WORLD ENERGY COUNCIL
CONSEIL MONDIAL DE L'ENERGIE

PROPOSED LIST OF GOODS
FOR INCLUSION UNDER AN ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS AGREEMENT

I. Introduction and Mandate

The World Energy Council recommends this list of energy products by their harmonized system classification (HTS) numbers on which tariffs and other trade barriers should be eliminated as part of a World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement on environmental goods and services.

In selecting items within each area, we apply two overriding criteria. First, the items should be technology driven and integral to leading edge, internationally recognized, environmental-friendly technologies. Second, these technologies themselves should meet environmental (e.g., carbon reduction) needs and provide benefits consistent with the sustainable development objectives of the Doha Round.

The following product list covers six areas:

1. Energy efficiency in power distribution and plant-level consumption;
2. Carbon capture and storage;
3. Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, hydro);
4. Nuclear power;
5. Natural gas for power generation and other uses; and
6. Flare gas reduction.

The following list identifies environmental items within each of these categories at the 4-digit level and, where possible, at the 6-digit level. Four-digit codes are used where it was determined that listing items at the 6-digit or 8-digit level would be complex and lengthy. (In some cases, a four-digit code has been applied for one technology category and a six-digit subset of that four-digit code has been applied for another category.) The explanatory column indicates the rationale for choosing these HTS categories as being "environmentally friendly".

The list is intended to be illustrative, not exhaustive, and is independent of proposals by WTO Members to the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment Special Session.

II. Selection of the Proposed List of Goods

a. Energy Efficiency in Power Distribution Networks and Plant-level Consumption

In the coming years transmission and distribution grids will require more flexibility to match available resources with loads, to manage bottlenecks and congestion, to provide both technical and economic efficiency, to be built at a reasonable cost and to maintain or improve reliability and security of supply and demand.

This shift in the focus to more intelligence in the T&D grid is known as "Smart Grid", and this concept entails the evolution from a static infrastructure design to a dynamic infrastructure using proactive supply- and demand-side management.[1]

Efficient energy technologies at the plant level can produce significant environmental benefits, as they make the production process more efficient, thereby lowering energy use and reducing the consequent impact on the environment. This is particularly important for developing countries.

Numerous studies, including those sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), have demonstrated that CO2 emission growth can be reduced significantly through the use of energy efficiency technologies.

Efficient energy technologies can be applied in a wide range of areas, including chemical reactions and separation processes. They generate energy savings by reducing energy requirements and related costs.

b. Carbon Capture and Storage

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is an essential technology to address the environmental concerns of energy producing countries. CCS involves the capture of CO2 from fixed sources, such as power, gas or desalination plants, before release into the atmosphere. The CO2 is then stored on a long-term basis in geological sinks such as deep saline aquifers and oil and gas reservoirs. Due to its considerable infrastructure requirements, CCS entails high capital costs and requires significant investment. CCS is tailored to the so called "heavy industry sectors" such as steel, cement or oil refineries, and power generation plants. No other technology provides the same environmental benefits for the energy sector.

The importance of CCS technology for the environment has been internationally recognized. The International Energy Agency (IEA) has issued a position paper noting "CCS is the only technology available to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from large-scale fossil fuel usage in fuel transformation, industry and power generation." The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and our WEC Survey of Energy Resources also point out this imperative.

This illustrative list below includes goods that will enable the deployment and dissemination of CCS. CCS technology will face higher costs and slower commercialization in participating

[1] Thomas F. Garrity. Innovation and Trends for Future Electric Power Systems. IEEE.

countries without accelerated tariff reduction on the products listed below, as well as the reduction of technical barriers to trade. The goods cover the critical parts of CCS technology, where such components are necessary for plant operation, or further reduce the plant's environmental impact. It also includes large plant components.

c. Renewable Energy Generation (Solar, Wind, Hydro)

In order to meet the growing global demand for electricity, renewable energy resources, including solar and wind, have become an increasingly valuable part of the world's energy mix. As an alternative to fossil fuels, renewable power generation provides a clean and endless supply of electric power with zero greenhouse gas emissions. Removing tariffs and non-tariff barriers on these key 21st century energy technologies will further their deployment through reduced costs and increased trade.

The goods listed fit the following criteria:

- Critical part of a solar (both photovoltaic and concentrated thermal), wind, or hydro power generation; and
- Large plant component.

d. Nuclear Power

Nuclear energy is recognized as a critical option in the low-carbon technology portfolio. As is well understood, it produces no direct GHG emissions and very low indirect emissions. Most climate stabilization scenarios assume that de-carbonization of the power sector will partially rest on a significant renewal and expansion of the world nuclear fleet, conditioned upon international nuclear safety rules being enforced by the countries concerned. In terms of global nuclear power development, the IEA "blue map" scenario up to 2050 (Energy Technology Perspectives 2010) assumes 1,200 gigawatts in 2050, which means an annual increase of 30 new gigawatts per year from 2010 to 2050, of which 40% would be built in emerging and developing countries.

A cost-effective nuclear expansion and diffusion, as ambitious as the one projected in the available low carbon scenarios, will require facilitating the trade of all components of nuclear plants and of nuclear fuel, while reinforcing the strong international collaboration about technical standards, safety, waste management and non-proliferation. The products listed under this category are the most critical goods for consideration under a proposed Environmental Goods Agreement for accelerated tariff elimination.

e. Natural Gas for Power Generation and Other Uses

The list of goods for consideration for accelerated tariff elimination within this category was generated from an analysis of standard simple-cycle and combined-cycle power plants.

New gas-fired power plants offer significant carbon dioxide emissions compared to coal-fired power plants without CCS and represent a significant opportunity for economical and fast GHG

reduction. Gas-fired power plants are a feasible and available-now "bridge fuel" capable of replacing more polluting coal- and oil-fired boilers for power generation.

This list is meant to more accurately include goods that will enable cheaper deployment of clean technology products and reduce harmful emissions. Without the products attached being eligible for accelerated tariff reduction, gas-fired power plants will face higher costs and slower adoption in participating countries.

The goods listed fit the following criteria:

- Critical part of a gas-fired power plant:
    - Where such components are necessary for plant operation, or
    - Further reduce the plant's environmental impact; and
- Large plant component.

f. Flare Gas Reduction

Flare systems are used throughout the petroleum and petrochemical industries around the world. The use of gas flaring reduction technologies has significant environmental benefits. The World Bank has estimated that "the annual volume of associated gas being flared and vented is about 110 billion cubic meters (bcm), enough fuel to provide the combined annual natural gas consumption of Germany and France." Gas flaring reduction technologies are specifically tailored to address this issue. In addition, they can reduce energy loss during the energy production process.

The listed flare gas reduction products include goods that will enable the deployment and dissemination of gas flaring technologies. These technologies will face higher costs and slower commercialization in participating countries without accelerated tariff reduction and the reduction of technical barriers to trade.

The list covers the critical parts of gas flaring reduction technologies, where such components are necessary for plant operation, or further reduce the plant's environmental impact. It also includes large plant components.

III. Proposed List of Goods[2]

Product	HTS	Description	Technology	Explanation
Advanced meters for distributed generation	9033.00	Parts and accessories for machines appliances, instruments or apparatus of chapter 90	EE	Necessary for controlling distributed generation and for enabling demand response.
	9028.30	Electricity meters	EE	
Surveying and measuring instruments	9032	Automatic regulating or control instruments; parts & accessories	EE; CCS; FGR	Where applicable, necessary for EE / CCS / FGR processes and value chains.
	9031	Other machines/instruments/appliances; profile projectors; parts & accessories balancing machines, test benches, photomasks	EE	
	9028	Gas, liquid, electricity supply/production & calibrating meters; parts & accessories	CCS; FGR	
	9028.90	Parts and accessories: Gas, Liquid or Electricity Supply or Production Meters	EE	
	9028.20	Liquid meters	EE	
	9028.10	Gas meters	EE	
	9026	Instruments & apparatus for measuring or checking liquid/gases flow, level pressure	EE; CCS; FGR	
	9025	Hydrometers, thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers; parts & accessories	EE	
	9015	Surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological, geophysical instruments & appliances (not compasses, rangefinders); parts & accessories	EE; CCS	
Advanced Sensors for Predictive Maintenance	9030.20	Oscilloscopes and oscillographs. Other instruments or apparatus for measuring or checking voltage, current, resistance or power.	EE	Necessary to determining the life remaining in the transmission and distribution equipment and determine maintenance needs.
Meteorological equipment	9015.80	Hydrological, oceanographic, meteorological equipment	R-W	Meteorological equipment for measurement of weather conditions on the wind sites is vital for the optimal functioning of a wind turbine.
Mirror	9002.90	Glass mirrors	R-S	Specifically used for solar concentrator systems, the

[2] The product categories and their corresponding abbreviations are:
1. Energy Efficiency in power distribution and plant-level consumption (EE);
2. Carbon capture and storage (CCS);
3. Renewable energy generation: solar (R-S), wind (R-W), hydro (R-H);
4. Nuclear (N);
5. Natural gas for power generation and other uses (NG); and
6. Flare gas reduction (FGR).

Product	HTS	Description	Technology	Explanation
	9001.90	Non-glass mirrors	R-S	mirror concentrates solar radiation for converting into high temperature steam to generate thermal energy; listed as an "Environmental Good" under World Bank's Global Monitoring Report 2008.
Solar cells	8541.40	Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels.	R-S	Used for converting solar energy into electrical energy.
New functions in the Supervisory Control and Acquisition Data (SCADA) systems and Adaptive Protection Schemes	8537	Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus of heading 85.35 or 85.36, for electric control or the distribution of electricity, including those incorporating instruments or apparatus of Chapter 90, and numerical control apparatus, other than switching apparatus of heading 85.17	EE; R-H	For EE in power distribution networks, high speed protection relays & substation automatization are necessary to provide more timely and accurate information to the control centers to eliminate congestion points in the grid. In EE plant-level consumption, SCADA advanced techniques can assist the operators to prevent major blackouts. Includes the ALCID-SICC control system, which is necessary for hydro renewable power generation
System controller	8537.10	Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus of heading 8535 or 8536, for electric control or the distribution of electricity, including those incorporating instruments or apparatus of chapter 90, and numerical control apparatus, other than switching apparatus of heading 8517, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V	R-S; R-W	In solar renewable energy generation, the photovoltaic system controller is used to control photovoltaic output devices. In wind renewable energy generation, the ground control system is used to control and monitor the turbine.
High Speed Protection Relays and Substation Automatization	8535	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits or for making connections to or in electrical circuits, for a voltage exceeding 1 kV	EE	Necessary to provide more timely and accurate information to the control centers to eliminate congestion points in the grid.
Generators, pumps, elevators, safety and relief valves	8514	Industrial or laboratory electric furnaces & ovens; other industrial or laboratory equipment	FGR	Necessary for FGR process and value chain.
Advanced batteries	8506.80	Primary cells and primary batteries. Other (NaS).	EE	Storage devices allow shifting any part of a load

Product	HTS	Description	Technology	Explanation
	8506.60	Primary cells and primary batteries. Air-Zinc.	EE	from the peak to the off-peak period and reduce network losses.
High Voltage Converters and Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS and control devices)	8504.40	Static converters; inverters	EE; R-S; R-W	FACTS are necessary for control operation in large and complex Distribution Networks. HVDC interconnections avoid building new power plants and helping to increase the power system stability. Inverters in solar renewable energy generation are used to convert direct current (DC) power into alternating current (AC) power for photovoltaic solar power generation. Static converters in wind renewable energy generation are used to convert electrical energy generated by wind power in order to adapt it for use.
	8504.3x	Transformers (others).	EE	
	8504.2x	Transformers (liquid dielectric).	EE	
Nacelle / electric generating sets	8503.00	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 8502	R-W	Houses the gear box, low- and high-speed shafts, generator, controller, and brake, which together convert wind energy into electrical energy.
	8502.31	Other electric generating sets, wind-powered	R-W	
Variable Frequency Transformer (VFT)	8502.40	Electric rotary converters	EE	VFTs help power transmission and are used for power exchange between two asynchronous networks (similar to high voltage direct current (HVDC) systems listed elsewhere).
Generators & generator sets	8502.39	Generating sets powered by gas turbines	NG	Wind turbine generators convert mechanical energy to electrical energy. For nuclear power plant operation, generators create electricity from steam turbines; necessary for plant operation. For natural gas power generation, generators turn rotation of turbines/engines into electricity.
	8501.64	AC Generators (alternators) of an output exceeding 750 kVa	R-W; N; NG	
	8501.63	AC Generators (alternators) of an output exceeding 375kVa but not exceeding 750 kVa	N; NG	
	8501.62	AC Generators (alternators) of an output exceeding 75kVa but not exceeding 375 kVa	N; NG	
	8501.61	AC Generators (alternators) of an output not exceeding 75 kVa	N; NG	

Product	HTS	Description	Technology	Explanation
Reciprocating engines	8502.20	Electric generating sets with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engines	NG; FGR	For natural gas power generation, reciprocating engines combust natural gas into mechanical motion for electrical generation. For flare gas reduction process, reciprocating engines utilize captured gas for on-site power generation.
	8409.91	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 8407 or 8408—Other than for aircraft engines—Suitable for use solely or principally with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engines (including rotary engines)	NG; FGR	
	8407.90	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines	NG; FGR	
Synchronous condenser	8501.34	Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets) of an output exceeding 375 kW	EE	Helps increase grid stability and maintains the grid's power at a specified level.
Clutches; universal joints	8483.60	Clutches and shaft couplings (including universal joints)	R-W	Specifically used for wind turbines.
Gear box	8483.40	Gears and gearing, other than toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements entered separately; ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, including torque converters	R-W	Controls the rotation speeds required to produce wind-powered electricity.
Main shaft	8483.10	Transmission shafts (including camshafts and crankshafts) and cranks	R-W	The main shaft of the turbine, transported independently.
Pumps, elevators, safety and relief valves	8481	Taps, Cocks, Valves And Similar Appliances For Pipes, Boiler Shells, Tanks, Vats Or The Like	EE; CCS	Necessary for EE / CCS / FGR processes and value chains. For nuclear power generation, pumps are necessary for reactor operation and safety; moves coolant and other water.
	8474	Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, etc...earth, stone, mineral substances minerals; shaping or molding mineral products; foundry molds; parts thereof	EE; CCS	
	8416	Furnace burners for liquid fuel, for pulverzied solid fuel or for gas; mechanical stokers	EE; CCS; FGR	
	8414	Air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors & fans	EE; CCS; N	
	8413	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; liquid elevators	EE; CCS; N	
Solar racking structure	8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter, parts thereof: Other machines and mechanical appliances: Other	R-S	Used for mounting solar panels onto surfaces.
Cranes, equipment for lifting / loading / unloading / extracting /	8427	Fork-lift trucks; other works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment	N	Necessary for nuclear power plant operation.
	8426	Ships' derricks; cranes, including cable cranes; mobile lifting frames, straddle carriers and works trucks fitted with a crane	N	

Product	HTS	Description	Technology	Explanation
handling nuclear fuel assemblies	8425	Pulley tackle and hoists other than skip hoists; winches and capstans; jacks	N	
Water demineralization equipment	8421	Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases; parts thereof	EE; N; FGR	Necessary for power plant operation; provides usable water for reactor operation. Also necessary for EE / FGR processes and value chains.
	8419	Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated (excluding furnaces, ovens and other equipment of heading 8514), for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilizing, pasteurizing, steaming, drying, evaporating, vaporizing, condensing or cooling, other than machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, nonelectric; parts thereof	EE; N; FGR	
Heat exchangers and air coolers	8419.90	Parts of apparatus for treatment of materials by temperature	CCS	Critical for generating power efficiently in CCS plants. For solar renewable energy generation, heat exchange units transfer solar energy absorbed in solar collectors to the liquid or air used to heat water; auxiliary plants generate steam for solar thermal power generation. Big components of the nuclear island of a nuclear power plant. In natural gas power generation, air-cooled condensers reduce the plant's environmental impact by decreasing the amount of water drawn from other water sources by capturing steam used in steam turbines.
	8419.89	Other apparatus for treatment of materials by temperature	CCS	
	8419.60	Machinery for liquefying air or other gases	CCS	
	8419.50	Heat exchange units	CCS; R-S	
	8404.90	Parts of auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading 8402 or 8403 and condensers for steam or other vapor power units	CCS; R-S; N	
	8404.20	Condensers for steam or other vapor power units	CCS; N; NG	
	8404.10	Auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading 8402 or 8403 (for example, economizers, super-heaters, soot removers, gas recoverers)	CCS; R-S; N	
Coolers (power plant generators and power transformers)	8418.50	Other refrigerating or freezing equipment	R-H	Necessary for hydro power generation.
Gas compressor	8414.90	Parts of air or other gas compressors	CCS	Critical for CO2 capture and injection stages.
	8414.80	Air or other gas compressors	CCS	
	7613.00	Aluminum containers for compressed or liquefied gas	CCS	
	7311.00	Containers for compressed or liquefied gas, of iron or steel	CCS	

Product	HTS	Description	Technology	Explanation
Wind turbine parts	8412.90	Parts of other engines and motors	R-W	E.g., wind turbine blade (which capture the wind that is converted into electricity), hub (holds the wind turbine blades in place).
Gas turbines	8411.99	Parts of gas turbines (including control panels)	NG	Combusts natural gas into mechanical motion for electrical generation.
	8411.82	Other gas turbines of a power exceeding 5,000 kW	NG	
	8411.81	Other gas turbines of a power not exceeding 5,000 kW	NG	
Single-phase voltage regulators, three-phase voltage regulators, generator voltage regulators (static excitation), speed governors	8410.90	Parts of hydraulic turbines, including regulators	R-H	Necessary for hydro power generation.
Turbine-generators	8410.13	Hydraulic turbines of a power exceeding 10,000 kW	R-H	Produces electricity from water.
	8410.12	Hydraulic turbines of a power exceeding 1,000 kW but not exceeding 10,000 kW	R-H	
	8410.11	Hydraulic turbines of a power not exceeding 1,000 kW	R-H	
Steam turbine	8406.90	Parts of steam and other vapour turbines	N; NG	In solar renewable energy generation, these turbines generate electricity from steam from high temperature solar thermal devices. In nuclear power generation, these turbines use steam to generate electricity. In natural gas power generation, steam turbines turn exhaust heat from gas engines or gas turbines into usable energy.
	8406.82	Steam and other vapor turbines (except marine propulsion) of an output not exceeding 40 MW, not elsewhere specified or included	R-S; N; NG	
	8406.81	Steam and other vapor turbines (except marine propulsion), of an output exceeding 40 MW, not elsewhere specified or included	R-S; N; NG	
	8406.10	Steam and other vapour turbines for marine propulsion	N	
Generators, pumps, elevators, safety and relief valves	8405	Producer gas or water gas generators; acetylene or similar water process gas generators; parts thereof	EE	Necessary for EE process and value chain.
	8404	Auxiliary plant used with boilers of 8402 & 8403; condensers; parts thereof economizers, superheaters, soot removers, gas recoverers	EE	
	8402	Steam or other vapor generating boilers (not central heating); super heated water boilers	EE	

Product	HTS	Description	Technology	Explanation
Water boiler parts	8402.90	Parts of steam or other vapor generating boilers (other than central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam); super-heated water boilers	R-S; N	Generate steam for solar thermal power generation. Big components of the nuclear island of a nuclear power plant.
Steam generators; heat exchangers	8402.20	Superheated water boilers	N	Big components of the nuclear island of a nuclear power plant. For natural gas power generation, heat recovery steam generators create steam for use in a steam turbine in combined-cycle operations.
	8402.19	Vapour generating boilers, incl. hybrid boilers (excl. central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam)	N; NG	
	8402.12	Watertube boilers with a steam production <= 45 t/hour (excl. central heating hot water boilers capable also of producing low pressure steam)	N; NG	
	8402.11	Watertube boilers with a steam production > 45 t/hour	N; NG	
Nuclear reactors and parts of nuclear reactors	8401.40	Parts of nuclear reactors	N	Necessary for reactor operation.
	8401.30	Fuel elements "cartridges", non-irradiated, in casing with handling fixtures, for nuclear reactors	N	
	8401.20	Machinery and apparatus for isotopic separation and parts thereof	N	
	8401.10	Nuclear reactors	N	
Pipelines, tanks, reservoirs and containers	7613	Aluminum containers for compressed or liquefied gas	EE; CCS	Necessary for EE / CCS processes and value chains.
	7611	Aluminum tanks, vats, reservoirs over 300 liter capacity (not for compressed or liquified gas & not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment)	EE; CCS	
	7311	Containers for compressed or liquefied gas, of iron or steel	EE; CCS	
	7310	Reservoirs, Tanks, Vats And The Like, Of Iron Or Steel, Capacity 300 Liters of Less	EE; CCS	
	7309	Reservoirs, Tanks, Vats And The Like, Of Iron Or Steel, Capacity Over 300 Liters	EE; CCS	
	7307	Tube Or Pipe Fittings (For Example, Couplings, Elbows, Sleeves), Of Iron Or Steel	EE; CCS	
	7306	Other tubes, pipes & hollow profiles of iron or steel	CCS	
	7305	Other tubes & pipes, having circular cross-sections, external diameter>404.6mm, of iron or steel	CCS	
	7304	Tubes, Pipes And Hollow Profiles, Seamless, Of Iron (Other Than Cast Iron) Or Steel	CCS	

Product	HTS	Description	Technology	Explanation
Tower	7308.20	Towers and lattice masts	R-W	Physically supports the wind power nacelle.
Gates for generating stations, dams and spillways	7308	Structures and parts of structures (bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, etc.) of iron or steel.	R-H	Necessary for hydro power generation.
Compounds and gases	3912	Cellulose and its chemical derivatives, not elsewhere specified or included, in primary forms	EE; CCS	Necessary for EE / CCS / FGR processes and value chains.
	3911	Petroleum resins, coumarone-indene resins, polyterpenes, polysulphides, polysulphones and other products, in primary forms	EE; CCS	
	3909	Amino-resins, phenolic resins and polyurethanes, in primary forms	EE; CCS	
	3902	Polymers of propylene or of other olefins, in primary forms	EE; CCS	
	2914	Ketones and quinones, whether or not with other oxygen function, and their derivatives	EE; CCS; FGR	
	2909	Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols, alcohol peroxides, ether peroxides, ketone peroxides, and their derivatives	EE; CCS; FGR	
	2818	Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined; aluminium oxide; aluminium hydroxide	EE; CCS; FGR	
	2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	EE; CCS; FGR	
	2503	Sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur	EE; CCS	
Uranium	2844.50	Spent "irradiated" fuel elements "cartridges" of nuclear reactors	N	Fuel for nuclear power plants.
	2844.40	Radioactive elements, isotopes and compounds, and alloys and dispersions, incl. cermets, ceramic products and mixtures, containing these elements, isotopes and compounds; radioactive residues (excl. natural uranium, uranium enriched and depleted in U 235; plutonium, thorium and compounds of these products)	N	
	2844.30	Uranium depleted in U 235 and its compounds; thorium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions, incl. cermets, ceramic products and mixtures containing uranium depleted in U 235, thorium or compounds of these products	N	

Product	HTS	Description	Technology	Explanation
	2844.20	Uranium enriched in U 235 and its compounds: plutonium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions, incl. cermets, ceramic products and mixtures containing uranium enriched in U 235, plutonium or compounds of these products	N	
	2844.10	Natural uranium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions, incl. cermets, ceramic products and mixtures containing natural uranium or natural uranium compound	N	
	2612.20	Uranium ores and concentrates	N	