Progress in the work on the review of the classification of environmental activities and update of the list of environmental economic activities and environmental products

Eurostat – Unit E2

London Group on Environmental Accounting

Meeting of September 2021

1. Purpose and structure of the document

With this document, Eurostat reports and seeks feedback on progress in its work on the classification of the environmental activities and related developments of European environmental activity accounts. Following discussions at the London Group meetings in Dublin (2018) and Melbourne (2019)[1] and in the video-meeting of 2020[2], it has been Eurostat's fourth progress report on this subject matter to the London Group.

The document starts with background information (section 2) and presents a draft classification of environmental activities (section 3). Subsequently, it explains the process of the on-going review of the indicative compendium of environmental economic activities and environmental products (section 4) and closes with conclusions (section 5). In Annex 1, the draft structure of the classification of environmental activities is presented. Annex 2 contains listings of environmental products and environmental economic activities of the indicative compendium.

The London Group is invited to:

- Comment on the draft structure of the new integrated classification;
- Contribute to the process of the on-going review of the list of environmental economic activities and environmental products ('indicative compendium'), by raising questions about the existing scope of the EU environmental goods and services sector and proposing updates where relevant.

2. Background information

In 2017, Eurostat was tasked by the community of environmental economic accountants in the EU to design a uniform structure of the classification of environmental activities, based on two classifications in use: Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Expenditure (CEPA) and Classification of Resource Management Activities (CReMA). This project also falls within the SEEA CF research workstream on further development of classifications for environmental economic accounts.

For the work on this project, Eurostat set up a task force on the classification of environmental activities, comprising ten EU countries, supported by an expert from the Commission's department in charge of environmental policy. Over the past years the task force undertook a

[1] For specifics, see: https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/review_cea_eurostat_final.pdf, https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/lg_24_b_7.pdf

[2] See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wneIEX_hbXFaUgZYFTygavvRmCkUUunW/view

number of methodological clarifications, leading to a publication of two guidance notes[3] and updated explanatory notes for CEPA and CReMA[4].

Starting from November 2020, the task force has intensified its efforts to agree on a uniform structure of the classification of the environmental activities, based on two proposals then under discussion: one retaining the distinction between environmental protection and resource management activities and one unifying these two definitions at the I level of the classification breakdown. Alongside this work, the task force initiated a review of the indicative compendium of environmental economic activities and environmental products, a reference in the EU for operationalising the scope of the environmental economy sector[5].

3. Draft structure of the classification of environmental activities (CEA)

a) General approach to the classification design

The following key principles were followed in preparing a draft classification of environmental activities (CEA) structure:

- Versatility and flexibility

CEA should accommodate policy and user needs of different international settings (i.e. not only of the European countries), and allow the presentation of data for the different needs and over the time.

- Clarity and transparency

The first level of classification should be informative and clear for the users about the specific environmental activities included.

- Symmetry and consistency

It should be avoided that information on a similar type of activities (from the functional point of view, e.g. in-process modification) is presented at a different level of breakdown.

Consequently, the classification structure has been organised into three main levels of granularity, which are presented in more detail below. For the whole of the classification structure, see Annex 1.

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[3] For Guidance note – Reporting of electric and more resource-efficient transport equipment in EPEA and EGSS accounts and Guidance note – Reporting of energetic refurbishment and construction of new energy efficient buildings in EGSS accounts, see (respectively): https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1798247/12177560/Guidance+note+on+electric+transport+equipment+-+technical+note.pdf/2ddec6dc-8ca9-1736-0f36-18ed2233af0b?t=1609859296315) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1798247/12177560/Guidance+note+on+energy+efficient+buildings+-+technical+note.pdf/8ab3d765-b6b7-a8b4-bef3-5ef2d5c1d145?t=1609859263907.

[4] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1798247/12177560/CEPA+and+CReMA+explanatory+notes+-+technical+note.pdf/b3517fb9-1cb3-7cd9-85bd-4e3a3807e28a?t=1609863934103

[5] Setting the scope for Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS) accounts module of the European Environmental Economic Accounts.

b) I level split

New CEA structure groups together at its I level breakdown related environmental protection and/or resource management categories for which major boundary issues have been identified:

- air protection (CEPA 1) and management of energy resources (a large portion of CReMA13A and B),
- waste management (CEPA 3) and materials recovery (related to wood, minerals, fossil-fuel based and other materials),
- nature (water, soil and biodiversity) protection and management of forest and wildlife,
- water re-use and saving

and introduces one category combining two very specific environmental protection domains: noise and vibration abatement (CEPA 5) and protection against particle radiation (CEPA 7).

It keeps two separate cross-cutting categories: research and development and other, which group, respectively, R&D and other activities (e.g. education and training, consultancy, regulation) related to environmental protection and resource management. For an outline of the proposed I level structure, see table 1.

Table 1 – Draft CEA first level split

1	**Air, climate and energy**
2	**Wastewater and water resources**
3	**Waste and materials recovery**
4	**Soil and water, biodiversity and forest**
5	**Noise and radiation**
6	**Research and development**
7	**Other**

Apart from combining environmental activities between which it is difficult to draw a clear boundary with regard to their primary environmental purpose, the (more) compact I level structure of the draft CEA has the following advantages:

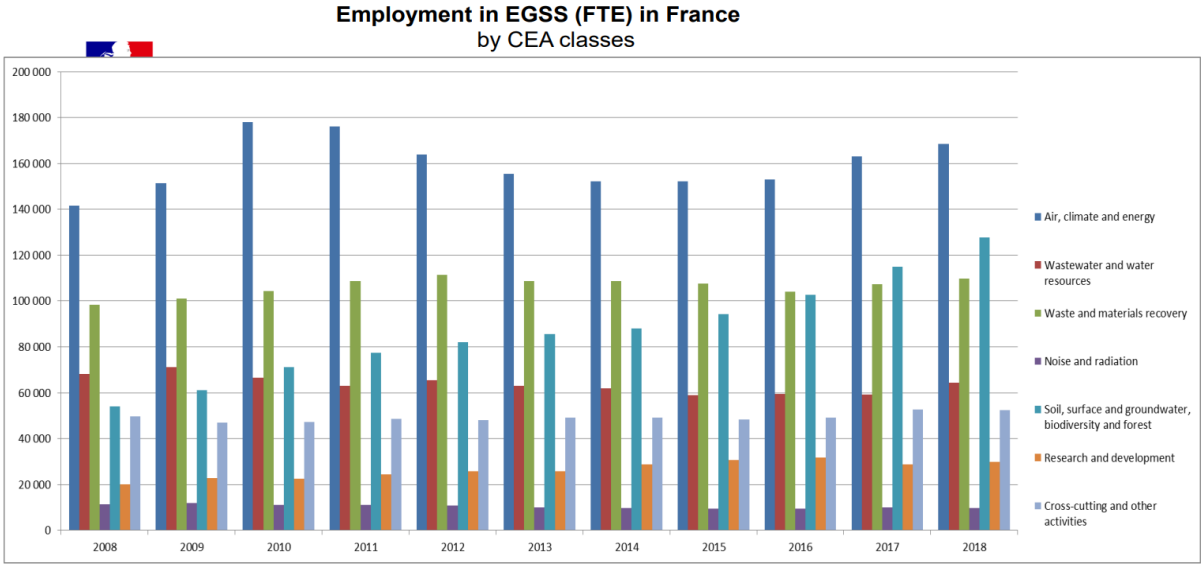
- it provides a clearer link with relevant policy areas (e.g. climate change mitigation, circular economy, biodiversity and ecosystems),
- it could help to solve problems to establish a one-to-one correspondence between CReMA classification and some of the standard statistical classifications used in macro-economic statistics, such as COFOG[6]

[6] Classification of Functions of Government, established for the reporting of data on government expenditure and referred to in SNA, ESA 2010 and IMF GFS Manual; thus, widely used for compiling and reporting government data around the globe; it includes one broad category relating to environmental protection ('GF05'), broken down into six sub-categories, corresponding one-to-one with aggregated CEPA breakdown; already at this stage – intuitively – government data compilers seem to associate some of sectoral policy actions considered resource management activity in monetary environmental accounts (e.g. support for production of renewable energy) to be closer related to environmental protection than to the relevant 'sectoral' COFOG classes. Providing the explicit reference for the 'consolidated' environmental protection and resource management activities could to provide the relevant guidance for the data compilers.

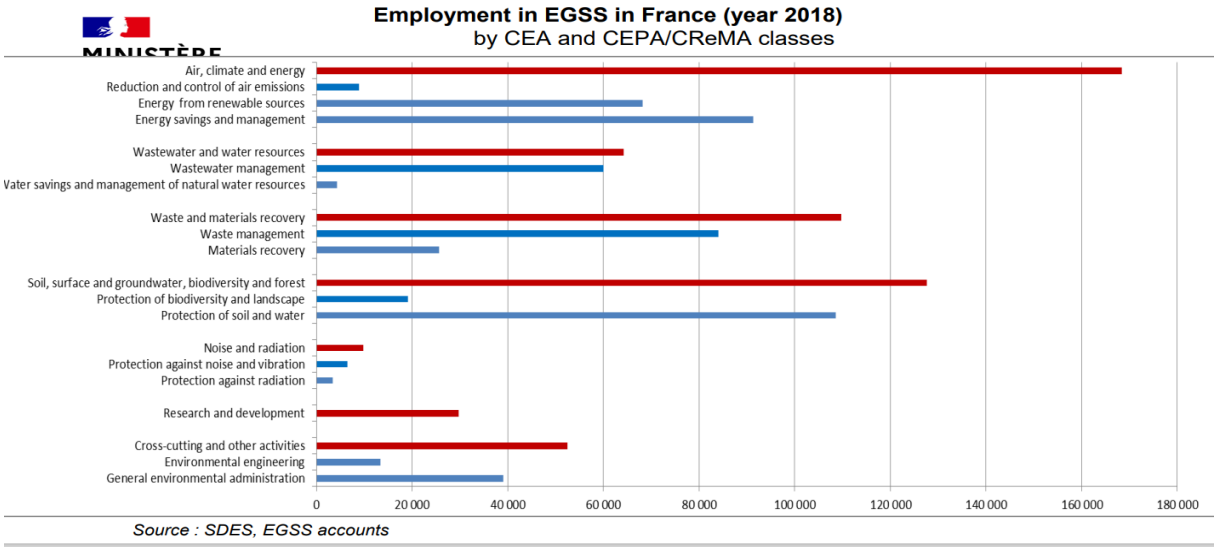
- it can still be relatively easily reconciled – by introducing nearly one-to-one correspondence at its II level breakdown – with the existing classifications of CEPA and CReMA, enabling production of consistent time series and supporting structural analyses.

At the September 2021 CEA TF meeting, France presented first provisional figures for employment in the environmental economy classified by the draft CEA. The results of the analysis and reconciliation with the existing CEPA and CReMA structure are presented on figures 1-2 below, which the experts in charge of the French monetary environmental accounts kindly agreed to share also with the London Group.

Figures 1-2: Employment in the environmental goods and services sector ('environmental economy') by draft CEA I level breakdown and CEA-CEPA/CReMA reconciliation



Source : SDES, EGSS accounts



Source: Frederic Nauroy, Jean Luis Pasquier (Ministere de la Transition Ecologique), Structure of the new integrated classification; presentation prepared for discussion at the video meeting of CEA TF of 16 September 2021

c) More detailed breakdowns

The draft CEA enables also more in-depth analyses – similar to those based on the two existing classifications of environmental activities – through providing more detailed information at its further levels of breakdown:

- at the II level split the environmental or resource management categories are singled out (establishing the bridge with the current CEPA and CReMA) and,
- at the III and IV level split, in almost all cases, an extra level of granularity is offered with regard to the activities, actions, expenditures that are object of the classification (an exception is for materials recovery where at the third level breakdown a split by material type has been introduced).

An example of the classification structure with its full breakdown is provided below (see Table 2); for the presentation of the complete classification, see Annex 1.

Table 2 – Draft structure for CEA 1

I LEVEL SPLIT	II LEVEL SPLIT	III LEVEL SPLIT	
1	**Air, climate and energy**		
	1.1	**Reduction and control of air emissions (excluding energy related measures)**	
		1.1.1	*Prevention of pollution*
		1.1.2	*Treatment*
		1.1.3	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*
		1.1.4	*Other activities*
	1.2	**Energy from renewable sources**	

I LEVEL SPLIT	II LEVEL SPLIT	III LEVEL SPLIT	
		1.2.1	*Production of energy from renewable sources*
		1.2.2	*Equipment and technologies for renewable energy*
		1.2.3	*Supporting services for renewable energy*
		1.2.4	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*
		1.2.5	*Other activities*
	1.3	**Energy savings and management**	
		1.3.1	*Energy savings through in-process modifications*
		1.3.2	*Energy efficient buildings; other efficient energy-demand technologies*
		1.3.3	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*
		1.3.4	*Other activities*

This detailed level of breakdown might be subject to further adjustments in the process of drafting the explanatory notes for the draft CEA and clarification of methodological questions identified in the CEA TF discussions.

4. Review of the indicative compendium

Regulation (EU) 2015/2174 establishes an indicative compendium of environmental goods and services as implementing act of Regulation (EU) No 691/2011[7]. The indicative compendium should ensure harmonised data reporting across EU countries, consistent with the definitions of SEEA-CF[8] and the EGSS handbook. The compendium consists of 46 groups of goods and services (see Table A1 in Annex 2)[9], which are mirrored by 46 groups of corresponding economic activities (see Table A2 in Annex 2). Regulation (EU) 2015/2174 requests that countries cover the listed products and activities in their EGSS accounts if these are nationally relevant, that is: 1) production is statistically significant and 2) data sources exist to estimate production activity.

The EGSS handbook[10] clarifies that the indicative compendium is not exhaustive and it does not exclude the existence of other, nationally relevant, environmental products and activities. Therefore, data compilers can take into account environmental products and activities not listed in the compendium if these are relevant in their country. However, the EGSS handbook requests that such products and activities are country specific, that is, they should have no statistical relevance for other countries. If countries report additional products, they should

[7] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32011R0691.
[8] https://seea.un.org/content/seea-central-framework.
[9] Goods and services are also referred to here as 'products'.
[10] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/7700432/KS-GQ-16-008-EN-N.pdf/f4965221-2ef0-4926-b3de-28eb4a5faf47.

inform Eurostat about it in their EGSS quality report and they should verify periodically that country-specific products remain relevant.

The indicative compendium does not impose a specific compilation approach. Countries are free to follow an activity based, product based, or a mix of approaches but they have little margin to deviate in their reporting from the products and activities listed in the compendium.

To support data compilers, Eurostat maintains an operational EGSS list of environmental products and activities[11] that specifies:

- CPA codes (up to the 6-digit level) and CN codes (up to the 8-digit level) for environmental products;
- NACE (Rev.2; up to 4-digit level)) codes for environmental activities[12].

Often, there is no strict one-to-one correspondence between the products and activities in the indicative compendium and the respective product codes that often include non-environmental products/activities as well.

The operational list also specifies relevant classes of environmental protection or resource management activities for each environmental product or activity in the indicative compendium. Unlike the compendium, the operational list does not constitute a legal act.

In its December 2020 TF meeting, Eurostat called for proposals for changes to the indicative compendium of environmental economic activities and environmental products. Several TF Members (Austria, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal and Sweden) provided their feedback. Apart from that, as input for the discussion, information from the EGSS quality reports was collected on how and for what reasons countries choose not to cover all activities/products of the indicative compendium or go beyond its scope in their EGSS accounts. Finally, scope-related comments and questions from Germany provided in bilateral exchanges with Eurostat and a list of environmental goods developed by the IMF[13] for the purpose of compiling an indicator 'Trade in Environmental' Goods[14] were considered in this context.

For a brief overview of the proposals and other inputs collected, see section 3 of the background document for related discussion at the March 2021 CEA TF meeting[15]. For a synthesis of all proposals and inputs, see an update of the excel file prepared for the TF discussion[16]. In case

[11] See: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/environment/methodology (items under 'Environmental Goods and Services Sector').
[12] EU classification of activities compatible with ISIC
[13] Based on the list of environmental goods identified in OECD/Eurostat (1999) – see https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/ceea/archive/EPEA/EnvIndustry_Manual_for_data_collection.PDF were considered in this context

[14] https://climatedata.imf.org/documents/ad5179b954ed4a8389bf6400324a901e/explore

[15] https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/922b4700-1c83-4099-b550-763badab3ec0/library/3612cd73-9a3c-4662-bc4f-36ba6c965126/details
[16] https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/922b4700-1c83-4099-b550-763badab3ec0/library/83aeec5b-9bbd-4342-8fb6-005f994c31c6/details

you would like to provide some further proposals or complement the proposals already submitted by CEA TF members, please complete the template prepared to this end[17] and send it to ESTAT-MEA-METHODOLOGY@ec.europa.eu. Please note that the CEA TF stepwise advances with a preliminary review of the proposals grouped according to related CEPA/CReMA headings. Thus, any input provided at this stage, will only be considered if it fits the scope of issues flagged up in the preliminary review for further discussion.

5. Conclusions

Eurostat notes progress in the work on the uniform classification of environmental activities and the process of delineation of the environmental economy sector. LG members' comments and suggestions on the draft structure of the classification of environmental activities and the process of the review of the indicative compendium would be highly appreciated.

[17] You can download the template on the dedicated circabc section of the CEA TF meeting: https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/922b4700-1c83-4099-b550-763badab3ec0/library/40f7356c-0660-44a5-bff1-42a3e73108ff/details

ANNEX 1 – Proposal for the structure of the new integrated classification

I LEVEL SPLIT	II LEVEL SPLIT	III LEVEL SPLIT	IV LEVEL SPLIT		Correspondence with existing CEPA CReMA classifications	Environmental protection (EP) /resource management (RM)
1	**Air, climate and energy**				CEPA1, CReMA13A, CReMA13B	EP, RM
	1.1	**Reduction and control of air emissions (excluding energy related measures)**			CEPA 1	EP
		1.1.1	*Prevention of pollution*			
		1.1.2	*Treatment*			
		1.1.3	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		1.1.4	*Other activities*			
	1.2	**Energy from renewable sources**			CReMA13A	RM
		1.2.1	*Production of energy from renewable sources*			
		1.2.2	*Equipment and technologies for renewable energy*			
		1.2.3	*Supporting services for renewable energy*			
		1.2.4	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		1.2.5	*Other activities*			
	1.3	**Energy savings and management**			CReMA13B	RM
		1.3.1	*Energy savings through in-process modifications*			
		1.3.2	*Energy efficient buildings; other efficient energy-demand technologies*			
		1.3.3	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		1.3.4	*Other activities*			
2	**Wastewater and water resources**				[Σ – sum of below]	EP, RM
	2.1	**Wastewater management**			CEPA2	EP
		2.1.1	*Prevention of pollution*			
		2.1.2	*Sewerage networks*			
		2.1.3	*Wastewater treatment*			
		2.1.4	*Treatment of cooling water*			
		2.1.5	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		2.1.6	*Other activities*			
	2.2	**Water savings and management of natural water resources**			CReMA10	RM
		2.2.1	*Reduction of the intake*			
		2.2.2	*Water reuse and savings, reduction of water losses and leaks*			
		2.2.3	*Replenishment of water resources*			
		2.2.4	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		2.2.5	*Other activities*			

I LEVEL SPLIT	II LEVEL SPLIT	III LEVEL SPLIT	IV LEVEL SPLIT		Correspondence with existing CEPA CReMA classifications	Environmental protection (EP) /resource management (RM)
3	**Waste and materials recovery**				[Σ – sum of below]	EP, RM
	3.1	**Waste management**			CEPA3	EP
		3.1.1	*Prevention of pollution*			
		3.1.2	*Collection and transport*			
		3.1.3	*Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste*			
		3.1.4	*Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste*			
		3.1.5	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		3.1.6	*Other activities*			
	3.2	**Materials recovery**			[Σ – sum of below]	RM
		3.2.1	*Wood and paper*		CReMA11B	RM
		3.2.2	*Mineral (metal, stone, glass, ceramics, other)*		CReMA14	RM
		3.2.3	*Plastic*		CReMA13C	RM
		3.2.4	*Textiles*		No direct correspondent	RM
		3.2.5	*Other materials*		No direct correspondent	RM
		3.2.6	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*		CReMA11B, 13C, 14	RM
		3.2.7	*Other activities (related to the recovery of materials)*		CReMA11B, 13C, 14	RM
4	**Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest**				CEPA6+CReMA12, CReMA 11A	EP, RM
	4.1	**Protection of soil, surface and groundwater**			CEPA4	EP
		4.1.1	*Prevention of pollutant infiltration*			
		4.1.2	*Cleaning up of soil and water bodies*			
		4.1.3	*Protection from erosion and other physical degradation of soil and water*			
		4.1.4	*Prevention and remediation of soil and groundwater salinity*			
		4.1.5	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		4.1.6	*Other activities*			
	4.2	**Protection of biodiversity and landscape**			CEPA6 + CReMA12 (consolidated in the current version of CEPA & CReMA)	EP (after consolidation of CEPA6 and CReMA12)
		4.2.1	*Protection and rehabilitation of species and habitats*			
		4.2.2	*Protection of natural and semi-natural landscapes*			
		4.2.3	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		4.2.4	*Other activities*			
	4.3	**Sustainable management of forest resources**			CReMA 11A	RM

I LEVEL SPLIT	II LEVEL SPLIT	III LEVEL SPLIT	IV LEVEL SPLIT		Correspondence with existing CEPA CReMA classifications	Environmental protection (EP) /resource management (RM)
		4.3.1	*Reduction of the intake of timber resources*			
		4.3.2	*Reforestation and afforestation*			
		4.3.3	*Protection against forest fires*			
		4.3.4	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		4.3.5	*Others activities*			
5	**Noise and radiation**				CEPA5 CEPA7	EP
	5.1	**Protection against noise and vibration**			CEPA5	EP
		5.1.1	*Prevention and reduction of noise and vibration*			
		5.1.2	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		5.1.3	*Other activities*			
	5.2	**Protection against radiation**			CEPA 7	EP
		5.2.1	*Protection of ambient media*			
		5.2.2	*Transport and treatment of high level radioactive waste*			
		5.2.3	*Monitoring, measurement and similar*			
		5.2.4	*Other activities*			
6	**Research and development**				[Σ – sum of below]	EP, RM
	6.1	**R&D for air, climate and energy**			CEPA8.1, CReMA15	EP/RM
	6.2	**R&D for waste and materials recovery**			CEPA8.3, CReMA15	EP/RM
	6.3	**R&D for wastewater and water resources**			CEPA8.2, CReMA15	EP/RM
	6.4	**R&D for soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity and forest**			CEPA8.4, 8.6, CReMA15	EP/RM
	6.5	**R&D for noise and radiation**			CEPA8.5, 8.7, CReMA15	EP/RM
7	**Cross-cutting and other activities**				[Σ – sum of below]	EP, RM
	7.1	**Environmental education and training**			CEPA9.1, CReMA16	EP/RM
	7.2	**General environmental administration, management, regulation, dissemination and consultancy**			CEPA9.2, CReMA16	EP/RM
	7.3	**Environmental activities not elsewhere classified**			CEPA9.4, CReMA16	EP/RM

Annex 2 Indicative compendium of environmental economic activities and environmental products

Table A1: Environmental goods and services listed in the indicative compendium (Regulation (EU) 2015/2174)

Organic agricultural (plant and livestock) and aquaculture products and supporting services
Fuel wood; other wood when complying with sustainability measures
Rehabilitation of mining sites services
Drainage water capturing services to prevent groundwater contamination
Electric and more resource-efficient transport equipment; exhaust pipes and their parts (also particles filters)
Instruments, machinery and apparatus for analysis of pollutants, filtering or purifying gases and liquid
Septic tanks, perforated buckets and similar articles used to filter water at the entrance to drains; pumps for use in wastewater treatment, vehicles for wastewater collection and sewer cleaning, activated carbon for water-filtering purposes
Tubes and pipes for wastewater treatment plants as well as for water management
Sacks and bags for replacing plastic bags; bins, boxes, containers and other receptacles for storing and transporting waste; boards, blocks and similar articles of vegetable fibre, straw or wood waste, agglomerated with mineral binders; incinerators and machinery for waste treatment (e.g. used at landfilling sites)
Lead containers for radioactive waste
Maintenance and repair services for reducing water losses
Specific equipment for the production of energy from renewable sources: e.g. storage systems for biogas, wood-fired boilers and other appliances, solar panels and photovoltaic cells, hydraulic turbines and water wheels, wind turbines
Biofuels
Charcoal when complying with sustainability measures
Goods for thermal and noise insulation mainly in buildings: e.g. cork products, windows with three insulating layers, insulation materials for facades, roofs and other elements of buildings such as materials made of glass fibre, rock wool, cellulose, polymers and polyurethane and others
Reconditioned wooden containers
Specific equipment produced for environmental protection and resource management products: e.g. thermostats for heating and cooling regulation, thermostatic valves, heat pumps, condensing boilers, solar water heaters
Discharge lamps as low pressure lamps (e.g. compact fluorescent lamps) and the most efficient domestic appliances
Reclaimed rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip, bio-plastic sacks and bags
Machinery for metal recovery
Maintenance, repair and installation services for environmental goods

Electricity, gas and heat from renewable sources
Desalinated water and collected rainwater; maintenance of water mains for reducing water losses
Sewerage services: e.g. collecting, transporting and treating wastewater, operation, maintenance and cleaning of sewer systems
Collection, treatment and disposal services for non-hazardous and hazardous waste; — Nuclear waste treatment and disposal services
Materials recovery services; secondary raw materials
Remediation and clean-up services for soil, groundwater and surface water
Remediation and clean-up services for air
Other remediation and specialised pollution control services
Low energy consumption and passive buildings and energetic refurbishment of existing buildings
Maintenance and repair of water networks services
Wastewater and waste treatment plants and sewage systems
Renewable energy power plants including installation of photovoltaic panels
Noise insulation works
Engineering and architectural services for low energy consumption and passive buildings and energetic refurbishment of existing buildings
Engineering and architectural services for renewable energy projects
Engineering and architectural services for water, wastewater and waste management projects
Technical inspection services of road transport vehicles regarding air emissions
R & D services for environmental protection and resource management
Environmental consulting services
Public litter and collection of garbage from the street
Administration services for environmental protection and resource management purposes
Training services in environmental protection and resource management
Environmental services furnished by membership organisation
Nature reserve services including wildlife preservation

Table A2: Environmental economic activities listed in the indicative compendium (Regulation (EU) 2015/2174)

Organic agricultural (plant and livestock) and aquaculture activities and supporting services
Fuel wood; other wood production when complying with sustainability measures
Rehabilitation of mining sites
Capturing drainage water to prevent groundwater contamination
Manufacture of electric and more resource-efficient transport equipment; exhaust pipes and their parts (also particles filters)
Manufacture of instruments, machinery and apparatus for analysis of pollutants, filtering or purifying gases and liquid
Manufacture of septic tanks, perforated buckets and similar articles used to filter water at the entrance to drains; pumps for use in wastewater treatment, vehicles for wastewater collection and sewer cleaning, activated carbon for water-filtering purposes
Manufacture of tubes and pipes for wastewater treatment plants as well as for water management
Manufacture of sacks and bags for replacing plastic bags; bins, boxes, containers and other receptacles for storing and transporting waste; boards, blocks and similar articles of vegetable fibre, straw or wood waste, agglomerated with mineral binders; incinerators and machinery for waste treatment (e.g. used at landfilling sites)
Manufacture of lead containers for radioactive waste
Maintenance and repair activities for reducing water losses
Manufacture of specific equipment for the production of energy from renewable sources: e.g. storage systems for biogas, wood-fired boilers and other appliances, solar panels and photovoltaic cells, hydraulic turbines and water wheels, wind turbines
Manufacture of biofuels
Manufacture of charcoal complying with sustainability measures
Manufacture of goods for thermal and noise insulation mainly in buildings: e.g. cork products, windows with three insulating layers, insulation materials for facades, roofs and other elements of buildings such as materials made of glass fibre, rock wool, cellulose, polymers and polyurethane and others
Reconditioning of wooden containers
Manufacture of specific equipment produced for environmental protection and resource management: e.g. thermostats for heating and cooling regulation, thermostatic valves, heat pumps, condensing boilers, solar water heaters
Manufacture of discharge lamps as low pressure lamps (e.g. compact fluorescent lamps) and the most efficient domestic appliances
Manufacture of reclaimed rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip, bio-plastic sacks and bags
Manufacture of machinery for metal recovery
Maintenance, repair and installation activities for environmental goods
Production of electricity, gas and heat from renewable sources
Desalination of water and collection of rainwater; maintenance of water mains for reducing water losses

Provision of sewerage services: e.g. collecting, transporting and treating wastewater, operation, maintenance and cleaning of sewer systems
Provision of collection, treatment and disposal services for non-hazardous and hazardous waste
Provision of nuclear waste treatment and disposal services
Provision of materials recovery services; production of secondary raw materials
Provision of remediation and clean-up services for soil, groundwater and surface water
Provision of remediation and clean-up services for air
Provision of other remediation and specialised pollution control services
Constructing low energy consumption and passive buildings and energetic refurbishment of existing buildings
Maintenance and repair of water networks
Construction work for wastewater and waste treatment plants and sewage systems
Construction work for renewable energy power plants including installation of photovoltaic panels
Noise insulation works
Engineering and architectural services for low energy consumption and passive buildings and energetic refurbishment of existing buildings
Engineering and architectural services for renewable energy projects
Engineering and architectural services for water, wastewater and waste management projects
Technical inspection services of road transport vehicles regarding air emissions
R & D services for environmental protection and resource management
Environmental consulting services; — Public litter and collection of garbage from the street
Administration services for environmental protection and resource management purposes
Training services in environmental protection and resource management
Environmental services furnished by membership organisation
Nature reserve services including wildlife preservation