

27th London Group on Environmental Accounting: Exploring Green Jobs (UK)

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Section 1: Defining and classifying ‘green’ jobs – the wider context and our contribution

In the UK, there is a [legal commitment](#) to meeting ‘Net Zero’ greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. In November 2020, the Government published the “[Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution](#)”. Other notable policy developments include the Energy White Paper (“[Powering our net zero future](#)”), the Treasury’s ongoing work on [the costs of Net Zero](#), and the final report from the [Green Jobs Taskforce](#) (which was launched as part of the Ten Point Plan).

As part of these initiatives, the idea of ‘green jobs’ has been used to generate support and demonstrate economic benefits of ‘green’ policy. However, the methods by which estimates of ‘green jobs’ are produced vary, between and within reports. There is no single, universal definition of the term ‘green job.’ This complicates discussion on the topic, on all aspects from theory to data collection to policy evaluation.

Our team at the Office for National Statistics (ONS) contributes to the discussion in two broad ways – by producing estimates of two interpretations of ‘green jobs’, and by providing published methods guidance and responding to specific queries.

Estimates of ‘green jobs’

We produce estimates of full-time equivalent employees in the Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS), using the SEEA framework. Estimates are published for seventeen activities (as defined by ONS), which are also presented by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)¹, and by CEPA/CReMA for consistency with other European accounts. Our EGSS accounts are relatively well-developed, although further improvements are continually being explored (to be discussed in Section 3).

We also run our own business survey, the Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Economy (LCREE) survey. This was developed in close consultation with Government stakeholders to meet domestic data needs. Full-time equivalent employment is one of the estimates provided by the survey, for seventeen different sectors (which are distinct from the EGSS sectors, and are defined specifically for this survey, see Annex 1), with data also published by SIC (section level).

These two estimates are compared in Table 1 below. It should be noted that LCREE estimates are used in the EGSS accounts for five of the seventeen EGSS activities².

¹ At this level, SIC is identical to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE)

² These five activities are: Energy saving and sustainable energy systems; Environmental consultancy and engineering services; Environmental-related construction activities; Environmental inspection and control; and Production of industrial environmental equipment.

Table 1: Metadata for EGSS and LCREE estimates of employment, UK

	EGSS	LCREE
Geography	UK	UK and constituent countries (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales)
Time series (as of autumn 2021)	2010 to 2018	2014 to 2019 (methodological change between 2014 and 2015 means 2014 is not comparable to later years)
Scope	Employment in areas of the economy engaged in producing goods and services for environmental protection purposes, as well as those engaged in conserving and maintaining natural resources	Employment in the low carbon and renewable energy economy, defined by having activity in at least one of 17 defined sectors
Breakdowns	Activities, SIC, CEPA/CRema	LCREE sector and group, SIC (published at industry section only)
Publication schedule	Year – 3, 2018 estimates published in 2021	Year – 2, 2019 estimates published in 2021
Data sources	Vary by activity. Main sources include Supply and Use Tables, the Business Register and Employment Survey, and LCREE	Primary source
Methods	Vary by activity from employment estimates obtained from appropriate source to modelled estimates. Some are more straightforward e.g. <i>Waste</i> , some are more difficult e.g. <i>Organic agriculture</i>	Business survey that samples businesses in specific SICs, who indicate whether they undertake any LCREE activity, and if so, in which sectors, and how many full-time equivalent employees
Further information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dataset • Quality and Methodology Information report • Methodology annex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dataset • Latest statistical bulletin • Quality and Methodology Information report

Providing published methods guidance and responding to specific queries

The second way in which ONS contributes to the discussion on ‘green jobs’ is by sharing our expertise with stakeholders. We respond to queries and provide support in understanding the estimates. Earlier this year, we noticed that an increasing number of queries were on the definition of a green job. Anticipating further demand, we published a methodological article, “[The challenges of defining a “green job”](#)”, in April 2021. [This will be referred to as “*Challenges of defining...*” in the rest of this paper.]

The article reviews various options for defining a ‘green job’ based on our work and the wider literature. We included the definitions used by EGSS and LCREE³. We also included the definition from the International Labour Organization, and sectoral, skills, and combined definition perspectives. The article generated a large amount of interest and we have held various calls with stakeholders since the article (and accompanying blog) was published. These will be discussed in Section 2.

Existing broader statistical classifications

The last point in this Section is around the difficulties in classifying ‘green’ in established classification systems, such as SIC or the Standard Occupational Classification. Aside from the usual challenges of classifying some jobs into specific codes, difficulties that arise in this area include:

- What is understood by ‘green’ varies by stakeholder, and the lack of established guidelines mean that there is room for debate when choosing an appropriate classification
- ‘Green’ includes emerging areas of work, which challenge current classification systems – a similar issue is found when exploring how to classify the digital economy, for example
- ‘Green’ is not binary, but rather a scale, and even if a job is ‘green’ on paper, it might not be in practice when considering the net impact on the environment (in our methods article, we use the example of an individual who works in environmental education, and take frequent flights as part of their job)

If we have a clear, precise definition of a ‘green job’, that makes classification and measurement easier in some respects. (The Green Jobs Taskforce will be discussed in Section 2, including their approach to the definition question, which illustrates some of these challenges.)

We are particularly interested in how we can measure the ‘green transition,’ and how much of a role the EGSS estimates, and the SEEA framework more generally, can play in this. Section 4 will review our use of EGSS in more depth. More generally speaking, we are also interested in any other approaches taken by London Group participants to measure ‘green jobs’, and which, if any, are preferred by your statistics and Government colleagues.

Section 2: Stakeholder engagement and use of our data

LCREE data are widely cited in central Government publications. For example, estimates on jobs were cited in the Introductions of the “Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution” and the Energy White Paper. EGSS is less commonly used, although it has been referenced in some academic works and other papers (see “*Challenges of defining...*” for examples). This may be because the data framework was not designed with other Government Departments like LCREE was i.e. is more of an NSO-owned product. However, we have seen an increase in interest since the publication of “*Challenges of defining...*”, for both EGSS and LCREE.

³ These definitions are respectively: jobs in “areas of the economy engaged in producing goods and services for environmental protection purposes, as well as those engaged in conserving and maintaining natural resources” and jobs in “economic activities that deliver goods and services that are likely to help the UK generate lower emissions of greenhouse gases, predominantly carbon dioxide”.

We have a close working relationship with colleagues in the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), and the three devolved administrations (for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), with regular workshops to discuss the LCREE survey and the findings. This allows us to understand what central Government colleagues are particularly interested in and ensure that our work is relevant and well-represented. We have also delivered a training session on LCREE and EGSS for BEIS colleagues which was well-received; the intention is to roll this out further. We have found that it is important for us to understand the different perspectives that policy colleagues, for example, have, and how that affects how we communicate our data.

The [Green Jobs Taskforce](#) was set up in November 2020, as part of the Ten Point Plan, to “advise government, industry and the skills sector on how to realise the UK’s ambitions for green jobs.” The [final report](#) includes a section on definitions, which draws heavily on “*Challenges of defining...*” For the report, ‘green job’ was specified to refer to: “employment in an activity that directly contributes to - or indirectly supports - the achievement of the UK’s net zero emissions target and other environmental goals, such as nature restoration and mitigation against climate risks.”

However, it was recognised that measuring ‘green jobs’ exactly as specified in a definition is not always feasible. Therefore, to help with gathering evidence, there was a focus on certain sectors. The evidence included LCREE data, but also data from trade bodies, other Government Departments, thinktanks and so on. This shows how there is no single definitive source of data on ‘green jobs’ in the UK.

We have held a range of follow-up calls to discuss our findings in more depth, and methodological questions and possibilities of expanding the data or focusing on a specific area. These have been extremely useful for understanding uses (current and potential) of our data, what ONS specifically does and can contribute to the evidence base, and for understanding the perspectives different stakeholders have on the data.

For our team, the next steps are now to explore how ONS can best support the data requirements in relation to green jobs, and how to ensure data quality is maintained (or improved). We also need to keep in mind some of the unavoidable realities of data collection e.g. the sample size in LCREE and how it could limit accurate geographical breakdowns, or the time lag between the reference and publication years due to source data availability in EGSS. The next Section reviews in more depth our experience with data collection for ‘green jobs’.

Section 3: Challenges and successes from data collection

Table 2 below summarises our experience in collecting data for the EGSS and LCREE estimates, including their interpretations of ‘green jobs.’

Table 2: Summary of challenges and successes in collecting ‘green jobs’ data, UK

Challenges	Successes
Classifications of activity – already a challenge, and compounded by the ‘degree of greenness’	In LCREE, we have a pioneering and widely used business survey, established for first data collection in 2014 (anticipating future demand)
A new area of measurement – fewer good practice examples already available	Wide interest in LCREE means that we should be able to develop the survey for more granular information e.g. possibly by region
For EGSS, the mix of data sources and methods to cover the broad range of activities – vary in availability and quality	In EGSS, a comprehensive framework to comply with SEEA and further develop (some methods improvements were implemented in 2019 with a Eurostat grant)
For LCREE, the relatively small size of the low carbon economy and the variability in estimates makes it harder to compare trends over time.	LCREE provides estimates of specific areas of interest in relation to low carbon, e.g. offshore wind, while EGSS provides data on the wider green economy that isn’t specifically low carbon.
Uncertainty on what specific ‘green’ activities are underway which are not yet captured	Contributes to evidence base for the topic, and helps ensure ONS is relevant for policy and the public

Challenges

As noted in Section 1, it is already sometimes difficult to classify a certain job or business into one group, but this is accepted as an inherent challenge in the production of statistics and ONS has expertise in the area, with advisory groups and reviews of classifications used. When it comes to ‘green’, we face several additional problems. What is ‘green’? How ‘green’ is it? Is it ‘green’ in name only, or nature too? Will it always be ‘green’ (or not)? In EGSS, we use the well-established framework provided by SEEA (as well as support materials from Eurostat), but this does not mitigate, for example, the questions “Where in source data are environmental consultants expected to be classified, and how many of the UK’s environmental consultants are actually in this same classification, and haven’t been classed elsewhere, and does this vary depending on whether they were classified by themselves or their employers?”...

Environmental issues are not new, but in recent years in the UK they have attracted more public and policy attention. ONS has produced environmental accounts for a number of years, with

data publicly available. These include SEEA monetary and physical accounts, and expanding work on Natural Capital. There has been significant progress and discussion with NSO expert groups, and with organisations like OECD and Eurostat. But the issues have become increasingly more prominent in recent years, with more and more demands for data and analysis. There is not always clear guidance on how to translate statistical concepts into policy-relevant information, and sometimes a reliance on existing data sources to produce environmental accounts, which could limit coverage and scope for correcting methodological issues.

Linked to this is the fact that there is some expectancy of the emergence of new 'green' technologies, the need for which is becoming ever more pressing e.g. carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology. These will be difficult to measure and classify. Businesses also may not be spending much time (or employees) on emerging technologies, which makes the capture of this information and any conclusions drawn from it more uncertain. CCS is included as one of the LCREE sectors, but reported activity is indeed small, affecting the robustness of estimates of employment. It is noted that the difficulty of capturing emerging areas of activity is not limited to 'green' matters, so potentially lessons can be learned from elsewhere. There also could be other 'green' jobs in the UK economy, which we are not aware of at ONS – the relationship we have with stakeholders can help identify these blind spots, but this does not fully negate the risk.

LCREE shows that the 'green' economy as the survey defines it is relatively small and dispersed; the majority of businesses sampled report no LCREE activity and for those that do this activity is often not the primary purpose of the business. This makes measurement challenging and on-going development is required. This also has to be balanced against continuity of estimates, as stakeholders are keen to understand the LCREE economy over time. As LCREE employment data are used for five EGSS activities, this issue affects EGSS too. EGSS also, as stated, has a range of data sources for employment, which vary in quality – and the assumptions used in the calculation of employment estimates also vary by activity, with some more robust than others.

Successes

Despite the challenges outlined above, we are positive about our estimates of 'green jobs.' The SEEA framework has enabled us to produce a comprehensive estimate of the 'green economy', which captures a broad range of activities. We are always looking to improve the estimates, and in 2019 some updates to the methodology were implemented following the receipt of a grant from Eurostat. These included updates to exports source data for insulation activities, and the use of LCREE estimates for output, employment, and exports for five other activities (plus for exports of renewable heat). We also extended the time series back from 2014 to 2010, and explored the possibility of providing provisional year – 2 estimates. In 2020, we updated the costs of insulation in our production system, and have recorded development opportunities for all seventeen activities in EGSS to help guide future work. We have increasing stakeholder interest in EGSS and look forward to exploring how it could be further utilised (both in the context of 'green jobs' and 'green economy').

LCREE is a pioneering and widely used survey established by ONS and our partners (BEIS and devolved administrations). It first collected data for 2014, anticipating the increase in demand for this data that we are now seeing. Our team is responsible for all aspects of the survey, from despatch (now digital rather than physical forms), to validation and imputation, to publication

and engagement with stakeholders. This means that we have a very strong understanding of the survey and how it works, and work proactively to improve it each year. (Our team also has full responsibility for another business survey on Environmental Protection Expenditure.) The increasing requests for more data related to LCREE have resulted in a development plan for the survey in coming years, possibly to provide more granular data (for example, by region). A programme of analysis, utilising the LCREE data, is also underway.

These two estimates of 'green jobs' and our detailed knowledge of how they are constructed ensures that ONS has a vital role in contributing to the evidence base, and that we can share our expertise with a range of different stakeholders. Considering the growing profile of 'green', we are well-placed to show what unique value ONS can add.

As both estimates cover a range of activities (coincidentally seventeen for both, with some overlap), there is the potential to offer sectoral studies or 'deep dives' into specific areas if this is of value. Some sectors may be covered by one of EGSS or LCREE only (for example, low emission vehicles, as EGSS uses LCREE data for this activity) or they may be covered, in different ways, by both (for example, renewable energy is included in both, with differences in coverage and methodology).

Section 4: How has the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) helped, and how could it be developed further?

SEEA has been used by ONS to develop a range of monetary and physical accounts, including EGSS. The framework was very useful to clarify what should be included in the scope of EGSS, including the relationship with the Environmental Protection Expenditure accounts.

A major benefit of using SEEA is that different NSOs and other organisations (e.g. Eurostat and OECD) use the same framework, with regular developments to the guidance (from London Group, for example). This facilitates international comparisons, which considering the cross-boundary nature of environmental issues is important. We are currently reviewing options for analytical pieces using our SEEA-compliant accounts, and international comparisons are included in this (while acknowledging that there are still caveats to these comparisons, as not all countries produce the accounts in the same way, using similar data sources and methods, and with the same coverage, and so on).

From last year's London Group, we were particularly interested in the paper on updating classifications – some useful comments included the need for information on "greening" of brown activities", and how the new structure should make using the data easier for policy colleagues.

The two biggest challenges we encounter when discussing our statistics are a) timeliness and b) responsiveness to changes. These are well recognised in statistician communities.

For a), at ONS there have been efforts to improve timeliness for a range of statistics, with more timely experimental statistics offered along well-established, more robust statistics. We did explore providing a year – 2 (rather than year – 3) estimate of EGSS, using provisional or averaged source data, but after comparing the provisional versus actual 2018 data in the most recent processing round, it was found that the method was not accurate enough. As EGSS uses so many data sources, some of which are more important than others, improving timeliness for the whole accounts is not feasible. It could be that timelier, provisional estimates are available

for specific activities or variables. We use another ONS business survey, Business Register and Employment Survey, which provides provisional data on a year – 2 basis and so is an option for timelier estimates of employment in activities where this is source is used.

For b), the increasing demand for environmental statistics is overall a positive development. However, we do need to ensure that our statistics are relevant for use by policy colleagues, and by wider society (including the general public). Our development and production of LCREE estimates partly addresses this – it provides information of direct interest to other Government Departments and the devolved administrations. However, we recognise the need to provide additional data on the wider green that applies the same classifications as other statistics. We will continue to develop EGSS and other SEEA-compliant statistics. The best approach has been to produce both and review where they complement each other, and where each brings its own unique value.

These two challenges are relevant for our work on ‘green jobs’, an area of significant and growing interest for different groups of stakeholders. We plan to continue to use SEEA guidance and developments to help with our work in the area, but other tools will be needed. If we choose to provide provisional estimates (to improve timeliness for example), we also then need to consider the quality of this data and how that is communicated.

Section 5: Questions for London Group

1. How can we balance data needs with statistical soundness (data quality) and the practicalities of data collection? [Based on your experiences]
2. How can we account for a ‘green transition’ using SEEA, rather than the binary ‘green job’ concept?
3. In which other ways do/could participants try to measure ‘green jobs’? [I.e., non-SEEA approaches, or extensions/adaptations of SEEA guidance.] For example, a ‘green’ marker on occupational classifications that show that the specific job could be ‘green’.

Annex 1 – Environmental Goods and Service Sector activities and Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Economy Sectors

Low carbon and renewable energy economy sectors:

Sector	Description
Offshore wind	The production of electricity and the design, production, and installation of infrastructure for this purpose, including operations and maintenance.
Onshore wind	
Solar photovoltaic	
Hydropower	
Other renewable electricity	The production of electricity from wave and/or tidal and/or geothermal renewable sources and the design, production, and installation of infrastructure for this purpose, including operations and maintenance.
Bioenergy	The production of energy (electricity and heat) and the design, production, and installation of infrastructure for this purpose, including operations and maintenance.
	Bioenergy is liquid biofuels, solid biomass and biogas, for example, bio methane, vegetable oil, peanut oil and energy crops. This sector includes gasification and anaerobic digestion.
Alternative fuels	The production of fuels for low-carbon and renewable energy use, which is not classified as bioenergy. Including hydrogen. Excluding compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.
Renewable heat	The design, production, and installation of infrastructure for generating heat directly through solar, thermal, geothermal or other means. Including operations and maintenance. Including ground source and air source heat pumps. Excluding generating electricity, which is then used to generate heat. Excluding heat from biomass, which is classified under bioenergy.
Renewable combined heat and power	The design, production and installation of infrastructure for generating heat directly through solar, thermal, geothermal or other means where the renewable sources both generate direct heat and electricity. Including operations and maintenance. Excluding heat and power from biomass, which is classified under bioenergy.
Energy-efficient lighting	The design, manufacture and installation of energy-efficient bulbs, tubes, fittings and so on, designed to use less energy to produce the same or greater amount of light.

Energy-efficient products	<p>The design, manufacture and installation of energy-efficient products. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy-efficient doors and windows • heating and ventilation, such as condensing boilers, ventilation and heating recovery • insulation such as loft, external wall, roof insulation, reducing energy consumption for heat or air conditioning by minimising “leakage” of heat • energy-efficient building materials or technologies • sustainable buildings and architecture • materials with greater insulation properties or durability properties or those requiring significantly less carbon emission in their manufacture or recycling waste materials in their manufacture <p>Exclude: “Smart” goods such as TVs and freezers.</p>
Energy monitoring, saving or control systems	<p>The design, manufacture and installation of systems that reduce energy consumption through effective heat or energy management. Include equipment and related systems for doing this.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • smart heating controls • condensation control • control system components • energy management systems • energy management software
Low-carbon financial and advisory services	<p>Expert advice and education on: reducing carbon consumption, engaging in low-carbon industrial activities, carbon credits and funding systems for low-carbon activities and services.</p> <p>Include: environmental and/or energy consultants.</p>

Low-emission vehicles and infrastructure	Design and manufacture of vehicles with specific technology to significantly reduce or remove emissions. Include: hybrid vehicles, electric vehicles, fuel cell vehicles or other technologies. Include installation of infrastructure to support these vehicles. Exclude: small efficiency improvements such as lighter bodywork or aerodynamics. Fuel-efficient, conventional vehicles are also excluded.
Carbon capture and storage	Capturing waste CO2 at point of emission and depositing it where it will not enter the atmosphere. Activity of doing this and the design, manufacture and installation of infrastructure for this purpose.
Nuclear power	The production of electricity from nuclear power and the design, production and installation of infrastructure for this purpose. Including operations and maintenance. Decommissioning and waste processing activities are excluded.
Fuel cells and energy storage systems	The design, manufacture and installation of energy storage systems, flywheel energy storage, fuel cells, batteries and any other form of energy storage system.

Environmental Goods and Service Sector activities:

Activity	Description
Wastewater Waste	These activities relate to the collection, treatment and disposal of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste, as well as contaminated sites. The output of the waste or sewage treatment process can either be disposed of or become an input into other production processes.
Recycling	This activity includes the salvage of wrecks (automobiles, ships, computers, televisions and other equipment), and the processing of metal and non-metal waste and scrap and other articles into secondary raw materials. It also includes the separating and sorting of materials from waste streams and mixed recoverable materials into distinct categories.

Water quantity	This category includes natural water, water treatment and supply services for domestic and industrial needs. Management of water comprises of activities aimed at minimising the intake of inland water through in-process modification as well as the reduction of water losses and leaks, and the installation and construction of facilities for water reuses and savings.
Production of renewable energy	This activity includes the production of physical renewable energy (exploitation phase) which consists of renewable electricity, heat, and biofuels for transport.
In-house environmental activities	This activity includes activities that businesses undertake in-house to protect the environment against the damaging or depleting impact of the business' activity. It includes activities such as waste management and wastewater treatment on site.
Management of forests	This activity includes activities relating to forests available for wood supply (but not currently cultivated) and for forests not available for wood supply (e.g. protected forests, nature reserves, national parks). Associated activities carried out for their maintenance and management (restoration activities and prevention and control of forest fires) are included. This includes restoration activities (reforestation and afforestation) as well as the prevention and control of forest fires. Activities and products concerning measurement, control, laboratories and the like are also included as well as education, training and information and general administration activities linked to the management of non-cultivated forest and forests not available for wood supply. This division does not include cultivated forests for wood supply or reforestation activities of cultivated forests.
Organic agriculture	This activity relates to agricultural production with the avoidance of artificial fertilisers and pesticides, and the use of crop rotation and other forms of husbandry to maintain soil fertility and control weeds, pests and diseases.
Insulation activities	This activity includes activities for reducing heat and energy losses by thermal insulation and vibration insulation in both new and existing (renovation) buildings. In the current development phase, this activity only includes the production (not the installation) of double or triple glazing nor does it include insulation in commercial buildings.

<p>Environment related education</p>	<p>This activity includes education aimed at environmental protection and management of natural resources. This activity includes tertiary education (non-university tertiary education and university tertiary education).</p>
<p>Managerial activities of government bodies</p>	<p>This category includes public administration aimed at protecting the environment and management of natural resources. Activities such as the issuing of environmental permits and licenses, monitoring of air, land and water, protection of biodiversity and landscapes, and the development of environmental policies are included.</p>
<p>Environmental charities</p>	<p>This activity includes charities whose purpose is to protect and/or manage the environment and natural resources. Environmental charities include those providing environmental education and training, conservation and preservation of fauna and flora, and promotion of environmental issues (e.g. pollution abatement and control).</p>
<p>Energy saving and sustainable systems</p>	<p>This activity includes activities related to the production of renewable energy systems and companies and institutions active in the production of energy-saving products and technologies. These companies and institutions are engaged in value chains that come before the exploitation phase of renewable energy production (production of renewable energy itself). This activity includes the production of renewable energy systems; R&D focused on renewable energy technologies; installation of renewable energy systems. Production of renewable energy itself (exploitation phase) and insulation works are included elsewhere.</p>
<p>Environmental construction</p>	<p>Activities aimed at producing construction products for the benefit of the environment and management of natural resources. Among these activities are only activities which are produced by the 'construction' industry.</p>

<p>Environmental consultancy and engineering</p>	<p>This activity includes firms providing environmental advice aimed at environmental protection and resource management, environmental engineering aimed at environment protection and resource management, other services for the benefit of the environment and other services for the benefit of natural resources. Among these activities are only activities which are produced by the services industry.</p>
<p>Environmental low emissions vehicles, carbon capture and inspection and control</p>	<p>This activity includes the measuring and monitoring of environmental parameters, including water, air and soil quality, meteorological conditions and flow rates, including on site and laboratory analysis. Emission measurements and treatment of exhaust gases and particulate matter from both stationary (electric power fuel combustion, industrial and household boilers and processes, etc.) and mobile sources (motor vehicles etc.) are included here. It also includes low emissions vehicles and the required infrastructure (design and manufacture of vehicles, and infrastructure installation), and carbon capture and storage (design, manufacture, installation and operation of the relevant technologies)</p>
<p>Production of industrial environmental equipment</p>	<p>Activities aimed at producing environmental industrial equipment for the benefit of the environment and management of natural resources. Only activities which are produced by the 'manufacturing' sector are included. Activities aimed at renewable energy production and energy conservation are not included.</p>