressed – also in terms of technological aspects because integrated environmental protection usually requires more innovation. Thus far, coverage of integrated environmental protection has not yet been successful with the present approaches.¹⁵ Apart from that, it must be noted that the duality additive/integrated has meanwhile become obsolete, since environmental protection and resource management are increasingly viewed as two sides of the same coin.¹⁶ This is because users of environmental protection technologies often participate in the development of the processes as well. Nonetheless, it is rather unlikely for them to submit their names to published records of suppliers in the environmental protection market. This is particularly the case with integrated technologies, and it is a further sign of the environmental protection sector’s progressive development towards a cross-section domain.¹⁷

¹⁴ See for example Pfeiffer, Rennings (1999b), Walz et al. (2001), Nathani, Walz (2001), Edler et al. (2009). According to an analysis by Pfeiffer, Rennings (1999a), the fraction of integrated environmental protection had already been estimated to be approximately 35 % by the end of the 1990s. In the official German statistics of investments in environmental protection in manufacturing industries, integrated environmental protection devices had a share of 35 % in the year 2005. Since 2006, differentiation has been made between investments in climate protection and in other fields of environmental protection, and only the latter further distinguishes between additive and integrated technology. In 2006, the portion of investments in integrated environmental protection technologies was 38 %, and in 2009 42 %. Investments in climate protection, which make up 34 % (2009) of all investments in environmental protection in the manufacturing industry (only 19 % in 2006), generally target integrated technologies more strongly. It can thus be expected that integrated devices have, from the point of view of the companies, grown significantly in importance over recent years across all investments in environmental protection.

An investigation in seven OECD countries (Germany, France, Japan, Canada, Norway, Hungary, USA) came to the conclusion that more than three quarters of the examined companies in these countries state that they predominantly invest in devices of integrated environmental protection, mainly aiming at reducing costs. In Japan, the share reaches a peak of 87 % among the OECD countries investigated. Germany exhibits the lowest share of 58 % (see Frondel, Horbach, Rennings, 2004). The finding that one practices integrated environmental protection predicates nothing about the quantitative scope of the devices.

¹⁵ See Legler, Schasse (2009).

¹⁶ See for example OECD/Eurostat (1999), Sprenger (2003), European Communities (2009), and OECD (2009).

¹⁷ See Horbach, Blien, v. Hauff (2001).

3 Previous procedure, demand for and possibilities of adaptation

The empirical execution of the product-based approach of the analysis requires a systematic, scientifically based and comprehensive *demarcation of goods that serve environmental and climate protection purposes*. The previous approach is based on two investigations which, in principle, used the same methodology. Thus, a joint treatment is possible:

- ▶ The demarcation of the “classic” environmental industry (waste management/recycling, protection of surface water/wastewater treatment, air pollution control, noise abatement, measurement and control technology) was based on a list of product codes by the German Federal Statistical Office of goods which can serve environmental protection purposes.
- ▶ Climate protection goods (renewable energies, efficient use and conversion of energy) were covered on the basis of a list that was specifically set up by the Fraunhofer ISI for this purpose.

The basis for the compilation of “classic” environmental protection goods, first developed by the German Federal Statistical Office in the mid 1980s for internal estimations, comprised inquiries into the sectoral supply structure of environmental protection goods by the ifo-institute on the one hand¹⁸, while using descriptions of technologies and goods as they are listed in various supplier catalogs from the field of environmental protection on the other hand.¹⁹ This list of the Federal Statistical Office has been adapted in the course of time by NIW to the respective systematic revisions (1995, 2002, and 2009) in the nomenclature of the Product Classification for Production Statistics (GP).²⁰ Furthermore, it has been recoded into the Standard International Trade Classification SITC III to calculate foreign trade flows.²¹

The previously used list of potential environmental protection goods was, in the narrower sense, only tailored to German conditions. Its usage for international flows of goods was based on the assumption that the environmental protection requirements in other economies tended to be similar and that the rather broad definition of potential environmental protection goods covered at least the differentiating environmental protection requirements of the highly developed industrialized countries. Under this assumption, the German list could also be transferred to international trade.

In the year 2006, the list of potential environmental protection goods used so far was extended by the above mentioned list of climate protection goods. The significance of climate protection had been strongly increasing in the years before – both on the national and international level. Therefore, another classification²² was added which was exclusively dedicated to energy-related climate protection, but which was principally created on the basis of the same criteria as the list of the “classic” environmental protection goods described above. The results of the “ISI climate protection list”²³ and of the list produced by the Federal Statistical Office could

¹⁸ Sprenger (1979).

¹⁹ First calculations for Germany as a whole were carried out for the reporting year of 1991 (Federal Statistical Office, 1994). In this way, longer-term time series could be established.

²⁰ In the course of transition from one classification to another, certain “frictional losses” can be observed, which do not allow for an exact update of the series but which are negligible in view of the overall economic results. See the list of potential environmental protection goods in the appendix of Legler, Walz et al. (2006) or Edler et al. (2009). For the last conversion to GP 2009, see the explications in Schasse, Gehrke, Ostertag (2012).

²¹ Blazejczak, Löbke et al. (1993) proceeded similarly. For the possibilities of statistical coverage, see Bonkowski, Legler (1986). For the method of demarcation chosen here, see also Legler, Schasse (2009) and originally Gehrke, Grupp et al. (1995).

²² See Legler, Walz et al. (2006).

²³ See in detail the demarcation of the ISI climate protection list in Legler, Walz et al. (2006).

thus be easily combined. Energy-related climate protection deals with various technologies in the domains of

- ▶ efficient use of energy in industrial processes, efficient use of energy in cross-section technologies (e.g. light, electric motors, cooling technology, compressed air), and efficient use of energy in private households and the transport sector
- ▶ environmentally friendly technologies for energy conversion
- ▶ technologies to use renewable energies.

The domains of climate protection goods have been defined according to the “principle of focus” on the basis of the GP 2002. Therefore, as in the case of the list of environmental protection goods produced by the Federal Statistical Office, it involves some fuzziness: on the one hand, not all technologies that contribute to climate protection could be captured, especially not the product-integrated ones. On the other hand, there are some product classes that are more broadly defined and cover – though not with emphasis – further goods which could also serve purposes other than climate protection. Consequently, the potential-oriented element of such lists has to be stressed, which is, nonetheless, not detrimental to the research question, in particular with respect to the analysis on international competitiveness positions. However, the determination of the list of potential climate protection goods was relatively restrictive: hence, it is more likely that, overall, the field of “climate” protection has been under rather than overestimated so far.

The concept of the list of potential environmental protection goods used to date was examined methodically and conceptually several times. It was checked as to whether the list was still able to realistically reflect the current situation and development of the market for environmental protection goods and to see which further developments were possible. Comparisons with other methods to capture the supply potential of environmental protection goods²⁴ and services, such as the official “survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection” (Statistik der Waren-, Bau- und Dienstleistungen für den Umweltschutz), carried out since 1997, as well as the recommendations by the OECD and Eurostat at the end of the 1990s, revealed large differences, but did not show any requirement for fundamental revision. Also, a comparison of methods which was carried out in the context of the verification of the estimation approach for the determination of the employment effects of environmental protection in Germany underlined the essential problem of the potential-orientation and the lack of comparability with other results.²⁵ The approach itself, however, especially in the context of international comparisons, was not called into question.

Yet the list had to be brought into line with the respectively valid product classification of the official statistics on a regular basis. *Demand for adaptation* inevitably resulted when the nomenclature of the official product classification was changed. This was the case several times in the past because the production structures changed due to the development of new goods and the omission of other goods. In these cases, the list of potential environmental protection goods was adapted via recoding, which was always accompanied by an increase in the inaccuracy with respect to the demarcation.

The systematic changes when switching the product statistics from GP 2002 to GP 2009 were quite extensive. They would have significantly reduced the validity of the results in the case of simple recoding and continuation of the traditional time series. This was used as an opportunity to subject the list to a general revision: among other factors, partly newly defined product groups allow for much better identification of environmentally relevant production

²⁴ See Legler, Walz et al. (2006), p. 23ff.

²⁵ See Edler et al. (2009), p. 71ff.

than before, for instance in the field of photovoltaics. Additionally, the conversion in the production statistics was used by the statistical offices and announcing businesses to generally review the indications and also to make changes, if necessary, that go far beyond the application of new key numbers. The influence of these content revisions on the results revealed is not quantifiable and makes the continuation of the traditional time series especially problematic.²⁶

Apart from these rather technical issues, there were also several other, more content-related reasons for a general revision of the list of potential environmental protection goods, the first being the “aging” of the traditional list of potential environmental protection goods. Its underlying compilations and suggestions are based on insights and technologies as well as on environmental-political requirements from the mid 1990s. The ISI list of potential climate protection goods from the year 2006 was also examined to check whether it still fulfills the current conditions in the fields of renewable energies and energy savings. Parallel to the adjustment requirements, the adjustment possibilities have also been noticeably increasing over recent years: various studies on methodical questions regarding the demarcation of the environmental protection industry have been published. The Eurostat handbook “The Environmental Goods and Services Sector” (2009), which represents a very important extension of the OECD/Eurostat manual “The Environmental Goods & Services Industry”²⁷, is the first to be named. The Eurostat handbook from 2009 provides a methodically consistent framework for the incorporation of the environmental protection industry into the existing system for the coverage of environmental-economic index numbers²⁸ and the accompanying classifications, of the internationally widely used “Classification of Environmental Protection Activities CEPA”, and of the “Classification of Resource Management Activities CReMA”, which is currently being developed. Furthermore, different concepts have been developed and applied in diverse national and international efforts to determine economic potential,²⁹ relevant for environmental and climate protection, that have to be taken into account.

During recent years, the environmental and economic policy priorities – due in no small part in Germany to the energy transition pursued by the Federal Government – have moved further in the direction of climate protection. The appropriate consideration of the technologies and goods concerned therewith is also important in view of the economic significance of these policies. This holds especially for the domain of renewable energies, the economic significance of which has already been examined and verified in numerous national and international studies. But environmental-political framework conditions also play a central role for goods that are explicitly employed for energy saving and the efficient use of energy.

Possibilities to use the official statistics for the demarcation of potential environmental protection goods are also new. Through close cooperation with the Federal Statistical Office, it

²⁶ See also Schasse, Gehrke, Ostertag (2012) in which the production values for the year 2009 have uniquely been estimated via a purely technical conversion key on the basis of the old lists of environmental protection goods. The GP 2002 lists were extended by additional registration numbers for such product groups (9-digit registration numbers) that could not be recoded one-to-one into GP 2009, but which could then be transcoded one-to-one into GP 2009 as a group. On the basis of these extended product lists according to GP 2002, which are perfectly 100 % compatible with the GP 2009, the changes from 2008 to 2009 could be calculated and the production value of the potential environmental goods could be estimated based on the old list. Since it can be expected that the estimation error, resulting from the extension of the product list, increases over time, this approach is not to be pursued in the future.

²⁷ See European Communities (2009), in the following abbreviated as “EGSS Handbook”.

²⁸ System for the Collection of Economic Information on the Environment: SERIEE (Système européen de rassemblement d’informations économiques sur l’environnement).

²⁹ EU, OECD, WTO, APEC, individual countries (see Overview 4-2 and further references mentioned in these sources).

is possible to assess which product groups of the production survey are actually reported by those companies which report at the same time to the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection. Via the combination of both statistics on the micro-level of the companies, there is access to an empirical criterion for a better functional assessment of product groups with respect to their applicability for environmental and climate protection purposes: for companies that participate in the corresponding official survey, production reports should be more likely to involve potential environmental protection goods than production reports of companies that are not included in this report circle.

4 New demarcation of potential environmental protection goods on the basis of the GP 2009

The combination of two complementary methodical approaches enables the generation of a new list of potential environmental protection goods:

- ▶ Criteria for the evaluation of product groups are derived in the context of the systematization approaches by Eurostat and OECD.³⁰ For the implementation on the basis of the product classification GP 2009, the goods are checked for their environmental or climate protective purpose based on these criteria and their content description (theoretical-methodical approach).
- ▶ At the same time, product groups are empirically identified from the German production statistics which have been reported by those companies that have explicitly declared themselves as suppliers of environmental protection goods. This is possible due to the combination of the production statistics with the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection on the firm level (empirical approach).

Additionally, the product groups identified so far, are subjected to a comparison with other national and international lists. All results were presented and discussed at an expert workshop.

4.1 Theoretical-methodical approach

The systematic coverage of environmental protection activities and expenditures within the framework of the European report system for collecting environment-related economic data³¹ uses the classification system for environmental protection activities and expenditures (CEPA).³² Together with the classification of activities of resource management (CReMA)³³, which is also applicable in this context, an international standard can be established that is used for the demarcation and classification of goods, technologies and services which serve environmental and climate protection. A classification of environmental protection goods and services, which is described in a differentiated way in the EGSS handbook, has been developed in this context over recent years.³⁴ The handbook provides an important foundation for the

³⁰ See OECD/Eurostat (1999), European Communities (2009).

³¹ *Système européen de rassemblement d'informations économiques sur l'environnement (SERIEE)*, see European Communities (2002).

³² *Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA)*, see Eurostat (2002).

³³ *Classification of Resource Management Activities (CReMA)*, see European Communities (2009).

³⁴ See European Communities (2009), also OECD/Eurostat (1999). The following statements solely refer to the product sector, since only this domain comprises the list of potential environmental protection goods. See European Communities (2009) for matters regarding demarcation and classification of services that serve environmental and climate protection.

new demarcation of potential environmental protection goods on the basis of the GP 2009. A decisive selection criterion here is whether a product or product group pursues environmental or climate protection as its “*main purpose*”. This technological function (“technical nature”) is the focal point of the user who employs the good, independent of the market orientation of the producer and the purpose.³⁵ Hence, this includes goods that serve the treatment and prevention of wastewater, while goods intended to supply drinking water or local public transport are not taken into account because those do not primarily serve environmental protection.³⁶

For further qualification, the goods identified in this way can be additionally differentiated based on the degree of their respective orientation towards environmental and climate protection purposes.

- ▶ There are goods that exclusively serve environmental and climate protection and which are of no use otherwise (“connected goods”). These comprise, for instance, special wastewater or air filters.
- ▶ Goods which also contribute to the reduction of environmental pollution or which are more climate-friendly than similar, “normal” goods (“adapted goods”) are usually lumped together under the heading “environmentally friendly goods”, as long as one deals with consumption or consumable goods. This includes, for example, recycling products or highly efficient household appliances.
- ▶ If one deals with technical equipment or technical processes which are also treated under the heading “environmental protection technologies” (“environmental technologies”), the distinction between “end-of-pipe technologies” and “integrated technologies” represents another differentiation that facilitates the demarcation. Classic “end-of-pipe technologies” are air filters or purification plants, while integrated technologies usually reveal their environmental and climate protective effects during the production process. Examples include less pollutant-emitting industrial furnaces, and primarily the entire sector of technologies using renewable energy.

All environmental protection goods can be allocated, according to their environmental goal, to at least one of the environmental domains that are defined in the European classifications CEPA (environmental protection activities) and CReMA (activities of resource management). Not all categories are necessarily represented here due to the limitations to goods that are covered in the production statistics (Overview 4-1).

The empirical implementation requires that the technologies that contribute to environmental and climate protection from the technological point of view be identified in the statistical product classification. Goods that are to be counted among a specific class of environmental and climate protection goods based on the criteria described are not always clearly identifiable in all cases in the statistics. That is, in most of the relevant statistical product groups, goods and processes relevant for environmental and climate protection can be found as well as goods for which these attributes do not apply. Due to the ubiquity of environmental protection devices and also the diverse “thematic scope” of the individual statistical product groups, it is not appropriate to simply invoke the potential approach and to include these product groups completely. Otherwise, the professionally founded term of potential (see above) would be overextended and the areas covered would increase dramatically.

³⁵ See European Communities (2009), p. 31ff.

³⁶ See European Communities (2009), p. 34ff.

Overview 4-1: International classification of environmental protection activities (CEPA) and activities of resource management (CReMA)

Classification	Description
CEPA 1	Protection of ambient air and climate
CEPA 2	Wastewater management (treatment and prevention of wastewater)
CEPA 3	Waste management (treatment and prevention of waste)
CEPA 4	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water
CEPA 5	Noise and vibration abatement
CEPA 6	Protection of biodiversity and landscape
CEPA 7	Protection against radiation
CEPA 8	Research and development of CEPA 1 - 7 and 9
CEPA 9	Other environmental protection activities
CReMA 10	Management of water
CReMA 11	Management of forest resources
CReMA 12	Management of wild flora and fauna
CReMA 13	Management of energy resources: among them (13A) renewable energies, (13B) heat/ energy saving and management, (13C) minimization of the non-energetic usage of fossil fuels
CReMA 14	Management of minerals
CReMA 15	Research and development of activities of resource management
CReMA 16	Other natural resource management activities

Source: Eurostat (2002); European Communities (2009).

In the preceding adaptation of the product list, when the domain of potential climate protection goods was introduced, various cases were already differentiated. They are applied here again³⁷:

- ▶ Case 1: There are goods that are clearly identified and classified as environmental or climate protection goods and which are, at the same time, portrayed in a disaggregated way in the statistics. The product groups are ascribed to the list of potential environmental protection goods (examples include purification plants from the field of environmental protection goods or wind power plants from the domain of climate protection goods).
- ▶ Case 2: Environmental protection goods that fall into a product group which is statistically clearly identifiable, but for which one cannot exclude the possibility that the covered goods of the same identifier can serve purposes other than environmental and climate protective ones (“dual use” problem), are also incorporated. Yet at this point, we must stress the potential-character of the relatively homogeneously demarcated product group. Examples include pipes that are used for wastewater transportation or gas and steam turbines, as long as these are employed in highly modern combined-cycle plants.

³⁷ See Legler, Walz et al. (2006); the criterion of public promotion for climate protective reasons, which was still used there for the identification of potential climate protection goods, for example the promotion of plants that serve the generation of electricity and heat by means of renewable energies, can be omitted at this point.

- ▶ Case 3: There are goods or technologies that can be classified as especially environmentally relevant and energy efficient, but whose respective product group proves to be much less homogeneous than described in Case 2. If, based on the description of the product group, it turns out that one deals with a rather heterogeneous and not clearly specifiable mixture in terms of content, this product group is not counted among those on the list (examples include the relatively frequent product groups which are termed “parts of ...” or “other goods” in the case of no clear content description).
- ▶ Case 4: There are goods which contain components that can be classified as especially environmentally friendly or climate protective (e.g. efficient household appliances). From the domain identified in the statistics, only a small portion of goods are actually environmentally friendly or climate protective. Also, the disaggregation into components is not possible because the environmental or climate protective effect is process-integrated and cannot be further broken down technically. If there are no good reasons to completely incorporate the aggregate portrayed in the statistics (Case 2), these goods are not taken into account.

Based on the internationally common criteria of demarcation and the distinction of cases described, all product groups of the production statistics can be screened in view of their grading as potential environmental protection goods. Some product groups could not be clearly assigned, neither by consulting additional technical information nor by examining further descriptive documents on the system of product classification. Hence, another empirical approach for the identification of environmental protection goods has been used in close cooperation with the Federal Statistical Office based on the results of the production statistics.

4.2 Empirical approach

An additional verification of the affiliation of a product class in the production statistics results from the fact that many German industrial enterprises are required by law to report to the production statistics and the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection³⁸. Both surveys can be linked in the Statistical Offices of the State and Federal States via the official business register. The evaluation of the databases, merged on the firm level in this way, was carried out by the Federal Statistical Office, which, parallel to this study, pursued on the same statistical basis the goal of identifying additional environmental businesses based on the product range.³⁹ Since the Federal Statistical Office has additional background information from the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection at its disposal, a more thorough analysis could be accomplished for this project than with the standard data provision from the Center for Research Data of the Federal Statistical Office and the Statistical Offices of the Federal States.⁴⁰

³⁸ For the description and evaluations of the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection see Schasse, Gehrke, Ostertag (2012) as well as Statistisches Bundesamt (various issues).

³⁹ The Federal Statistical Office aims to interview all German environmental businesses in the context of the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection. Since the basic population of these firms is detectable only at the expense of a huge amount of resources (view Schasse, Gehrke, Edler, Blazejczak 2011), the product range of the businesses can serve as an auxiliary attribute for the identification of these very businesses by contacting all firms that verifiably produce goods of a certain kind (potential suppliers of environmental and climate protection goods). An extension of the report circle occurs with the survey of the year 2012 with the assistance of the list of potential environmental and climate protection goods established in the context of this joint project.

⁴⁰ In the context of the intensified efforts by the Federal Statistical Office and the Statistical Offices of the Federal States to provide micro-data from the surveys for research in Germany, possibilities to merge different

Due to different classifications, sales data gathered in the context of the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection are not compatible with the production statistics. There is no direct link between the two surveys on the product level. The data sets of the two surveys are thus merged according to the number of the official business register. All reports to the production statistics that come from companies which have also reported sales of environmental protection goods in the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection are thereby analyzed more closely. For this class of goods, it can be assumed under certain circumstances that this is about environmental or climate protection goods. The Federal Statistical Office has formed different case groups for this class:

- ▶ Case group 1: All firms whose revenue from environmental protection services reported in the survey for goods, construction work and services for environmental protection largely conforms with total reported revenue were investigated separately as “environmental specialists”. Since one can assume that these firms’ entire production comprises environmental protection goods, one can directly link product groups of the GP 2009 classification to the product declarations of the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection, also for firms which produce more than one good (and report to both statistics). After an additional content plausibility check, it is presumed that the reports in the production statistics, which are directly relatable in this way, refer to environmental protection goods.
- ▶ Case group 2: If a firm reports only one good to the production statistics and one or more goods to the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection, one assumes that it is the same product (One-to-One case) or that it is at least part of the environmental protection goods that are covered by the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection (in the One-to-N case). These product groups were also counted among the environmental protection goods after a content plausibility check.
- ▶ Case group 3: If a firm does not belong to Case group 1 (“environmental specialists”) but reports more than one product in the context of the production survey and at the same time one or more goods to the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection (N-to-N case), it is not clear which of the production reports correspond to it. Such cases have not been pursued further for methodical reasons.
- ▶ Case group 4: Additionally, for all firms in the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection that belong to economic branches with large revenues from goods for environmental protection, it was checked as to which product groups (beyond the product groups already identified from the Case groups 1 to 3) they report in the production statistics. A few cases provided additional indication of potential environmental protection goods. These were also taken into account after a plausibility check.

The product groups of the production statistics, which have been identified by the Federal Statistical Office based on the Case groups 1, 2, and 4 in the context of this analysis, were counted among those on the list of potential environmental protection goods, as long as they

also conformed to the criteria of the functional demarcation of the theoretic-methodical approach.⁴¹

4.3 Comparison with established international lists to demarcate environmental protection goods

The product groups, which have been determined as relevant for environmental and climate protection on the deepest structural level of the product classification, were finally subjected to a comparison with numerous international lists for the demarcation of environmental protection goods (Overview 4-2). The lists that were established in other product classifications were compared to the latest German list at that point after recoding by the Federal Statistical Office and /or the NIW. Missing product groups were only adopted if they were able to fulfill the content plausibility check, conforming to the criteria of the functional demarcation of the environmental protection industry.

Overview 4-2 List of the international lists of environmental protection goods verified by the Federal Statistical Office and the NIW

Code	List	Publication
HS 2002	Primary renewable energy goods and technologies for harnessing renewable energy	Steenblik, R. (2005a): Liberalisation of Trade in Renewable-Energy Goods and Associated Goods: Charcoal, Solar Photovoltaic Systems, and Wind Pumps and Turbines; OECD Trade and Environment Working Paper No. 2005-07
HS 2007	Potential Environmental Goods and Service	EAU (2011): Australia's Trade in Environmental Goods and Services, Economic Analytical Unit Working Paper (2011)
HS 2002	Environmental Goods based on Members' Submissions: "480 positions"	WTO (2005): Synthesis of Submissions on Environmental Goods, WTO TN/TE/W/63, 17.11.2005
HS 2002	Potential Convergence Set of Environmental Goods: "153 list"	Committee on Trade and Environment Special Session (2007): Continued Work under Paragraph 31 (III) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, Non Paper by Canada, the European Communities, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, Switzerland, and the United States of America, JOB(07)/54, 27.04.2007
HS 2002	Comparison of goods covered under APEC's EVLS ⁴² initiative for environmental goods and the OECD's illustrative list of environmental goods	Steenblik, R. (2005b): Environmental Goods: A Comparison of the APEC and OECD Lists, OECD Trade and Environment Working Paper No. 2005-04
HS 2002	HS sub-headings for biodiesel and goods associated with the harnessing of solar-thermal and geothermal energy;	Steenblik, R. (2006): Liberalisation of Trade in Renewable Energy and Associated Technologies; Biodiesel, Solar Thermal and Geothermal Energy, OECD Trade and Environment Working Paper No. 2006-01

⁴¹ A categorization according to the requirements of the theoretic-methodical approach is ensured because the exact product terminologies on the firm level from the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection are available to the Federal Statistical Office.

⁴² EVLS: Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization.

Code	List	Publication
HS 2007	Characterization of Climate Mitigation Goods available on a Commercial Basis	Wind, I. (2009): HS Codes and the Renewable Energy Sector, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)
CN ⁴³	”Ecotec” Trade Codes used for the analysis of Environmental Technologies	Ecotec (2002): Analysis of the EU Eco-Industries, their Employment and Export Potential, Final report to European Commission DG Environment.
CN	”Ernst & Young” Trade Codes used for the Analysis of Environmental Technologies (<i>extension by product classes to depict renewable energies compared to list used by Ecotec 2002</i>)	Ernst & Young (2009): Eco-industry, its size, employment, perspectives and barriers to growth in an enlarged EU, Final report to European Commission DG Environment.
CN	Selected Comext trade codes used for the analysis of intra EU trade patterns	Ecorys et al. (2009): Study of the Competitiveness of the EU Eco-Industry, Final Report Part I (Annex II)
HS 2002	Global Monitoring Report 2008 Environmental Goods List	World Bank (2007): International Trade and Climate Change: Economic, Legal, and Institutional Perspectives, Washington D.C.
PROD-COM	List of Environmental Goods	Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE); internal paper.

Source: Assembled by the NIW and the Federal Statistical Office.

The classification occurred independently of the empirical results, which were achieved through the interplay of production statistics and survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection, and which solely refer to the German industry. Hence, the assumption is plausible that the environmental protection requirements tend to be similar in the other economies and that the rather broad definition of potential environmental protection goods covers at least the differences in environmental protection requirements between the highly developed industrial countries. Nonetheless, it cannot be excluded that additional environmentally relevant goods are detected in the analyses for other countries which can neither be identified in the German GP classification nor in an empirical way in the German context.

Interim results of the list of potential environmental protection goods, determined on the basis of the approach described, were presented and discussed at an expert workshop. Various special cases were debated that particularly concerned the functional demarcation and consideration of specific product groups. Environmentally friendly goods in particular appeared to be hard to demarcate in the context of the existing statistical system. The following case differentiations provide an exemplary insight into which goods were incorporated in the examination and which were not. The reasoning is largely guided by arguments in the EGSS handbook:⁴⁴

- Goods that are solely employed in the supply of drinking water are excluded. Not until in the context of water protection and the accompanying treatment and management of wastewater, goods gain environment-protective purpose.

⁴³ The CN (combined nomenclature) was used in 1998 by the European Union to survey and process foreign trade data. It is based on the harmonized system (HS) employed in international statistics – the first 6 digits of the 8-digit CN conform with the 6-digit HS –, but partly allows for a more differentiated treatment. The time series of foreign trade of the EU countries, provided by Eurostat, are available in the Comext database.

⁴⁴ See European Communities (2009).

- ▶ Goods of mobility (environmentally friendly vehicles, local transport vehicles, electromobility) are omitted at this point according to the same argumentation.⁴⁵
- ▶ Fuels produced from regrowing natural resources (especially bio-fuels) belong to the renewable energies according to the demarcation by the IEA and the EGSS handbook.⁴⁶ They fall into the category of environmentally friendly goods, but are not differentiable from other fuels of the same kind in the German production statistics. Due to the relatively high portion of conventional fuels in the total production, one cannot classify the entire fuel production as a potential environmental protection product. Fuels produced from regrowing natural resources are thus not part of the list of potential environmental protection goods, but technical facilities that exclusively operate with such fuels (e.g. wood pellet furnaces) are incorporated.
- ▶ Occasionally, the domain “natural risk management” (prevention of natural catastrophes, e.g. flood protection) is treated additionally in international lists.⁴⁷ Just like other goods whose main purpose lies for instance in the field of health or safety, such goods are not counted among the potential environmental protection goods. Their main task is the prevention or reduction of the effect of natural catastrophes on human health.⁴⁸ This also holds, to some extent, for radiation protection.
- ▶ Items with the declaration “parts of” remain disregarded if they are not clearly assignable. This is usually the case if the product class is additionally labeled “n.e.s”.⁴⁹ If, however, a product class is clearly specified and specifically relates to identified potential environmental protection goods, it is incorporated into the list (e.g. “parts of wind power plants”).

4.4 Allocation of single positions to environmental fields

The allocation of product groups to environmental domains is another important topic of the demarcation of the environmental protection goods according to the GP 2009. The dual-use/multiple-purpose problem does not only exist in view of the principle usage for environmental and climate protection purposes for many product groups, but also between different possibilities of applications relevant for environmental and climate protection. Examples include insulating materials, which can serve energy saving via thermal insulation as well as noise mitigation, or various measuring instruments with which environmental pollution of water, soil and air can be measured. In order to avoid multiple allocations as much as possible, the potential environmental protection goods were allocated to major domains according to the emphasis of their application. The formation of emphasis occurred mostly based on particulars of the reporting firms in the context of the survey of goods, construction work and services for environmental protection, for which very detailed information on their environmental protection goods is available. Additionally, technical experts, internet research or other public sources of information were drawn on in some cases. The selected major domains can be deduced from the environmental fields of the CEPA and CReMA classification for environmental protection and resource management activities (see Overview 4-1), but are not identical.⁵⁰

⁴⁵ See the explanations in Legler, Walz et al. (2006).

⁴⁶ See OECD/IEA (2007), European Communities (2009).

⁴⁷ See OECD/Eurostat (1999).

⁴⁸ See European Communities (2009).

⁴⁹ “not elsewhere specified”

⁵⁰ The declarations correspond largely to those in the old list, established on the basis of the GP 1989/2002. The results are, however, not comparable due to the new demarcation.

- ▶ As the analysis concentrates exclusively on the level of industrial goods in accordance with its orientation towards the production and foreign trade statistics, all environmental domains of the CEPA and CReMA classification that primarily relate to services remain disregarded. In combination with the allocation of environmental major domains based on the principle of emphasis, this leads to the problem that R&D activities (CEPA 8 and CReMA 15), protection of biodiversity and landscape (CEPA 6), management of forest resources (CReMA 11), management of wild flora and fauna (CReMA 12), management of minerals (CReMA 14), as well as “other activities” (CEPA 9 and CReMA 16) cannot be depicted via goods.⁵¹
- ▶ The environmental domain “protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water” (CEPA 4) exhibits a large overlap with the domain “wastewater management (treatment and prevention of wastewater)” (CEPA 2) in view of the usable goods. The two categories are thus displayed together in this analysis under the title “wastewater”. Product groups that show functions in the field of soil remediation in the empirical analysis can at most be reported as a sub-category of the environmental domain “wastewater” due to this pooling.
- ▶ The environmental domain “management of energy resources” (CReMA 13) is of central importance for climate protection. It is thus further differentiated according to environmental sub-domains. Goods for the usage of renewable energies (CReMA 13A), goods for the efficient use of energy, and goods for the efficient transformation of energy (which can both be counted among the sub-group CReMA 13B, heat/energy saving and management) are distinguished. The environmental sub-domain “minimization of the non-energetic usage of fossil fuels” (CReMA 13C) does not have an equivalent here because it depicts parts of the recycling economy. Goods and facilities for the recycling economy are predominantly covered in the domain of the waste industry.
- ▶ Divergent from the international nomenclature, devices of the measurement and control technology for environmental and climate protection are lumped together in one environmental domain in this study. The measuring of environmental pollution as well as the controlling and regulating of devices and facilities are, from the point of view of the environmental activities, incurred in all environmental domains. In order to avoid a large number of multiple entries – contingent on the multi-purpose-character of many measurement and control devices –, these goods are compiled in one separate group. As long as measuring devices can be identified as controllers of energy consumption, these are displayed as a sub-group of measurement and control technology.

During the implementation of the approach described as well as in parallel approaches, a new list of potential environmental protection goods was established on the basis of the GP 2009. The individual items are displayed in Section 5 according to the GP 2009, including the detailed descriptions of environment-related product specifics and product information as well as the allocation based on environmental domains. Additionally, 8-digit PRODCOM Codes of the list of PRODUcts of the European COMMunity are supplemented to the translated list published here. In some cases, the German 9-digit GP codes represent only a part of the corresponding European PRODCOM Code. This may be considered when applying this list to other countries.

⁵¹ Goods that serve the protection of biodiversity and landscape (CEPA 6) and the management of minerals (CReMA 14) can be principally included. There is, however, only one product group (GP 1629 25 000 “wickerwork products and basket work products, without furniture” that serve the protection of landscape if one deals with mats for erosion control) and no product groups (management of mineral resources) respectively, such that these environmental domains cannot be portrayed here.

It is important to stress again that the product list presented here has also been compiled according to the “principle of emphasis”. That is, certain constraints still have to be accepted despite significant progress compared to the old list. This holds especially for the possibility of capturing product-integrated environmental and climate protection technologies and the fact that, in most product classes, goods are covered which can also serve purposes other than environmental and climate protection. The *potential character* of the list cannot be emphasized often enough.

4.5 Recoding into the foreign trade classification

The 9-digit product codes of the GP 2009, identified by the means of the procedure described above, were recoded into the international Harmonized System (HS 2007) for the analysis of the international trade of environmental protection goods.⁵² The application of an internationally agreed-upon classification is inevitable, since it is the only device that facilitates the comparison of the patterns of foreign trade specialization between the economies. The “switch” from the 9-digit (national) to the 6-digit (international) structural level is not trivial and can lead to additional vagueness. Although there are clear allocation keys available between the 6-digit GP, which – as super-group – often encompasses several 9-digit sub-groups, and the 6-digit HS, which is exclusively employed in international foreign trade statistics, only a few 9-digit items of a super-group had frequently been identified as environmental or climate protection goods before. The consideration of all 6 digits in foreign trade would inflate the volume and bias the structural composition of the trade of environmental protection goods. Consequently, the exports and imports of these sub-groups are each incorporated only to a certain percentage in the calculations, which have been estimated on the basis of the German production statistics. Parallel to that, a comparison with other international lists (see Overview 4-2) was carried out in cooperation with the Federal Statistical Office in order to ensure that all relevant and statistically graspable items (according to the theoretical-methodical approach) have been captured based on HS as well as on GP in the in-depth consideration (see above). If one assumes, moreover, that the environmental policy requirements differ only slightly, at least between the highly developed countries, this list can be applied to the analysis of the international trade of environmental protection goods.

However, it is not correct, due to the different survey procedures, to combine value data of the production statistics with those of the foreign trade statistics: production values are solely collected for the production meant for sales and only for companies with 20 or more employees. For the exports in the foreign trade statistics, there are no cut-off thresholds regarding the company size, but rather concerning the foreign trade volume because e.g. the EU intra-community trade is captured only from an annual volume of € 400.000 upwards.

⁵² International foreign trade statistics from the OECD or the United Nations (UN Comtrade) provide data on exports and imports according to HS as well as according to SITC. In the present case, the HS classification has been chosen because it allows for a more in-depth analysis (HS is available in a 6-digit classification, whereas SITC is only present on a 5-digit level). Furthermore, the recoding between HS and GP involves less vagueness than the transcoding between GP and SITC, and most of the international lists demarcate environmental and climate protection goods according to HS as well (see Overview 4-2).

5 New list of potential environmental protection goods 2013

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
1	0811 20 503	ex	08.11.20.50	Limestone flux, limestone and other calcareous stone used for the manufacture of lime or cement (excluding crushed limestone aggregate and calcareous dimension stone) - limestone used for the manufacture of lime or cement for manufacturing industry and environmental technologies	Wastewater management Protection of ambient air	chemical recovery chemical recovery equipment flue gas desulfurization	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air	Air	
2	1320 31 300		13.20.31.30	Woven fabrics of man-made filament yarns obtained from high tenacity yarn, strip or the like (including nylon, other polyamides, polyester, viscose rayon)	Waste management Wastewater management Protection of ambient air		partly environmentally relevant, if waste, wastewater, protection of ambient air (filter textiles)	Water/Wastewater	
3	1320 31 709	ex	13.20.31.70	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarns (excluding those obtained from high tenacity yarn) - for technical and industrial requirements	Wastewater management	filter systems	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
4	1320 46 000		13.20.46.00	Woven fabrics of glass fibre (including narrow fabrics, glass wool)	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy (wind power station), glass-fibre reinforced plastics	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection	Renewable Energy	Wind power

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
5	1395 10 100		13.95.10.10	Nonwovens of a weight ≤ 25 g/m ² (including articles made from nonwovens) (excluding articles of apparel, coated or covered)	<p>Wastewater management</p> <p>Noise and vibration abatement</p> <p>Protection of ambient air</p> <p>Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)</p> <p>Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water</p>	<p>wastewater filtering</p> <p>exhaust air treatment</p> <p>noise insulation</p> <p>heat insulation</p> <p>oil absorber</p>	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air (filter); noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
6	1395 10 200		13.95.10.20	Nonwovens of a weight of > 25 g/m ² but ≤ 70 g/m ² (including articles made from nonwovens) (excluding articles of apparel, coated or covered)	<p>Wastewater management</p> <p>Noise and vibration abatement</p> <p>Protection of ambient air</p> <p>Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)</p> <p>Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water</p>	<p>wastewater filtering</p> <p>exhaust air treatment</p> <p>noise insulation</p> <p>heat insulation</p> <p>oil absorber</p>	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air (filter); noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
7	1395 10 300		13.95.10.30	Nonwovens of a weight of > 70 g/m ² but ≤ 150 g/m ² (including articles made from nonwovens) (excluding articles of apparel, coated or covered)	<p>Wastewater management</p> <p>Noise and vibration abatement</p> <p>Protection of ambient air</p> <p>Climate protection</p>	<p>wastewater filtering</p> <p>exhaust air treatment</p> <p>noise insulation</p> <p>heat insulation</p> <p>oil absorber</p>	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air (filter); noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
8	1395 10 500		13.95.10.50	Nonwovens of a weight of > 150 g/m ² (including articles made from nonwovens) (excluding articles of apparel, coated or covered)	(resource management: energy saving) Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water Wastewater management Noise and vibration abatement Protection of ambient air Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	wastewater filtering noise insulation heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air (filter); noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
9	1395 10 700		13.95.10.70	Nonwovens, coated or covered (including articles made from nonwovens) (excluding articles of apparel)	Wastewater management Noise and vibration abatement Protection of ambient air Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	wastewater filtering noise insulation heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air (filter); noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
10	1396 16 508	ex	13.96.16.50	Textile wicks, conveyor belts or belting (including reinforced with metal or other material) - filtering cloth for pressing oil or similar	Wastewater management Protection of ambient air Waste management		partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air (filter textiles); waste	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
11	1396 16 509	ex	13.96.16.50	Textile wicks, conveyor belts or belting (including reinforced with metal or other material) - wicks, gas mantles and other textiles for technical purpose	Wastewater management Protection of ambient air Waste management	textile products for technical purposes, e.g. filters	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air (filter textiles); waste	Water/Wastewater	
12	1399 13 005	ex	13.99.13.00	Felt, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated, n.e.c. - needle-felt	Wastewater management Protection of ambient air Noise and vibration abatement	textile products for technical purposes, e.g. filters	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air (filter); noise abatement	Air	
13	1399 13 008	ex	13.99.13.00	Felt, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated, n.e.c. - other felt	Noise and vibration abatement Wastewater management Protection of ambient air	textile products for technical purposes, e.g. filters	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air (filter); noise abatement	Air	
14	1621 14 491	ex	16.21.14.49	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials (excluding medium density fibreboard [MDF]), whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances, of a density not exceeding 0.5 g/cm ³ - from wood-polymer materials	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
15	1623 11 100		16.23.11.10	Windows, French-windows and their frames, of wood	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
16	1623 20 003	ex	16.23.20.00	Prefabricated buildings of wood - Family houses	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	passive house	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (energy saving)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
17	1629 23 800		16.29.23.80	Agglomerated cork - blocks, plates, sheets and strip, tiles of any shape, solid cylinders or discs including agglomerated expanded cork or burnt cork (excluding corks and stoppers)	Noise and vibration abatement	cork insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Noise	
18	1629 25 000		16.29.25.00	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basket ware and wickerwork	Protection of biodiversity and Landscapes	mats for erosion control (biodegradable)	partly environmentally relevant, protection of species, protection of nature	not specified (n.s.)	
19	1721 12 300		17.21.12.30	Sacks and bags, with a base width \geq 40 cm, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres	Waste management	waste collection	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
20	2012 11 500		20.12.11.50	Titanium oxides	Wastewater management Protection of ambient air	wastewater treatment (photocatalysis) flue-gas denitrification	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air	Air	
21	2013 21 110		20.13.21.11	Chlorine	Wastewater management	chemical recovery	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
22	2013 25 250		20.13.25.25	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), solid	Wastewater management	chemical recovery	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
23	2013 25 270		20.13.25.27	Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution (soda lye or liquid soda)	Wastewater management	chemical recovery	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
24	2013 25 370		20.13.25.37	Potassium hydroxide in an aqueous solution (potassium lye or liquid potassium)	Wastewater management	chemical recovery wastewater neutralization	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
25	2013 25 600		20.13.25.60	Hydroxide and peroxide of magnesium oxides; hydroxides and peroxides of strontium or barium	Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water Protection of ambient air	chemical recovery soil decontamination flue-gas desulfurization	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air, protect, remediation of soil, groundwater, surface water	Water/Wastewater	
26	2013 25 700		20.13.25.70	Aluminium hydroxide	Wastewater management	chemical recovery	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
27	2013 31 300		20.13.31.30	Chlorides (excluding ammonium chlorides)	Wastewater management	chemical recovery	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
28	2013 43 200		20.13.43.20	Sodium hydrogencarbonate (sodium bicarbonate)	Protection of ambient air	exhaust air treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of ambient air	Air	
29	2014 22 100		20.14.22.10	Methanol (methyl alcohol)	Wastewater management Waste management	recovery waste recycling	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, waste	Water/Wastewater	
30	2014 33 850		20.14.33.85	Adipic acid; its salts and esters	Protection of ambient air	flue gas desulfurization	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of ambient air	Air	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
31	2016 20 350		20.16.20.35	Expansible polystyrene, in primary forms	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	heat insulation heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (energy saving)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
32	2017 10 900		20.17.10.90	Synthetic rubber (excluding latex)	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection, noise abatement (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
33	2020 14 300		20.20.14.30	Disinfectants based on quaternary ammonium salts put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles	Wastewater management	chemical wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
34	2020 14 500		20.20.14.50	Disinfectants based on halogenated compounds put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations	Wastewater management	chemical wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
35	2020 14 900		20.20.14.90	Disinfectants put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles (excluding those based on quaternary ammonium salts, those based on halogenated compounds)	Wastewater management	chemical wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
36	2041 32 796	ex	20.41.32.70	Washing preparations and cleaning preparations, with or without soap, n.p.r.s. including auxiliary washing preparations excluding those for use as soap, surface-	Wastewater management Protection of ambient air	Washing preparations and cleaning preparations for wastewater neutralization	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
				active preparations- Preparations for cleaning and degreasing for technical purposes not elsewhere specified					
37	2059 54 000		20.59.54.00	Activated carbon	Wastewater management Protection of ambient air	chemical recovery wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air	Air	
38	2059 56 600		20.59.56.60	Reaction initiators, reaction accelerators and catalytic preparations	Protection of ambient air	chemical reaction accelerator	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of ambient air	Air	
39	2060 24 000		20.60.24.00	Artificial monofilament of ≥ 67 decitex and of which the cross-sectional dimension ≤ 1 mm; strip and the like of artificial textile materials of an apparent width ≤ 5 mm	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (energy saving)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
40	2219 20 190		22.19.20.19	Other compounded rubber, unvulcanised, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip	Noise and vibration abatement	noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement	Noise	
41	2219 20 709	ex	22.19.20.70	Plates, sheets and strip of vulcanized rubber - not elsewhere specified	Noise and vibration abatement	noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement (insulation)	Noise	
42	2219 30 300		22.19.30.30	Rubber tubing not reinforced	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation parts of renewable energy facilities sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (heat insulation); wastewater	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
43	2219 30 550		22.19.30.55	Rubber hose reinforced with metal	Wastewater management Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energies facilities	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Wind power
44	2219 40 500		22.19.40.50	Rubber conveyor belts	Waste management	band conveyor	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
45	2219 73 100		22.19.73.10	Vulcanized cellular rubber articles for technical uses	Noise and vibration abatement	mats for noise reduction	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement (insulation)	Noise	
46	2221 10 703	ex	22.21.10.70	Monofilament with any cross-sectional dimension > 1 mm; rods; sticks and profile shapes of polymers of vinyl chloride (including surface worked but not otherwise worked) - window- and door-profiles	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (heat insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
47	2221 21 530		22.21.21.53	Rigid tubes, pipes and hoses of polymers of ethylene	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
48	2221 21 550		22.21.21.55	Rigid tubes, pipes and hoses of polymers of propylene	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
49	2221 21 570		22.21.21.57	Rigid tubes, pipes and hoses of polymers of vinyl chloride	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
50	2221 21 705	ex	22.21.21.70	Rigid tubes, pipes and hoses of plastics (excluding of polymers of ethylene, of polymers of propylene, of polymers of vinyl chloride) - of fibre-reinforced plastics	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
51	2221 21 709	ex	22.21.21.70	Rigid tubes, pipes and hoses of plastics (excluding of polymers of ethylene, of polymers of propylene, of polymers of vinyl chloride) - of other plastics	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
52	2221 29 353	ex	22.21.29.35	Plastic tubes, pipes and hoses excluding rigid, flexible tubes, pipes and hoses with a minimum burst pressure of 27,6 mpa, reinforced or otherwise combined with other materials – those with fittings - without including joints, elbows and flanges of polymers -- of vinyl chloride	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
53	2221 29 357	ex	22.21.29.35	Plastic tubes, pipes and hoses excluding rigid, flexible tubes, pipes and hoses with a minimum burst pressure of 27,6 mpa, reinforced or otherwise combined with other materials – those with fittings - without including joints, elbows and flanges -- of polymers of ethylene	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
54	2221 29 359	ex	22.21.29.35	Plastic tubes, pipes and hoses excluding rigid, flexible tubes, pipes and hoses with a minimum burst pressure of 27,6 mpa, reinforced or otherwise combined with other materials – those with fittings - without including joints, elbows and flanges -- of other plastics	Wastewater management	severage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
55	2221 29 500		22.21.29.50	Plastic tubes, pipes and hoses (excluding artificial guts, sausage skins, rigid, flexible tubes and pipes having a minimum burst pressure of 27.6 MPa)	Wastewater management	severage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
56	2221 29 700		22.21.29.70	Plastic fittings for plastic tubes, pipes and hoses (including joints, elbows and flanges)	Wastewater management	severage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
57	2221 30 103	ex	22.21.30.10	Other plates..., of polymers of ethylene, not reinforced, thickness ≤ 0.125 mm - with density < 0.94	Waste management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	soil conservation in the broad sense	partly environmentally relevant, if waste; protect soil, groundwater, surface water	Waste	
58	2221 30 105	ex	22.21.30.10	Other plates..., of polymers of ethylene, not reinforced, thickness ≤ 0.125 mm - with density $\geq 0,94$	Waste management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	soil conservation in the broad sense	partly environmentally relevant, if waste; protect soil, groundwater, surface water	Waste	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
59	2221 30 173	ex	22.21.30.17	Other plates..., of polymers of ethylene, not reinforced, etc, thickness > 0.125 mm - with density < 0,94	Waste management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water Climate protection	soil conservation in the broad sense heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if waste; protect soil, groundwater, surface water; climate protection	Waste	
60	2221 30 175	ex	22.21.30.17	Other plates..., of polymers of ethylene, not reinforced, etc, thickness > 0.125 mm - with density >= 0,94	Waste management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water Climate protection	soil conservation in the broad sense heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if waste; protect soil, groundwater, surface water; climate protection	Waste	
61	2221 30 290		22.21.30.29	Other stripes, thickness > 0.10 mm	Noise and vibration abatement	noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement (insulation)	Noise	
62	2221 30 305	ex	22.21.30.30	Other plates..., of polymers of styrene, not reinforced, etc - of polymers of styrene -- with thickness > 1 mm	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Waste management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	heat insulation in the broad sense in the broad sense	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (heat insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
63	2221 41 200		22.21.41.20	Cellular plates, sheet, film, foil and strip of polymers of styrene	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection, noise abatement (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
64	2221 41 500		22.21.41.50	Cellular plates, sheets, film, foil and strip of polyurethanes	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection, noise abatement (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
65	2221 41 800		22.21.41.80	Cellular plates, sheets, film, foil and strip of plastics (excluding of polymers of styrene, of polymers of vinyl chloride, of polyurethanes, of regenerated cellulose)	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
66	2221 42 303	ex	22.21.42.30	Non-cellular plates, sheets, film, foil, strip of condensation or rearrangement polymerization products, polyesters, reinforced, laminated, supported/similarly comb. with other materials) - of fiber-reinforced polyester	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
67	2221 42 805	ex	22.21.42.80	Other plates..., non cellular of plastics other than made by polymerization - of polypropylen/polyethylen	Noise and vibration abatement Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	noise insulation heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection, noise abatement (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
68	2222 11 002	ex	22.22.11.00	Sacks and bags of polymers of ethylene (including cones) - of a weight \leq 120 g/m ²	Waste management	waste collection	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
69	2222 11 003	ex	22.22.11.00	Sacks and bags of polymers of ethylene (including cones) - wastebags of a weight \leq 120 g/m ²	Waste management	waste collection	environmentally relevant	Waste	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
70	2222 11 005	ex	22.22.11.00	Sacks and bags of polymers of ethylene (including cones) - of a weight > 120 g/m ²	Waste management	waste collection	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
71	2222 11 006	ex	22.22.11.00	Sacks and bags of polymers of ethylene (including cones) - carrier bags	Waste management	waste collection	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
72	2222 11 007	ex	22.22.11.00	Sacks and bags of polymers of ethylene (including cones) - other sacks and bags (including cones)	Waste management	waste collection	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
73	2222 12 008	ex	22.22.11.00	Sacks and bags of polymers of ethylene (including cones) - other sacks and bags (including cones)	Waste management	bin bags	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
74	2222 19 901	ex	22.22.19.90	Other articles for the conveyance or packing of goods of plastics - containment for transport of hazardous goods	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	soil conservation	partly environmentally relevant, if protect soil, groundwater, surface water	Water/Wastewater	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water
75	2222 19 908	ex	22.22.19.90	Other articles for the conveyance or packing of goods of plastics - other transport container > 300 l -- waste transport container	Waste management	waste collection	environmentally relevant	Waste	
76	2223 13 003	ex	22.23.13.00	Plastic reservoirs, tanks, vats, intermediate bulk and similar containers, of a capacity > 300 litres - of fiber-reinforced plastics	Waste management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	waste collection	partly environmentally relevant, if protect, remediation of soil, groundwater, surface water; waste	Water/Wastewater	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
77	2223 14 505	ex	22.23.14.50	Plastic doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors - windows and their frames, panel, sills	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise abatement	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
78	2223 14 507	ex	22.23.14.50	Plastic doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors - doors and their frames, panel, sills	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (heat insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
79	2223 14 700		22.23.14.70	Plastic shutters, blinds and similar articles and parts thereof	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (heat insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
80	2223 19 502	ex	22.23.19.50	Builder's fittings and mountings intended for permanent installation of plastics - outside wall panel of other plastics	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (heat insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
81	2223 19 509	ex	22.23.19.50	Builder's fittings and mountings intended for permanent installation of plastics - building material of other plastics	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation (or windows) noise protection	partly environmentally relevant, if heat and noise abatement (insulation), climate protection	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
82	2229 22 900		22.29.22.90	Other self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of	Noise and vibration abatement	noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement (insulation)	Noise	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
				plastics, whether or not in rolls > 20 cm wide, unworked or merely surface-worked or merely cut into squares or rectangles (excluding floor, wall and ceiling coverings)					
83	2229 26 300		22.29.26.30	Perforated buckets and similar articles used to filter water at the entrance to drains, of plastic	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	environmentally relevant	Water/Wastewater	
84	2229 29 500		22.29.29.50	Other articles made from sheet	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater treatment	Water/Wastewater	
85	2229 91 103	ex	22.29.91.10	Plastic parts for machinery and mechanical appliances, excluding internal combustion piston engines, gas turbines - of fiber-reinforced plastics	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	rotor blades for wind energy plants	partly environmentally relevant if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Wind power
86	2312 13 300		23.12.13.30	Multiple-walled insulating units of glass	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	heat insulation	(partly) environmentally relevant, if climate protection (energy saving)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
87	2312 13 900		23.12.13.90	Other glass mirrors, whether or not framed	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	mirrors for photovoltaic power plant	partly environmentally relevant if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Solar collectors

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
88	2314 12 100		23.14.12.10	Glass fibre mats (including of glass wool)	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise prevention	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
89	2314 12 300		23.14.12.30	Glass fibre voiles (including of glass wool)	Noise and vibration abatement Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Protection of ambient air	noise prevention heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement, climate protection (insulation); protection of ambient air	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
90	2314 12 500		23.14.12.50	Nonwoven glass fibre webs; felts; mattresses and boards	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving; renewable Energy) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation renewable energy noise prevention	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement, climate protection (insulation, renewable energies facilities)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
91	2314 12 950		23.14.12.95	Other articles of glass fibre, pads, casings for insulating tubes or pipes	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise prevention in the broad sense	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
92	2314 12 990		23.14.12.99	Glass fibre articles of textile fibres	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy) Noise and vibration abatement Protection of ambient air	heat insulation noise prevention separators	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement, climate protection (insulation); protection of ambient air	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
93	2320 12 900		23.20.12.90	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles, etc, n.e.c.	Waste management	parts of therm. waste incineration plant	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
94	2332 11 103	ex	23.32.11.10	Non-refractory clay building bricks (excluding of siliceous fossil meals or earths) - clay bricks for floors and wall	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise prevention	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
95	2344 12 106	ex	23.44.12.10	Ceramic wares for laboratory, chemical, technical use, other material than porcelain or china - wear-resistant ceramics for technical purposes	Protection of ambient air	ventilation technology ceramic particulate filter	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of ambient air	Air	
96	2344 12 107	ex	23.44.12.10	Ceramic wares for laboratory, chemical, technical use, other material than porcelain or china - heat-resistant ceramics for technical purposes	Protection of ambient air	ventilation technology ceramic particulate filter	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of ambient air	Air	
97	2352 10 350		23.52.10.35	Slaked lime	Protection of ambient air Wastewater management	chemical recovery	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, protection of ambient air	Air	
98	2361 11 301	ex	23.61.11.30	Building blocks and bricks of cement, concrete or artificial stone - building blocks and bricks of porous concrete	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	energy saving	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (heat insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
99	2361 11 505	ex	23.61.11.50	Tiles, flagstones and similar articles of cement, concrete or artificial stone (excluding building blocks and bricks) - flaggings, curbstones and similar	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
100	2361 11 600		23.69.19.30	pipes of cement, concrete or artificial stone	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
101	2361 12 002	ex	23.61.12.00	Prefabricated structural components for building or civil engineering, of cement, concrete or artificial stone - noise protection walls	Noise and vibration abatement	noise protection	environmentally relevant	Noise	
102	2365 11 003	ex	23.65.11.00	Panels, boards, tiles, blocks and similar articles of vegetable fibre, of straw or of shavings, chips, particles, sawdust or other waste of wood, agglomerated with cement, plaster or other mineral binders - insulating boards and light building board of mineral-bound wood wool	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	energy saving noise protection	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection, noise abatement (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
103	2365 11 005	ex	23.65.11.00	Panels, boards, tiles, blocks and similar articles of vegetable fibre, of straw or of shavings, chips, particles, sawdust or other waste of wood, agglomerated with cement, plaster or other mineral binders - insulating boards and light building board with layers of rigid foam	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	energy saving noise protection	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection, noise abatement (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
104	2365 11 009	ex	23.65.11.00	Panels, boards, tiles, blocks and similar articles of vegetable fibre, of straw or of shavings, chips, particles, sawdust or other waste of wood, agglomerated with cement, plaster or other mineral binders - other panels, boards, tiles, blocks and similar articles ...	Noise and vibration abatement Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	noise protection energy saving	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection, noise abatement (insulation)	Noise	
105	2369 19 802	ex	23.69.19.80	Articles of cement, concrete or artificial stone for non-constructional purposes (including vases, flower pots, architectural or garden ornaments, statues and ornamental goods) - panels and boards for walls and ceilings of porous concrete	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	heat insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (heat insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
106	2399 12 533	ex	23.99.12.53	Roofing or water-proofing felts based on bitumen (in rolls) - of glass fibre fleece	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	energy saving noise protection	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection, noise abatement (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
107	2399 12 537	ex	23.99.12.53	Roofing or water-proofing felts based on bitumen (in rolls) - bitumen roof sheeting of polymers	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	energy saving noise protection	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection, noise abatement (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
108	2399 13 200		23.99.13.20	Pre-coated aggregates	Noise and vibration abatement	noise protection	partly environmentally relevant if noise abatement	Noise	
109	2399 19 100		23.99.19.10	Slag wool, rock wool and similar mineral wools and mixtures thereof, in bulk, sheets or rolls	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if noise mitigation, climate protection (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
110	2399 19 200		23.99.19.20	Exfoliated vermiculite, expanded clays, foamed slag and similar expanded mineral materials and mixtures thereof	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise prevention	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection, noise abatement (insulation)	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
111	2399 19 300		23.99.19.30	Mixtures and articles of heat/sound-insulating materials n.e.c.	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy) Noise and vibration abatement	heat insulation noise insulation	environmentally relevant	Energy efficiency	Goods for thermal insulation
112	2399 19 700		23.99.19.70	Non-electrical articles of graphite or other carbon	Climate protection	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Wind power
113	2420 13 100		24.20.13.10	Tubes and pipes, of circular cross-section, seamless, of stainless steel (excluding line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines and casing, tubing and drill pipe used for oil or gas drilling)	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
114	2420 13 500		24.20.13.50	Tubes and pipes, of circular cross-section, cold-drawn or cold-rolled, seamless, of steel other than stainless steel (excluding precision tubes and pipes)	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
115	2420 13 703	ex	24.20.13.70	Tubes and pipes, of circular cross-section, hot finished, seamless, of steel other than stainless steel (excluding line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines and casing, tubing and drill-pipe used for oil or gas drilling) - without tube blanks	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
116	2420 14 000		24.20.14.00	Tubes and pipes, of non circular cross-section, seamless, and hollow profiles, seamless, of steel	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
117	2420 33 100		24.20.33.10	Tubes and pipes, of circular cross-section, welded, of an external diameter ≤ 406.4 mm, of stainless steel (excluding line pipe of a kind used for oil or gas pipelines, and casing and tubing used for oil or gas drilling)	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
118	2420 33 700		24.20.33.70	Tubes and pipes, of circular cross-section, hot or cold formed and welded, of an external diameter ≤ 406.4 mm, of steel other than stainless steel	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
119	2420 34 100		24.20.34.10	Tubes and pipes, of non-circular cross-section, hot or cold formed and welded, of stainless steel	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
120	2420 34 500		24.20.34.50	Tubes and pipes, of square or rectangular cross-section, of a wall thickness > 2 mm, hot or cold formed and welded, of steel other than stainless steel	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
121	2420 34 700		24.20.34.70	Tubes and pipes, of other non-circular cross-section than square or rectangular, hot or cold formed and welded, of steel other than stainless steel	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
122	2442 12 000		24.42.12.00	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	Wastewater management	wastewater processing	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
123	2451 20 000		24.51.20.00	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of cast iron excluding tubes, pipes, hollow profiles made into identifiable parts of articles, such as sections of central heating radiators and machinery parts	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
124	2451 30 300		24.51.30.30	Tube or pipe fittings, of non-malleable cast iron	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
125	2451 30 500		24.51.30.50	Tube or pipe fittings of malleable cast iron	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
126	2452 20 000	ex	24.52	Casting of steel - tubes of steel centrifugal casting	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
127	2511 22 000		25.11.22.00	Iron or steel towers and lattice masts	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Wind power
128	2511 23 615	ex	25.11.23.60	Other structures of iron or steel - supporting structures for other purposes	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Solar collectors
129	2511 23 696	ex	25.11.23.60	Other structures of iron or steel - covers and grids from steel profiles	Waste management	waste separation	partly environmentally relevant if waste, protection of ambient air	Waste	
130	2521 12 007	ex	25.21.12.00	Boilers for central heating other than those of HS 84.02 - with other heating system	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	renewable energy pellet stove	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection	Renewable Energy	biomass/ biogas
131	2529 11 207	ex	25.29.11.20	Iron or steel reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers lined or heat-insulated, for liquids, of a capacity > 300 litres (excluding fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment) - container for chemical material	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water	partly environmentally relevant, if protect soil, groundwater, surface water	Water/Wastewater	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water
132	2529 11 208	ex	25.29.11.20	Iron or steel reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers lined or heat-insulated, for	Wastewater management Protection and	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater; soil	Water/Wastewater	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
				liquids, of a capacity > 300 litres (excluding fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment) - other containers for liquids of iron and steel	remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water	conservation, groundwater protection, surface water protection		and surface water
133	2529 11 309	ex	25.29.11.30	Iron or steel reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers for liquids, of a capacity > 300 litres (excluding fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment, lined or heat insulated) - other containers for liquids	Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater; soil conservation, groundwater protection, surface water protection	Water/Wastewater	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water
134	2529 11 503	ex	25.29.11.50	Iron or steel reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers for solids, of a capacity > 300 litres (excluding fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment) - big waste containers	Waste management	waste collection	environmentally relevant	Waste	
135	2529 11 509	ex	25.29.11.50	Iron or steel reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers for solids, of a capacity > 300 litres (excluding fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment) - other containers for solids	Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater; soil conservation, groundwater protection, surface water protection	Waste	
136	2529 11 700		25.29.11.70	Aluminium reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of a capacity > 300 litres (excluding fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment)	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater; soil conservation, groundwater protection, surface water protection	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
137	2530 11 500		25.30.11.50	Vapour generating boilers (including hybrid boilers) (excluding central heating hot water boilers capable of producing low pressure steam, watertube boilers)	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if renewable energy	Renewable Energy	biomass/ biogas
138	2530 11 700		25.30.11.70	Super-heated water boilers (excluding central heating hot water boilers capable of producing low pressure steam)		exhaust emission heat exchanger	partly environmentally relevant, if exhaust emission heat exchanger	Renewable Energy	biomass/ biogas
139	2591 11 003	ex	25.91.11.00	Tanks, casks, drums, cans... (excluding for gas) of iron or steel, ≥ 50 l, ≤300 l - drums with removable heads	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water Wastewater management	Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of soil, groundwater, surface water; wastewater	Water/Wastewater	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water
140	2591 11 004	ex	25.91.11.00	Tanks, casks, drums, cans... (excluding for gas) of iron or steel, ≥ 50 l, ≤300 l - containers with lid	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	Protection of soil, groundwater and surface water	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of soil groundwater, surface water; wastewater	Water/Wastewater	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water
141	2592 12 500		25.92.12.50	Non-tubular aluminium containers of a capacity of ≥ 50 litres but ≤ 300 litres, for any material except compressed or liquefied gas	Waste management	waste collection	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
142	2599 29 130		25.99.29.13	Articles of non-malleable cast iron, n.e.c.	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
143	2599 29 410		25.99.29.41	Perforated buckets and	Wastewater	wastewater treatment	environmentally	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
				similar articles of iron or steel sheet used to filter water at the entrance to drains (excluding forged or stamped)	management		relevant		
144	2611 22 401	ex	26.11.22.40	Photosensitive semiconductor devices; solar cells, photo-diodes, photo-transistors, etc - solar cells	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	environmentally relevant	Renewable Energy	Solar cells
145	2651 51 350		26.51.51.35	Electronic thermometers and pyrometers, not combined with other instruments (excluding liquid filled)	all	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
146	2651 51 390		26.51.51.39	Thermometers, not combined with other instruments and not liquid filled, n.e.c.	all	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
147	2651 51 750		26.51.51.75	Electronic hydrometers, hygrometers and psychrometers	Protection of ambient air	flue-gas desulfurization measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
148	2651 51 790		26.51.51.79	Non-electronic hydro-, hygro-, psychrometers (including	Protection of ambient air	flue-gas desulfurization	partly environmentally relevant, if	Process measuring and	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
				hygrographs, thermo-hygrographs, baro-thermo-hygrographs, actinometers, pagoscopes; excluding radiosondes for atmospheric soundings)		measurement, control and regulation technology	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	control technology	
149	2651 52 350		26.51.52.35	Electronic flow meters (excluding supply meters, hydrometric paddle-wheels)	Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
150	2651 52 390		26.51.52.39	Electronic instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the level of liquids	Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
151	2651 52 550		26.51.52.55	Non-electronic flow meters (excluding supply meters, hydrometric paddle-wheels)	Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
152	2651 52 590		26.51.52.59	Non-electronic instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the level of liquids	Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
153	2651 52 710		26.51.52.71	Electronic pressure gauges, sensors, indicators and transmitters	Protection of ambient air Wastewater management	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
154	2651 52 740		26.51.52.74	Non-electronic spiral or metal diaphragm type pressure gauges	Protection of ambient air Wastewater management	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
155	2651 52 790		26.51.52.79	Other instruments for measuring or checking pressure: others	Protection of ambient air Wastewater management	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
156	2651 52 830		26.51.52.83	Electronic instruments and apparatus for measuring variables of liquids/gases (including heat meters; excluding for measuring pressure/flow/level of liquids)	Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water Protection of ambient air	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
157	2651 52 890		26.51.52.89	Non-electronic instruments for measuring or checking variables of liquids or gases (including heat meters; excluding for measuring or	Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control	Process measuring and control technology	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
158	2651 53 130		26.51.53.13	checking pressure/flow/level of liquids) Electronic gas or smoke analysers	surface water Protection of ambient air Protection of ambient air Climate protection	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	and regulation technology partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
159	2651 53 190		26.51.53.19	Non-electronic gas or smoke analysers	Protection of ambient air	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
160	2651 53 200		26.51.53.20	Chromatographs and electrophoresis instruments	all	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
161	2651 53 300		26.51.53.30	Spectrometers, spectrophotometers... using optical radiations	Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water Waste management	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
162	2651 53 810		26.51.53.81	Electronic ph and rh meters, other apparatus for measuring conductivity and electrochemical quantities (including use laboratory/field environment, use process monitoring/control)	Wastewater management	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
163	2651 65 000		26.51.65.00	Hydraulic or pneumatic automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus	Protection of ambient air Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
164	2651 70 150		26.51.70.15	Electronic thermostats	Wastewater management Protection of ambient air Climate protection	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	Measurement equipment
165	2651 70 300		26.51.70.30	Manostats	Wastewater management Protection of ambient air	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	Measurement equipment
166	2651 70 900		26.51.70.90	Instruments and apparatus, regulating or controlling,	Protection of ambient air	environmental monitoring,	partly environmentally relevant, if	Process measuring and	Measurement equipment

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
				n.e.c.	Noise and vibration abatement Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water Climate protection	measurement, control and regulation technology	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	control technology	
167	2711 10 300		27.11.10.30	DC motors and generators of an output > 37.5 W but ≤ 750 W (excluding starter motors for internal combustion engines)	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Solar collectors
168	2711 32 330		27.11.32.33	Generating sets with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engines of an output ≤ 7.5 kVA	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	energy saving	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection	Efficient energy conversion	Combined heat and power station
169	2711 32 350		27.11.32.35	Generating sets with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engines of an output > 7.5 kVA	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	energy saving	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection	Efficient energy conversion	Combined heat and power station
170	2711 50 530		27.11.50.53	Inverters having a power handling capacity ≤ 7.5 kVA	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Solar collectors
171	2711 50 550		27.11.50.55	Inverters having a power handling capacity > 7.5 kVA	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Solar collectors
172	2752 12 700		27.52.12.70	Iron or steel solid fuel domestic appliances,	Climate protection (resource	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate	Renewable Energy	biomass/ biogas

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
				including heaters, grates, fires and braziers (excluding cooking appliances and plate warmers)	management: renewable energy)		protection		
173	2752 14 008	ex	27.52.14.00	Non-electric instantaneous or storage water heaters - solar collectors	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	environmentally relevant	Renewable Energy	Solar collectors
174	2790 11 503	ex	27.90.11.50	Machines with translation or dictionary functions, aerial amplifiers and other electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in HS 85 (excluding sunbeds, sunlamps and similar suntanning equipment) - fuel cells	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	energy saving	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Efficient energy conversion	Fuel cells
175	2790 40 600		27.90.40.60	Electromagnets and electromagnetic lifting heads, and their parts (excluding magnets for medical use); electromagnetic or permanent magnet chucks, clamps and similar holding devices and their parts, n.e.c.	Waste management	treatment of waste	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
176	2811 21 300		28.11.21.30	Steam turbines and other vapour turbines (excluding for electricity generation)	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Efficient energy conversion	Gas and steam turbines
177	2811 21 500		28.11.21.50	Steam turbines for electricity	Climate protection	renewable energy	partly environmentally	Efficient energy	Gas and steam

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
				generation	(resource management: renewable energy)		relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	conversion	turbines
178	2811 22 000		28.11.22.00	Hydraulic turbines and water wheels	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	environmentally relevant	Renewable Energy	Hydro power
179	2811 23 000		28.11.23.00	Gas turbines (excluding turbojets and turboprops)	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Efficient energy conversion	Gas and steam turbines
180	2811 24 000		28.11.24.00	Generating sets, wind-powered	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	environmentally relevant	Renewable Energy	Wind power
181	2811 31 000		28.11.31.00	Parts for steam turbines and other vapour turbines	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)		partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Efficient energy conversion	Gas and steam turbines
182	2811 32 000		28.11.32.00	Parts for hydraulic turbines and water wheels (including regulators)	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)		environmentally relevant	Renewable Energy	Hydro power
183	2811 33 000		28.11.33.00	Parts of gas turbines (excluding turbo-jets and turbo-propellers)	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)		partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Efficient energy conversion	Gas and steam turbines
184	2813 12 200		28.13.12.20	Positive displacement reciprocating pumps, dosing and proportioning	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
185	2813 12 800		28.13.12.80	Positive displacement reciprocating pumps, diaphragm	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
186	2813 13 200		28.13.13.20	Positive displacement pumps, rotary, gear	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
187	2813 13 400		28.13.13.40	Positive displacement pumps, rotary, vane	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
188	2813 13 600		28.13.13.60	Positive displacement pumps, rotary, screw	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
189	2813 13 803	ex	28.13.13.80	Positive displacement pumps, rotary (including peristaltic, rotary lobe and helical rotor pumps) (excluding hydraulic units, gear pumps, vane pumps, screw pumps) - excenter helical rotor pumps	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
190	2813 13 809	ex	28.13.13.80	Positive displacement pumps, rotary (including peristaltic, rotary lobe and helical rotor pumps) (excluding hydraulic units, gear pumps, vane pumps, screw pumps) - other rotary displacement pumps	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
191	2813 14 130		28.13.14.13	Submersible motor, single-stage rotodynamic drainage and sewage pumps	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
192	2813 14 150		28.13.14.15	Submersible motor, multi-	Wastewater	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
				stage rotodynamic pumps	management		relevant, if wastewater		
193	2813 14 170		28.13.14.17	Glandless impeller pumps for heating systems and warm water supply	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
194	2813 14 200		28.13.14.20	Rotodynamic pumps ≤ 15mm discharge	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
195	2813 14 300		28.13.14.30	Centrifugal pumps with a discharge outlet diameter > 15 mm, channel impeller pumps, side channel pumps, peripheral pumps and regenerative pumps	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
196	2813 14 510		28.13.14.51	Centrifugal pumps with a discharge outlet diameter > 15 mm, single-stage with a single entry impeller, close coupled	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
197	2813 14 530		28.13.14.53	Centrifugal pumps with a discharge outlet diameter > 15 mm, single stage with a single entry impeller, long coupled	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
198	2813 14 550		28.13.14.55	Centrifugal pumps with a discharge outlet diameter > 15 mm, single-stage with double entry impeller	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
199	2813 14 600		28.13.14.60	Centrifugal pumps with a discharge outlet diameter > 15 mm, multi-stage (including self-priming)	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
200	2813 14 713	ex	28.13.14.71	Rotodynamic single-stage mixed flow or axial pumps - with a discharge outlet diameter <= 600 mm	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
201	2813 14 715	ex	28.13.14.71	Rotodynamic single-stage mixed flow or axial pumps - with a discharge outlet diameter > 600 mm	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
202	2813 14 750		28.13.14.75	Rotodynamic multi-stage mixed flow or axial pumps	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
203	2813 14 800		28.13.14.80	Other liquid pumps, liquid elevators	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
204	2814 13 805	ex	28.14.13.80	Other appliances - control armatures	Wastewater management Climate protection	environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	partly environmentally relevant, if environmental monitoring, measurement, control and regulation technology	Process measuring and control technology	
205	2814 13 806	ex	28.14.13.80	Other appliances - separators, aerator, exhauster	Protection of ambient air Wastewater management	separator wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of ambient air; wastewater	Air	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
206	2821 12 700		28.21.12.70	Industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, non-electric, including incinerators (excluding those for the roasting, melting or other heat treatment of ores, pyrites or metals, bakery ovens, drying ovens and ovens for cracking operations)	Waste management Wastewater management Protection of ambient air	treatment of waste wastewater treatment emission control sewage sludge incineration	partly environmentally relevant, if waste, wastewater, protection of ambient air	Waste	
207	2821 13 550		28.21.13.55	Electrical industrial/laboratory furnaces/ovens, induction/dielectric heating equipt. including dielectric furnaces/ovens excluding infra-red radiation ovens, resistance heated furnaces/ovens	Waste management Wastewater management Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	treatment of waste wastewater treatment remediation of soil	partly environmentally relevant, if waste, wastewater; protect, remediation of soil, groundwater, surface water	Waste	
208	2822 18 907	ex	28.22.18.90	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, n.e.c. - others	Wastewater management	waste separation equipment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
209	2825 11 302	ex	28.25.11.30	Heat exchange units - for ventilation equipment	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	energy saving	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (energy saving)	Energy efficiency	Heat exchange devices
210	2825 11 307	ex	28.25.11.30	Heat exchange units - for other industries	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	energy saving	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (energy saving)	Energy efficiency	Heat exchange devices
211	2825 11 500		28.25.11.50	Machinery for liquefying air or other gases	Protection of ambient air	prevention of air pollution	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of ambient air	Air	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
212	2825 13 801	ex	28.25.13.80	Heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of HS 8415 - with connection power input < 15 kW	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Heat pump
213	2825 13 809	ex	28.25.13.80	Heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of HS 8415 - with connection power input > 15 kW	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Heat pump
214	2825 14 103	ex	28.25.14.10	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying air (excluding intake filters for internal combustion engines) - microfilter apparatus	Protection of ambient air	filter apparatus	environmentally relevant	Air	
215	2825 14 105	ex	28.25.14.10	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying air (excluding intake filters for internal combustion engines) - other apparatus for filtering or purifying air	Protection of ambient air	filter apparatus	environmentally relevant	Air	
216	2825 14 200		28.25.14.20	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying gases by a liquid process (excluding intake air filters for internal combustion engines, machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying air)	Protection of ambient air	filter apparatus	environmentally relevant	Air	
217	2825 14 400		28.25.14.40	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying gases by catalytic process (excluding intake air filters for internal	Protection of ambient air	flue gas cleanup systems	environmentally relevant	Air	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
218	2825 14 701	ex	28.25.14.70	combustion engines, machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying air) Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying gases including for filtering dust from gases (excluding air filters for internal combustion engines, using liquid or catalytic process) - of other gases by electrostatic processes	Protection of ambient air	filter apparatus	environmentally relevant	Air	
219	2825 14 702	ex	28.25.14.70	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying gases including for filtering dust from gases (excluding air filters for internal combustion engines, using liquid or catalytic process) - of other gases by thermic processes	Protection of ambient air	flue gas cleaning	environmentally relevant	Air	
220	2825 14 709	ex	28.25.14.70	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying gases including for filtering dust from gases (excluding air filters for internal combustion engines, using liquid or catalytic process) - of other gases by other processes	Protection of ambient air	flue gas cleaning	environmentally relevant	Air	
221	2829 11 008	ex	28.29.11.00	Producer gas or water gas generators; acetylene gas generators and the like; distilling or rectifying plant	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
222	2829 12 304	ex	28.29.12.30	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying water - by chemical processes for wastewater	Wastewater management	chemical recovery of wastewater	environmentally relevant	Water/Wastewater	
223	2829 12 309	ex	28.29.12.30	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying water - by other processes for wastewater	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment oil-water separators filter, sieves	environmentally relevant	Water/Wastewater	
224	2829 41 009	ex	28.29.41.00	Centrifuges (excluding cream separators, clothes dryers, those used in laboratories) - for other industries	Wastewater management Waste management Protection of ambient air	wastewater treatment separators	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater, waste, protection of ambient air	Water/Wastewater	
225	2829 60 300		28.29.60.30	Cooling towers and similar plant for direct cooling by means of recirculated water	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
226	2841 32 602	ex	28.41.32.60	Non-numerically controlled shearing machines for working metal (including presses) (excluding combined punching and shearing machines) - hydraulic scissors	Waste management	treatment of waste	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
227	2841 33 300		28.41.33.30	Presses for moulding metallic powders by sintering or for compressing scrap metal into bales	Waste management	treatment of waste	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
228	2849 12 750		28.49.12.75	Splitting, slicing or paring machines for working wood, cork, bone, hard rubber, hard plastics or similar hard materials	Waste management Climate protection	treatment of waste	partly environmentally relevant, if waste; climate protection	Waste	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
229	2892 40 303	ex	28.92.40.30	Sorting, screening, separating, washing machines; crushing, grinding, mixing, kneading machines excluding concrete/mortar mixers, machines for mixing mineral substances with bitumen - of building materials	Waste management	treatment of waste recycling of building materials	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
230	2892 40 305	ex	28.92.40.30	Sorting, screening, separating, washing machines; crushing, grinding, mixing, kneading machines excluding concrete/mortar mixers, machines for mixing mineral substances with bitumen - for sorting, screening, separating and washing	Waste management	treatment of waste rare earth metal	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
231	2892 40 307	ex	28.92.40.30	Sorting, screening, separating, washing machines; crushing, grinding, mixing, kneading machines excluding concrete/mortar mixers, machines for mixing mineral substances with bitumen - for other minerals	Waste management	treatment of waste	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
232	2895 11 400		28.95.11.40	Other cutting machines for paper or paperboard	Waste management	treatment of waste	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
233	2896 10 910		28.96.10.91	Size reduction equipment for working rubber or plastics	Waste management	treatment of waste	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
234	2896 10 978	ex	28.96.10.97	Machinery for working rubber or plastics or for the manufacture of goods from these materials, n.e.c. - other machinery and apparatus	Waste management	treatment of waste	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
235	2899 31 509	ex	28.99.31.50	Non-domestic dryers (excluding those for agricultural products, those for wood, paper pulp, paper or paperboard) - for other goods	Wastewater management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
236	2899 39 159	ex	28.99.39.15	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, for mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenizing, emulsifying or stirring (excluding robots) - for other industries	Waste management	wastewater treatment	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Waste	
237	2910 59 901	ex	29.10.59.90	Other special-purpose motor vehicles n.e.c. - other motor vehicles for special purposes (for example road sweeping vehicles)	Waste management	waste collection	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	
238	2920 21 007	ex	29.20.21.00	Containers specially designed and equipped for carriage by one or more modes of transport (including containers for transporting fluids) - cabilities for waste storage	Waste management	treatment of waste	environmentally relevant	Waste	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
239	2932 30 630		29.32.30.63	Silencers and exhaust pipes; parts thereof	Noise and vibration abatement	noise insulation	partly environmentally relevant, if noise abatement (exhaust silencer)	Noise	
240	3011 50 000		30.11.50.00	Other floating structures (including rafts, tanks, cofferdams, landing stages, buoys and beacons)	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	protection of surface water	partly environmentally relevant, if protect soil, groundwater, surface water	Water/Wastewater	Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water
241	3312 11 002	ex	33.12.11.00	Repair and maintenance of engines and turbines (excluding aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines) - of turbines	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Repair/installation
242	3312 12 101	ex	33.12.12.10	Repair and maintenance of pumps and compressors - of compressed air motors and cylinders, hydro pumps and hydro systems	Wastewater management	hydro pumps	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
243	3312 12 103	ex	33.12.12.10	Repair and maintenance of pumps and compressors - of other pumps	Wastewater management	sewerage system	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	
244	3312 18 009	ex	33.12.18.00	Repair and maintenance of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment - of other cooling and ventilation equipment for business purposes	Protection of ambient air	filter	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of ambient air	Air	
245	3312 19 901	ex	33.12.19.90	Repair and maintenance of other general purpose machinery n.e.c. - machinery and apparatus for wastewater management and	Wastewater management	services	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
246	3314 11 200		33.14.11.20	gas generation in chemical or cognate industries Repair and maintenance of electric motors, generators and transformers	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Repair/installation
247	3314 11 500		33.14.11.50	Repair and maintenance of electricity distribution and control apparatus	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy maintenance of photovoltaic installations	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Repair/installation
248	3320 29 102	ex	33.20.29.10	Installation of engines and turbines (excluding aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines) - of wind turbines	Climate protection (resource management: renewable energy)	renewable energy	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection (renewable energies facilities)	Renewable Energy	Repair/installation
249	3320 29 203	ex	33.20.29.20	Installation of pumps and compressors - of compressed air motors and cylinders, hydro pumps and hydro systems	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	installation of heat pumps	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection	Renewable Energy	Repair/installation
250	3320 29 205	ex	33.20.29.20	Installation of pumps and compressors - of other pumps	Climate protection (resource management: energy saving)	installation of heat pumps	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection	Renewable Energy	Repair/installation
251	3320 29 403	ex	33.20.29.40	Installation of lifting and handling equipment (excluding lifts and escalators) - for other purposes	Waste management	treatment of waste waste transport equipment	partly environmentally relevant, if waste	Waste	

No.	GP 2009	Part of	PRODCOM 2008	GP Description	CEPA 2000	Product specification	Relevance for Environment	Main Field	Main Field 2
252	3320 29 501	ex	33.20.29.50	Installation of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment - of heat exchange units (without ventilation equipment)	Climate protection	energy efficiency	partly environmentally relevant, if climate protection	Energy efficiency	Repair/installation
253	3320 29 502	ex	33.20.29.50	Installation of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment - of other cooling and ventilation equipment for business purposes	Protection of ambient air	ventilation technology maintenance	partly environmentally relevant, if protection of ambient air	Air	
254	3320 29 604	ex	33.20.29.60	Installation of general purpose machines and apparatus for weighing, filtration, distillation, packaging, bottling, spraying, steam/sand blasting, calendering - machinery and apparatus for wastewater management and gas generation in chemical or cognate industries	Wastewater management	services	partly environmentally relevant, if wastewater	Water/Wastewater	

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