

## ISSUES FOR DECISION: CHAPTERS 28 THROUGH 40

This document combines all issues referred by the TCRO to the CRO. The annexed tables set out all proposed rules for these issues as well as all Basket 1 decisions.

It is to be noted that Issue n° 4 refers also to Chapter 39; Issue n° 5 refers also to Chapters 39 and 40; and Issue n° 7 refers also to Chapter 39.

The Committee on Rules of Origin is invited to decide whether the products resulting from processes described below have undergone their last substantial transformation.

### ISSUE No. 1: MIXING OF TWO OR MORE CONSTITUENTS TO PRODUCE A MEDICAMENT CLASSIFIED IN HEADING 30.03.

#### OPTION A:

1. Substantial transformation always takes place as a result of processes in which: (1) input materials from outside heading 30.03 become classifiable in the heading; or (2) input materials classified within heading 30.03 undergo mixing operations which satisfy the general mixtures rule of origin applicable to goods of the chemical sector, even if the resulting good remains classified in heading 30.03. The mixing and blending operations which take place in the pharmaceutical sector are always highly controlled, deliberate and complex. Because of the complexity of these operations, carried out to produce goods with new properties for new uses, it may be concluded that any good produced under standards set forth in the mixtures rule is a new good which has been substantially transformed. There is no need to introduce an additional distinction between constituents and active ingredients, nor is there a need to insist on a distinction between intermediate goods and goods ready for putting up in measured doses. The change of tariff heading and general mixtures rules fully express the last substantial transformation carried out on the goods in question.

#### OPTION B:

2. Under this option, there are two contexts in which origin can be conferred as a result of a mixing or blending operation. The first is where two or more active ingredients are mixed. In such a case the active ingredients impart active therapeutic properties to the mixture. Thus origin would always be conferred. In the second case an active ingredient is blended with one or more inactive ingredients. These inactive ingredients do not contribute to the therapeutic properties of the mixture. Nevertheless, the rule would allow origin to be conferred as a result of the addition of these inactive ingredients provided that the resulting mixture is a medicinal formulation suitable for putting up in measured doses or for retail sale. Such a complete formulation is considered to be a new product in comparison with the input materials.

3. Unlike Option A, this approach does not permit the mixing of an active ingredient with an inactive ingredient, such a flavor or sugar, where the resulting mixture is not a medicament ready for putting up. Such a mixture is not really a medicament at all; it is merely an intermediate mixture that will be used in producing a medicament. The making of such a mixture is not origin conferring.

Relevant HS Codes:

30.03 - Medicaments (excluding goods of heading No. 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06) consisting of two or more constituents which have been mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale.

## ISSUE No. 2: PUTTING UP OF MEDICAMENTS INTO MEASURED DOSES

### OPTION A:

4. The production of tablets, capsules, granules, or other administrable forms of medicaments, such as in diffusion, dissolution, osmotic and other systems, are highly complex operations performed under controlled conditions which result in new products which have been substantially transformed. The active ingredients of these products are unusable and even dangerous to the patient unless attenuated by excipients, binders and other substances. Pharmaceutical dosage forms are produced under stringent conditions and are designed to meet pre-defined specifications not met in the starting bulk medicaments. Unlike bulk medicaments, the finished dosage forms render medicaments safe for human consumption at pre-defined concentration of active or potent ingredients (as determined by appropriate pre-clinical tests such as acute and chronic toxicity, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and teratogenicity). The finished dosage forms are of a quality suitable for human consumption and are efficacious for intended therapeutic or prophylactic purposes at prescribed dosage. The finished products classified in heading 30.04 are not at all comparable to the starting materials classified in other headings. The transformation of a medicament classified under heading 30.03 to a medicament classified under heading 30.04 is not only a question of dosage. The complex processes which result in the galenic form are essential for the administration of medicaments to humans and animals. A rule of change of tariff heading to heading 30.04 from heading 30.03 is sufficient to express the substantial transformation which takes place when medicaments are put up in measured doses .

### OPTION B:

5. Putting up medicaments in dosage form does not, by itself, result in changes in the character of the medicaments which should be considered as origin conferring. Changes between the relevant tariff headings, from the mixed medicaments of heading 30.03 to mixed medicaments in dosage form of heading 30.04, can take place as a result of dosaging operations alone. This tariff change should not be treated as origin conferring unless it is also accompanied by mixing operations which satisfy the conditions for mixtures set out in the rules for Chapter 30. A rule for mixed medicaments of change of tariff heading to heading 30.04 except from heading 30.03; or change from heading 30.03 if resulting from a mixing operation in accordance with the Chapter Note on mixtures would express this origin principle. In addition, changes from unmixed goods (e.g., of Chapters 28 or 29) to unmixed medicaments in dosage form of heading 30.04 can take place by dosaging operations alone. A rule for unmixed medicaments of change of tariff heading except as a result solely of putting up in measured doses would express this origin principle.

### Other Considerations:

6. It is noted that heading 30.04 includes goods which have been put up in packings for retail sale. The Technical Committee is in agreement that notwithstanding the application of any other rule of origin for heading 30.04, putting up medicaments in packings for retail sale cannot, by itself, result in substantial transformation.

### Relevant HS Codes:

30.04 - Medicaments (excluding goods of heading No. 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06) consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale.

ISSUE No. 3: PUTTING UP OF OPACIFYING PREPARATIONS FOR X-RAY EXAMINATIONS AND DIAGNOSTIC REAGENTS INTO MEASURED DOSES

OPTION A:

7. The production of these goods requires pharmaceutical operations carried out under controlled conditions. The products are administered normally by injection or oral ingestion and, as such, must meet stringent requirements for safety and efficacy. The products classified in subheading 3006.30 include both unmixed goods put up in measured doses and products consisting of mixtures of two or more ingredients. The goods put up in dosage form may be undergo a mixing operation or other significant processing such as purification, standardization, or milling and emulsifying operations before they become classifiable in this subheading. It is difficult to conceive of a good of another tariff heading which would become classifiable in this subheading solely as a result of putting up in dosage form. In other words, the goods of this subheading are classified here, whether or not they are put up in dosage form. Thus, a rule of change to this subheading from any other tariff heading is sufficient to express the last substantial transformation which is performed in producing the goods of this subheading.

OPTION B:

8. Putting up the goods of this subheading into measured doses does not, by itself, result in substantial transformation. Included among the goods classified in subheading 3006.30 are products which are not mixed, but which merely are goods of other headings put up in measured doses. For this reason, a limitation on the rule of change to this subheading from any other tariff heading is necessary to exclude those changes from other tariff headings which take place by putting up in doses alone.

Relevant HS Codes:

3006.30 - Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient.

References:

Doc. 41.602 (Secretariat's Basket 2 working document)  
Doc. 41.187, Annexes D/1 & D/2 (Report of the 6th Session)  
Doc. 41.759 (Contribution by Switzerland)  
Doc. 41.723 (Contribution by Singapore)  
Doc. 41.607 (Contribution by Switzerland)  
Doc. 41. 649 (Contribution by the United States)

ISSUE No. 4: PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALS HAVING INCREASED PARTICLE SIZE (GRANULATION, PELLETIZING, EXTRUSION, ROTO FORMING AND FLAKING); FOR CHAPTER 30, PRODUCTION OF GOODS HAVING CHANGED PARTICLE SIZE

OPTION A: Yes

9. Crude solid chemicals from synthesis are normally in the form of powders with a very broad particle size distribution. In this form, they generally cannot be used by the processing industry, as they also contain very small particles (below 50 microns) behaving as dust.

This dust prevents a product from its intended use:

- causing inaccurate, unreproducible, uneven dosing rates and clogging of pneumatic lines.
- because of requirements of industrial hygiene (acute toxicity, inducing asthmatic reactions, lung cancer, etc.)

- creating safety hazards due to dust explosions

10. Such a good, if possessing the intrinsic chemical characteristics for the intended purpose but being prevented from its use because of its dusting behaviour, will find its due place in the market by physical modification, i.e. by significantly increasing its particle size and radically eliminating small particles (below 100 microns).

11. The technologies being developed for increasing the particle size of chemicals have to take into account the chemical and physical characteristics of the good to be modified, such as thermal stability, melting range, its depressability by third components, etc., and the permanence of the elimination of dust to be achieved.

12. Depending on the product's purpose and the properties of the chemical compound or mixture, the choice of technology to be used for its increase in particle size may vary. Today most commonly in use are:

- Granulation in spray dryers (including those with fluidized bed)
- Pelletizing (forms a coating by slight melting of surface)
- Extrusion (after melting)
- Rotoforming or prilling (after melting)
- Flaking (after melting)

13. Products with intrinsically valuable chemical characteristics, but being prevented from their use by detrimental (mean) particle size, particle size distribution or surface area can be physically modified into valuable products, by the controlled increase of particle size. Such increase of particle size represents a substantial transformation, which should confer origin.

14. The substantial transformations which result from these operations should be reflected in a Chapter Note which specifies that modifications in particle size, as opposed to reductions in particle size only, are to be considered as origin conferring. (CH, SG)

15. For Chapters 30 the unresolved issue is slightly different. For this Chapter the unresolved issue is whether there is a need for a Chapter Note concerning changes in particle size of any kind, i.e., increases or reductions. The milling, grinding, granulation, micronizing, pelletizing, extrusion, rotoforming and flaking operations performed on the goods of Chapter 30 results in new chemical and performance characteristics and should be considered origin conferring.

OPTION B: No

16. The production of chemical goods having increased particle size is a finishing operation performed for ease of handling resulting in no changes in essential chemical characteristics. (EC, JPN, US)

17. For Chapter 30 it is concluded that no particle size rule is appropriate. (EC, JPN, US).

18. In particular, it is noted that for the goods of Chapter 30 it is not a common practice to reduce the particle size since the process will deteriorate the chemical quality and purity which quickly shorten their shelf life. Mixing and blending are commonly utilized only in compounding to produce medicines for patients (not milling, grinding and micronizing). Although reduction in particle size is an acceptable rule for other chapters, it is not appropriate for Chapter 30 (or Chapter 29) where the purity and quality of the goods is of major concern. For Chapter 30 reduction in particle size should not be considered origin conferring. (THAI)

Relevant HS Codes:  
Chapters 28, 29, 30, 32, 38 & 39

#### ISSUE No. 5: MIXTURES AND BLENDS - ADDITION OF DILUENTS

##### OPTION A: Yes

19. The present rule on mixtures and blends of chemicals provides that the deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials to conform to predetermined specifications, resulting in a good having physical or chemical characteristics relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials confers origin. This means that whatever the materials used, if it is carried out in deliberate and proportionally controlled conditions and fulfil the conditions required, the process described above is a substantial transformation.

20. The addition of a diluent alone to a chemical or a pre-mix, in deliberate and proportionally controlled conditions, may constitute the critical aspect of a mixing and blending operation and can result in physical or chemical characteristics relevant to the purposes or uses of the good which are different from those of the input materials. In many instances, the addition of a non-active substance to pure chemicals or pre-mixes containing active substances is crucial in the overall manufacturing process to achieve the required physical and chemical characteristics for the product.

21. For example, ammonium nitrate (3102.30) cannot be used in a pure form because of its high level of activity. In many cases, it has to be mixed with inactive substances, such as calcium carbonate, in specified and controlled conditions, in order to make it suitable for use as a fertilizer. In Chapter 32, the shade, colour strength, solubility, etc. determine the nature of a colouring matter or a synthetic or chemically modified solution. These properties can be modified or improved by standardization processes or adding one or more materials such as plasticizers, accelerators, retarders, etc., in order to fulfil the specifications and needs of the final user. In other sectors, such as in Chapter 38, one can find pre-mixes and preparations ready-for-use (insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, etc.). Pre-mixes are intermediate preparations which need to be further worked to obtain final products. If the addition of a diluent makes this pre-mix applicable for a specific use, then it should confer origin.

22. Lastly, rules of origin should be coherent, at least in defined sectors. Regarding medicaments of heading 3003 (see issue 1 in doc. 41.847 – first referral to the CRO), most delegations agree that the addition of an inactive substance to a chemical of Chapter 29 in order to obtain a medicament of heading 3003 confers origin. For another delegation, it would be regarded as substantial if it results in a medicinal formulation suitable for putting up in measured doses or for retail sale.

23. Given that preparations of Chapters 31 to 38 usually possess the essential character which is relevant to their function or use (surface-active preparations, fertilizing preparations, colouring preparations, etc.), and are in many cases ready for use, the same approach as for medicaments should be followed.

24. Regarding the decision for Chapters 28 and 29, the mixtures and blends rule in these Chapters represents a compromise position by Members and it was explicitly written in the working draft of 23 April 1998 and verbally reiterated in the Technical Committee that this rule, established for chemically defined compounds, should not prejudice the positions of Members on this rule for subsequent chemical Chapters, which cover mainly preparations. The rule adopted for Chapters 28 and 29 cannot be viewed as a precedent which will have an impact on unresolved issues dealing with other unrelated products classified in different headings. (CH, EC, SG)

##### OPTION B: No

25. In the context of mixing and blending it is the combination of different materials to produce new products which should be considered to result in substantial transformation of the input materials. Dilution alone, which might include the addition of liquids or solids, does nothing to change the essential character of the primary input materials, but merely serves to put them into a less concentrated state. The performance characteristics of the primary materials are established before dilution, which serves the purpose merely of facilitating usage but does not create new goods. The Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends should exclude dilution alone. It has been agreed by the TCRO that the addition of diluents only to goods of Chapters 28 and 29 would not constitute an origin conferring mixture. (US, JPN, CAN, AUS).

Relevant HS Codes:

Chapter 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40

#### ISSUE No. 6: APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER NOTES FOR CHAPTER 33

OPTION A: Yes

26. The full range of Chapter Notes applies for the goods of Chapter 33.

OPTION B: No

27. The chemical reaction rule is not relevant for Chapter 33 because the products covered are not pure chemicals, but rather preparations. Regarding essential oils, they are mainly concerned by separation processes (isolation of several materials in order to obtain another mixture- see issue n° 7) rather than by purification. The reduction in particle size or separation of isomers are not relevant here: in the first case, it is only carried out for purposes of presentation of the product.

28. Regarding the rule on mixtures, headings 33.03 to 33.07 are finished products already formulated. These products are rarely further worked because they would be polluted by the addition of other materials. Moreover, the addition of a colouring matter to a cream or of a brilliance agent to a lipstick would not modify their use characteristics.

29. Consequently, there is no need for Chapter rules regarding Chapter 33. (EC, AUS)

Relevant HS Codes:

33.01 through 33.07

#### ISSUE No. 7: ADOPTION OF A CHAPTER NOTE ON SEPARATION PROCESSES FOR CHAPTERS 33, 38 & 39

OPTION A: Yes

Chapter 33:

30. For products of headings 3301 and 3302, a rule should be provided for deterpenation, refining and separation of essential oils (these are the terms used in the industry concerned).

31. Regarding essential oils of heading 3301, deterpenation consists in removing the terpenic constituents of the oils which alter their flavour. Refining consists in removing the waxes contained in concretes in order to obtain absolutes. In this case, the resulting essential oils are nearly pure products.

32. For products of heading 3302, the separation process consist in isolating some constituents of essential oils of heading 3301 : it can be covered by a change of heading rule.

Chapters 38 and 39:

33. Products of Chapters 38 and 39 are not covered by the purification rule because purification consists in purifying one substance in order to obtain a pure product. On the contrary, after separation, the resulting product remains a mixture from which one or more substances have been removed. The separation process, carried out by extraction, refining, chromatography or any other treatment should therefore apply to products of Chapters 38 and 39 which are not necessarily pure chemicals (e.g. headings 3801, 3803, 3805 , 3807).

34. The products concerned are clearly identified (nuclear grade graphite, refined tall oil, refined sulphate turpentine oils, wood tar oils, wood creosote and vegetable pitch obtained from wood tar).

35. The Chapter Note should provide (CH, EC, SG, AUS)(JPN for Chapter 38):

36. Separation, by chromatography, extraction, precipitation, (refining), or specific mechanical treatments, is considered to be origin conferring provided that one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- i) obtaining goods with specific molecular weight distribution;
- ii) obtaining goods with specific purity;
- [iii) obtaining goods with specific odoriferous characteristics;
- iv) obtaining goods with specific flavouring characteristics;] or
- v) obtaining goods suitable for specific uses.

OPTION B: No

37. The proposed Chapter Note should not be adopted. The operations specified do not result in substantial transformation because they consist in merely segregating elements in a mixture without creating new properties. The properties sought are already present in the materials used, and the separation processes merely remove unwanted materials. It also appears that there is significant ambiguity in the proposal which leaves doubts as to its scope and could lead to difficulties of administration. There should be no such Chapter Note. (CAN, PHI, US).

Relevant HS Codes:

33.01 & 33.02

38.01, 38.03, 38.05, 38.07

39.01 through 39.14

ISSUE No. 8: PRODUCTION OF MIXTURES AND PREPARATIONS BASED ON SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COLOURING MATTER OF SUBHEADING 3204.19 USING COLOURING MATTER AND PREPARATIONS OF SUBHEADINGS 3204.11 THROUGH 3204.17

OPTION A: Yes

38. A change of classification from subheadings 3204.11 through 3204.17 to subheading 3204.19, or from any other heading if the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends is satisfied, is sufficient to reflect the substantial transformation of the input materials into a new good identified in the Harmonized System and classified in subheading 3204.19. There can be a high degree of confidence that the mixing operations which take place are expressed equally accurately by either the change of tariff classification at the subheading level or by the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends. Under these circumstances, the application of the rule would be facilitated for the user by allowing him to

refer to the tariff shift criterion alone, without the necessity to determine whether the requirements of the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends have been satisfied.

The rule should be: (JPN, COL, NZ, CAN, MEX, EGY, US, CH, SG):

CTSH; Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends applies to goods within the subheading

OPTION B: Yes, provided

39. Considering that there cannot be any assurance that simple mixing and blending leading to subheading 3204.19 can be excluded by a change of heading rule, a Chapter Note on mixtures and blends would be more appropriate to reflect substantial transformation. This approach will provide the assurance that the resulting goods have in fact satisfied the relevant criteria for mixtures and blending, i.e., that the new goods have acquired new physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good which are different from the input materials.

The rule should be: (BRA, EC)

CTH; Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends applies to goods within the heading

Relevant HS Code:  
3204.19

ISSUE No. 9: PRODUCTION OF PERFUMES AND TOILET WATERS OF HEADING 33.03 BY MIXING GOODS OF THE SAME HEADING OR BY USING GOODS OF 33.01 OR 33.02

OPTION A: Yes

40. The production of perfumes and toilet waters of heading 33.03 using essential oils and related goods of heading 33.01 or using mixtures of odoriferous substances and related goods of heading 33.02 results in substantial transformation of the input materials which is reflected by a rule of change of tariff heading without qualification. Also, the production perfumes and toilet waters from intermediate products classified in heading 33.03 in a manner which satisfies the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends expresses the substantial transformation which the intermediate products undergo. The preparation of perfumes and toilet waters of heading 33.03, whatever the source materials, results in new products with new commercial identities and characteristics, with or without a change of tariff classification. The Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends should apply for heading 33.03 so as to take account of the significant expertise required to achieve the desired results in the finished products.

The rule should be: (CH, EGY, SG, PHI):

CTH; Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends applies to goods within the heading

OPTION B: Yes, except for dilutions and except for mixtures of perfumes or toilet waters

41. The perfumes and toilet waters of heading 33.03 derive their essential characters from the odoriferous substances classified in headings 33.01 and 33.02. If the production of perfumes and toilet waters is accomplished by dilution alone substantial transformation does not take place. The Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends should not be applied to confer origin upon mixtures of perfumes and toilet waters because the input materials do not impart any new odoriferous characteristics to the new goods.

The rule should be (US) :



CTH except from headings 33.01 or 33.02 when this change results from mere dilution (Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends not to apply).

OPTION C: Yes, except for the mere addition of alcohol to odoriferous substances or to perfume base and except for mixtures of perfume or toilet waters

42. The production of perfumes and toilet waters of heading 33.03 does not confer origin when the process consists of the mere addition of alcohol to odoriferous substances (33.01) or to perfume base (33.02). This is merely a dilution which does not change the essential characteristics of the input materials and cannot be considered as the last substantial transformation. On the other hand, the mixing or blending of perfumes or toilet waters of heading 33.03 is not a substantial transformation, these goods being final products ready for consumption. The mixing or blending of perfumes and toilet waters would result, in many cases, in adulterated products.

The rule should be (EC):

CTH except from headings 33.01 or 33.02 when this change results from the mere addition of alcohol to odoriferous substances or to a perfume base.

Relevant HS Code:  
33.03

ISSUE No. 10: PRODUCTION OF: BEAUTY OR MAKE-UP PREPARATIONS AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE SKIN (33.04); PREPARATIONS FOR USE ON THE HAIR (33.05) ; PREPARATIONS FOR ORAL OR DENTAL HYGIENE (3306.10 AND 33.06.90); AND SHAVING PREPARATIONS AND OTHER PERFUMERY, COSMETIC OR TOILET PREPARATIONS (33.07) USING OTHER PREPARATIONS CLASSIFIED IN THE SAME RESPECTIVE HEADINGS

OPTION A: Yes (using change of tariff classification and Mixtures Chapter Note)

43. Goods classified in subheadings of the respective headings are employed in the production of other goods of the respective headings. Also, the subheadings contain intermediate preparations which are used in the production of goods classified in the same subheadings. To express the substantial transformations which result from such operations both the change of classification at the subheading level and the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends should apply.

The rule should be (CH, SG, EGY, PHI for 3306.90 and 33.07):

CTSH or the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends

OPTION B: Yes (for changes between and not within subheadings)

44. The preparations classified in the various subheadings are used in the production of goods classified in different subheadings of the respective headings. These operations result in substantial transformation of the input materials. There are no substantial transformations which take place as a result of mixing and blending if no change of classification within the subheading takes place.

The rule should be (US, MEX, CAN, NZ, BRA, and JPN for 3306.10, COL for 3306.10, 3306.90 & 33.07):

CTSH with no Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends

OPTION C: No

45. The preparations classified in the subheadings of the respective headings do not undergo substantial transformation when used to produce goods classified in the same respective headings. The preparations classified in these headings are final products which have been formulated and are already regarded as beauty or hygiene preparations. The fact that their use as base materials in the manufacture of other products might imply a change in classification is not relevant: each subheading covers a specific type of preparation which is not used in the manufacture of goods of other subheadings.

The rule should be (EC, JPN for 33.04, 33.05, 33.07 & 3306.90, COL for 33.04 & 33.05, PHI for 33.04, 33.05 & 3306.90):

CTH with no Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends (EC proposes no such note for Chapter 33 as a whole)

Relevant HS Codes:

33.04, 33.05, 3306.10, 3306.90, 33.07

ISSUE No. 11: PRODUCTION OF DENTAL FLOSS FROM YARN

OPTION A: Yes

46. The production of yarn used to clean between the teeth, packed in individual retail packages (dental floss) using yarn classified in Section XI of the Harmonized System results in substantial transformation of the textile materials and should be considered as origin conferring.

The rule should be (CAN, COL, MEX, NZ, EGY, BRA, CH, PHI):

CTSH

OPTION B: Yes, except

47. The production of dental floss can be accomplished by the simple operations of cutting textile yarn to length and packaging it in individual retail packages. These operations should not be considered as resulting in the last substantial transformation of the textile yarn.

The rule should be (EC, JPN):

CTH, with the exclusion of mere cutting and packing of yarn of Section XI.

OPTION C: No

48. Textile yarn is does not undergo substantial transformation when used to produce dental floss. The dental floss should have the country of origin of the textile yarn.

The rule should be (US):

CTSH except from Chapter 54

Relevant HS Code Number:

3306.20

ISSUE No. 12: PRODUCTION OF FINISHED SOAP USING SOAP AND/OR OTHER SURFACE-ACTIVE PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS OF HEADING 34.01

OPTION A: Yes

49. Finished soap is a hardened product whose production may entail the use of soaps and other organic surface-active agents of this heading. When such operations involve blending, kneading and shaping they result in substantial transformations and should be origin conferring.

The rule should be (JPN, SG) :

CTHS, provided the change is the result of blending, kneading and shaping.

OPTION B: Yes, provided

50. The production of finished soaps using materials of heading 3401 is a substantial transformation if the Chapter rule on mixtures is fulfilled. Some finished soaps have specific characteristics such as medicinal, abrasive properties, etc. which make them different from the starting materials. The Chapter rule therefore covers the manufacture of finished soaps from soap or other surface –active preparations of heading 3401. The rule should be (EC):

CTH, and Chapter rule on Mixtures and Blends understood to permit origin to be conferred by some operations involving change within the heading

OPTION C: No

51. The production of finished soap represents a change in form only and is not a substantial transformation when input materials from within heading 34.01 are used.

The rule should be (CH, COL, US, MEX, CAN, EGY, PHI, NZ, BRA, AUS):

CTH, and Chapter rule on Mixtures and Blends understood to not to confer origin by reason of the operations concerned.

Relevant HS Code:  
ex 34.01(b)

ISSUE No. 13: PRODUCTION OF PAPER, WADDING, FELT OR NON-WOVENS: IMPREGNATED WITH SOAP OR DETERGENT OF HEADING 34.01; OR IMPREGNATED WITH POLISHES OR CREAMS OF HEADING 34.05

OPTION A: Yes

52. The impregnation of paper, wadding, felt or non-wovens with soap, detergent, polishes or creams in order to obtain a finished good modifies the characteristics of the paper or textiles used, which become a product suitable for industrial or other specific purposes (in hospitals, for travels, etc.). These products have cleaning or polishing properties the supports used did not possess before impregnation. Moreover, this proposal, which in principal covers textile products, should be linked with considerations regarding impregnation of textile fabrics, felt and non-wovens of Section XI.

The rule should be (EC, AUS):

CTHS

OPTION B: No

53. These operations bring about a change in the means of application of the soaps, detergents, polishes or waxes, but do not change their essential character. Substantial transformation does not take place.

The rule should be (CH, COL, US, MEX, CAN, EGY, PHI, NZ, BRA JPN):

CTH

Relevant HS Codes:

ex 3401(a)

ex 34.05(b)

ISSUE No. 14: PRODUCTION OF SURFACE-ACTIVE PREPARATIONS OF SUBHEADINGS 3402.20 AND 3402.90 FROM INPUT MATERIALS OF ANY OTHER SUBHEADING

OPTION A: Yes

54. The production of surface-active preparations using goods classified outside of these subheadings always involves mixing operations which should be considered as origin conferring.

The rule should be (JPN, COL, NZ, CAN, BRA, PHI)

CTH or the mixtures Chapter Note; or  
(MEX, EGY, US, CH, SG):

CTSH or the mixtures Chapter Note

These proposed rules are understood as having the same results.

OPTION B:

55. The production of surface-active preparations of subheadings 3402.20 and 3402.90 may involve simple operations such as diluting a soap of heading 3401 with an organic solvent without changing the characteristics of the materials used. In order to exclude simple processes and given the existence of a Chapter rule on mixtures, such a rule would be applicable for surface-active preparations, which result from mixing together surface-active agents with other substances.

The rule should be (EC):

A split of subheadings 3402.20 and 3402.90 with the Mixtures Chapter Note as the only rule for surface-active preparations classified in these subheadings..

Relevant HS Codes:

3402.20, 3402.90

ISSUE No. 15: PRODUCTION OF EGG ALBUMIN, NOT DRIED, FROM EGGS OR FROM DRIED EGG ALBUMIN

OPTION A: Yes

56. Egg albumin, not dried, is a distinct product whose production, either from eggs or from dried albumin, results in substantial transformation of the input materials.

The rule should be (JPN, EGY, CH):

CTSH

OPTION B: Yes, except from dried egg albumin

57. The production of egg albumin, not dried, from eggs of Chapter 4 is a substantial transformation. However, the production of this good from dried egg albumin represents merely a hydration process which should not be origin conferring.

The rule should be (CAN, MEX):

CTSH except from subheading 3502.11

Or alternatively, with the same effect (COL, NZ, PHI)

CTH

OPTION C: No

58. Obtaining egg albumin, not dried, is effectively a matter of obtaining egg whites from eggs of Chapter 4 and should not be recognised as substantial transformation. Relatedly, obtaining egg albumin, not dried from the dried good is a matter of mere hydration which also should not be recognised.

The rule should be (EC, US):

CTH, except from headings 04.07 or 04.08 (CTH excludes change from dried egg albumin of subheading 3502.11)

Relevant HS Code:  
3502.19

Other Considerations:

59. A related issue, on the removal of eggs from their shells, has been forwarded to the Committee as Issue No. 23 in Referral Document 42.146.

**ISSUE No. 16: PRODUCTION OF INSTANT PRINT FILM USING PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER OF HEADING 37.03**

OPTION A: Yes

60. The preparation of an instant print film is different from that of a normal film, because in this case, there is no further processing after exposure: the development of the film takes place immediately. Consequently, the positive image plate and the chemicals for the image formation have to be included during the manufacturing process.

61. The preparation process is the following: the reagents are made up from several chemical ingredients, the chemical reaction taking from 7 to 18 hours. This substance is prepared in small paper envelopes which will be attached to individual flat photographic plate. Then, the positive sheet, the mask to form the environment of the photograph, the chemicals and the film are added

together to create the instant print plate. The plates are then packed in special boxes together with a metal string and a battery.

62. Such a process is not comparable to simple cutting and should be regarded as a substantial transformation.

The rule should be (EC):

CTH for subheading 3701.20 (instant print film in the flat)

CTH except from heading 37.01 for subheading 3702.20 (instant print film in rolls)

OPTION B: No

63. The production of instant print films of heading 37.01 or 37.02 from photographic paper of heading 37.03 results from minor operations including cutting to size and should not be regarded as substantial transformation.

The rule should be (JPN, MEX, US):

CTH except from headings 37.02 or 37.03 for 3701.20

CTH except from headings 37.01 or 37.03 for 3702.20

Relevant HS Codes:

3701.20, 3702.20

#### ISSUE No. 17: PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC USES USING OTHER CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS OF THE SAME HEADING

OPTION A: Yes

64. The Explanatory Notes for Heading 37.07 indicate that although some of the goods classified in the heading are unmixed, others are obtained by mixing or compounding two or more substances for photographic use. It thus is appropriate to lay down origin criteria which would permit origin to be conferred by mixing or blending operations, including the mixing or blending of goods of this heading. The change of classification criterion alone is not sufficient to express these substantial transformations.

The rule should be:

CTH or Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends

OPTION B: No

65. Change within heading 37.07 is not substantial transformation; no Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends should be applied. (CAN)

Relevant HS Code:

37.07

#### ISSUE No. 18: REFINING OF TALL OIL

OPTION A: Yes

66. The refining of tall oil is a substantial transformation of crude tall oil. Change from crude to refined tall oil is origin conferring. The refining processes used include distillation, solvent refining and treatment with activated earths.

The rule should be (CH, EC, NOR, JPN) :

Change from crude oil to refined oil is origin conferring

OPTION B: No

67. Refined tall oil is a mixture of fatty acids and resin acids. Refining tall oil involves removal of certain impurities found in crude tall oil by simple processes such as solvent extraction or treatment with activated earth.

The rule should be (US, PHI):

Change from crude to refined tall oil is not origin conferring

Relevant HS Code:  
38.03

#### ISSUE No. 19: PRODUCTION OF GOODS OF HEADING 38.08 USING INPUT MATERIALS CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE HEADING

OPTION A: Yes

68. Numerous formulations of insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and disinfectants of 38.08 are produced by mixing or blending intermediate preparations of adjacent subheadings. These mixing and blending operations using the intermediate preparations will always satisfy the Chapter Rule for Mixtures and Blends; change of tariff classification at the subheading level is an alternative criterion which also expresses these substantial transformations. Given that this is so, it is preferable to invite the user to rely in the first instance upon this criterion instead of being obliged to make a separate determination of whether the particular mixing or blending operation satisfies the Chapter Rule. Not to provide the CTSH criterion would be inconsistent with the reality of the production operations which take place for the goods of this heading.

The rule should be (SG):

CTSH

OPTION B: Yes, provided

69. In general, the goods identified by the subheadings of heading 3808 are differentiated by use and are either intermediate or ready-for-use preparations. Changes at the subheading level could take place as a result of changes in applications alone, whereas changes to an intermediate preparations to a finished product does not imply a change of classification (both goods are falling under the same subheading).. It is thus appropriate to require that, to the extent any goods are produced using goods classified in the same heading, origin is conferred only if the operations satisfy the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends or other relevant Chapter Notes.

The rule should be (EC, CAN, JPN, US, NZ, BRA, CH, MEX):

CTH or Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends

Relevant HS Code:  
38.08

ISSUE No. 20: PRODUCTION OF GOODS OF HEADING 38.09 USING INPUT MATERIALS CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE HEADING

OPTION A: Yes

70. The production of the finishing agents and dye carriers of heading 38.09 involves mixing or blending intermediate preparations of adjacent subheadings. These mixing and blending operations using the intermediate preparations will always satisfy the Chapter Rule for Mixtures and Blends; change of tariff classification at the subheading level is an alternative criterion which also expresses these substantial transformations. Given that this is so, it is preferable to invite the user to rely in the first instance upon this criterion instead of being obliged to make a separate determination of whether the particular mixing or blending operation satisfies the Chapter Rule. Not to provide the CTSH criterion would be inconsistent with the reality of the production operations which take place for the goods of this heading.

The rule should be (SG, US) :

CTSH

OPTION B: Yes, provided

71. In general, the goods identified by the subheadings of heading 3809 are differentiated by use and are either intermediate or ready-for-use preparations. Changes at the subheading level could take place as a result of changes in applications alone, whereas changes to an intermediate preparations to a finished product does not imply a change of classification (both goods are falling under the same subheading). It is thus appropriate to require that, to the extent any goods are produced using goods classified in the same heading, origin is conferred only if the operations satisfy the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends or other relevant Chapter Notes.

The rule should be (EC, CAN, JPN, NZ, BRA, CH):

CTH or Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends

Relevant HS Code:  
38.09

ISSUE No. 21: PRODUCTION OF GOODS OF HEADING 38.11 USING INPUT MATERIALS CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE HEADING

OPTION A: Yes

72. The production of the anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers and other preparations of heading 38.11 may entail mixing or blending intermediate preparations of adjacent subheadings. These mixing and blending operations using the intermediate preparations will always satisfy the Chapter Rule for Mixtures and Blends; change of tariff classification at the subheading level is an alternative criterion which also expresses these substantial transformations. Given that this is so, it is preferable to invite the user to rely in the first instance upon this criterion instead of being obliged to make a separate determination of whether the particular mixing or blending operation satisfies the Chapter Rule. Not to provide the CTSH criterion would be inconsistent with the reality of the production operations which take place for the goods of this heading.



The rule should be (SG):

CTSH

OPTION B: Yes, provided

73. In general, the goods identified by the subheadings of heading 3811 are differentiated by use and are either intermediate or ready-for-use preparations. Changes at the subheading level could take place as a result of changes in applications alone, whereas changes to an intermediate preparations to a finished product does not imply a change of classification (both goods are falling under the same subheading). It is thus appropriate, to ensure that the operations result in substantial transformation, to require that for any goods produced using goods classified in the same heading, origin is conferred only if the operations satisfy the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends or other relevant Chapter Notes.

The rule should be (EC, CAN, US, JPN, NZ, BRA, CH, MEX):

CTH or Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends

Relevant HS Code:  
38.11

ISSUE No. 22: WORKING, POLISHING, OR COATING OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS DOPED FOR USE IN ELECTRONICS

OPTION A: Yes

74. Doped chemical **elements** in the form of cylinders or bars are classified in Chapter 28. Their cutting into discs or wafers followed in some cases by polishing or coating with an epitaxial layer result in a change to heading 3818. It is agreed that CTH would apply.

75. Regarding doped chemical **compounds**, they are classified in heading 3818 whatever their form. They can undergo the same processes as described above. For coherence, it is then proposed to consider that the cutting of cylinders or bars into discs or wafers also confers origin for doped chemical compounds.

76. As far as polishing and coating with an epitaxial layer are concerned, these processes are carried out in precised conditions for use in micro-electronics. The latter allows a mutual orientation of crystals of different substances, due to close similitudes in combination of atoms in their common face. Polishing and coating should therefore be regarded as substantial transformations. Substantial transformation takes place when chemical compounds are worked into new forms (i.e., from discs into wafers), or when they are polished and/or coated with an epitaxial layer. These operations entail significant complexity and skill which result in micro-electronics products with new performance characteristics.

The rule should be (EC):

CTH, or change within this heading following the cutting into discs, wafers or similar forms, polishing or coating with an epitaxial layer

OPTION B: Yes

77. Agree with Option A that substantial transformation takes place.

The rule should be (SG):

[The CIF value of non-originating raw materials imported and used in the production does not exceed 75 % of the ex-factory price of the goods. The method of calculating foreign content is as follows :

$$\text{foreign content} = \frac{\text{CIF Value of Non-originating material} \times 100\%}{\text{Ex-factory price}} < 75\%$$

where Ex-Factory price = total materials cost + direct labour costs + overheads costs + profits (SG)]

OPTION C: No

78. The working, polishing or coating of doped chemical elements does not result in substantial transformation.

The rule should be (JPN, US, CAN, MEX, NZ, CH, TUR):

CTH

Relevant HS Code:  
38.18

ISSUE No. 23: PRODUCTION OF ISOLATED ENZYMES AND ENZYME CONCENTRATES FROM ENZYMES

OPTION A: Yes

79. Isolated enzymes and enzyme concentrates are derived from enzymes for specialized applications such as pharmaceutical uses, food processing, textile production and paper manufacturing. Various techniques are employed to produce these goods. Isolated enzymes may be produced by chemical or non-chemical extraction, while concentrates also may be made by chemical or non-chemical means. The goods produced are new goods created for pre-determined purposes and should be considered as having undergone substantial transformation.

80. Change of tariff classification at the heading or subheading level is insufficient to express the change from enzymes to isolated or concentrated enzymes because almost all of the changes described take place within the subheadings without any change of tariff classification. The rules at the chapter level concerning purification and chemical reaction also are insufficient to cover all of the ways in which the isolated and concentrated enzymes are produced. It is therefore necessary to provide for separate identification of isolated and concentrated enzymes so as to indicate in the rules of origin that change from enzymes to these goods is origin conferring. The rule should be (US) (PHI): CTHS

OPTION B: Yes, provided

81. The change from enzymatic concentrates to isolated enzymes or from isolated enzymes or concentrates to prepared enzymes can be regarded as a substantial transformation insofar as chapter rules are satisfied.

82. Isolated enzymes are actually obtained by isolation or purification of enzymes concentrates. Chapter rule on purification is applicable to them.

83. Enzymatic concentrates are usually extracted from animal organs, plants, microorganisms or culture-broths. Lastly, prepared enzymes are obtained by dilution of concentrates or by intermixing

isolated enzymes or enzymatic concentrates. Therefore, chapter rule on mixtures applies to these products and CTH is the appropriate criterion for heading 35.07. (EC)

The rule should be:

CTH (COL, CAN, NZ, EGY, EC) or  
CTSH (JPAN, MEX, CH)

Relevant HS Code: 35.07

ISSUE No. 24: SHOULD THE ADDITION, WHETHER OR NOT IN COMBINATION, OF DILUENTS ONLY OR OF THE ADDITIVES ENUMERATED IN HS CHAPTER NOTE 1(F) AND 1(G) TO CHAPTER 29 FOR THE PURPOSES INDICATED THEREIN, BE DISREGARDED IN DETERMINING THE ORIGIN OF THE GOOD?

OPTION A: Yes (US)(CAN)(PHI)

84. For purposes of Chapters 30 to 38, the addition of the substances identified in Note 1 to Chapter 29 for the purposes identified therein is not origin conferring.

85. Note 1 to Chapter 29 identifies a number of substances which may be added to the products of that chapter without changing the classification of the product. This is due to the fact that the addition of the substances is considered so minor with respect to the character of the good that the good retains its identity as the original chemical product, even though mixtures are generally excluded from that chapter.

86. For similar reasons the addition of such substances such as anti-dusting agents, or stabilizers for the preservation or transport of the products of these chapters, or the addition of an odoriferous substance or colouring agent simply to identify the products, are simply too minor in terms of the effect on the goods to be considered origin conferring. They are properly understood as minimal operations or processes which should be disregarded for origin purposes.

OPTION B: No (CH)

87. During the 11th Session different chapter rules in the chemical chapters were adopted by the Technical Committee as Basket 1. After adopting these rules, a proponent of Option A put forward a request to introduce "non-origin conferring processes" for the chapters 28 to 38 as indicated in the notes 1 (f) and (g) to Chapter 29. The exclusions are mainly addressed to restrict the application of the mixture rule. Based on this request, the Technical Committee agreed to introduce certain minimal operations identified in Note 1 to chapter 29 in the mixture rule of the chapters 28 and 29, reopening a Basket 1 decision. This decision was acceptable because in the chapters 28 and 29 are classified - with minor exceptions - chemically defined compounds.

88. Chapters 30 to 38 instead cover mainly preparations and mixtures which need the addition of some components mentioned in Note 1 to chapter 29. Some Members have therefore refused to reopen the Basket 1 mixture rule for chapters 30 to 38 and have also refused to introduce further such restrictions under a rule setting out on "non-origin conferring processes".

89. There must be no contradiction between the "non-origin conferring processes" and specific origin conferring processes rules already agreed under Basket 1 Chapter rules. The necessary specific minimal operations have already been excluded from these specific chapter rules.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Examples:

90. In addition, the proposal of "non-origin conferring processes" is linked with the template on General Rule 5 on minimal operations and processes where similar concerns were expressed.

Relevant HS Codes: Chapters 30-38

**ISSUE NO. 25: PURIFICATION RESULTING IN A GOOD SUITABLE FOR NON-TOXIC USES FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY**

**OPTION A: Yes**

91. In the chemicals sector the Technical Committee has generally seen fit to adopt a rule providing that purification of a good is origin conferring. Under the first part of the purification rule the elimination of 80 percent of the content of existing impurities confers origin. In the second part of the rule, presumably where less than 80 percent of the existing impurities might be removed, origin is nevertheless conferred when the reduction or elimination of impurities results in a good suitable for certain enumerated applications.

92. The reduction or elimination of impurities to produce a good suitable for non toxic uses for health and safety should be included in the enumerated purification applications and, consequently, should be considered as origin conferring. This application differs from the enumerated pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic, veterinary or food grade uses. The standard of purification, which is being achieved, is not necessarily found under the pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic, veterinary or food grade applications. While a specific level of reduced toxicity necessary for safe use in human or animal applications is the objective, the source of the standard may be a consumer safety agency, private industry association or proprietary standard. In all cases, however, the standard is objective. Without the attainment of the specified standard the good is not suitable for its intended use. A prime example of the kind of good covered by this provision in the purification rule is children's toys, which must be meet precise standards of reduced toxicity for safe use.

93. The purification rule for the chemicals sector should include a provision recognizing that origin is conferred when the reduction or elimination of impurities results in a good suitable for non toxic uses for health and safety. (CH)

**OPTION B: No**

94. The proposed provision should not be included under the purification rule. Given the lack of world-wide defined standards of reduced toxicity for the goods and activities described, the application of the rule will produce inharmonious results. What could constitute an origin conferring purification operation in one country might be only a minimal operation in another. Such outcomes are not in keeping with the purposes of harmonization of non-preferential rules of origin.

95. Apart from this, there can be a high degree of confidence that most of the applications described, if not all of them, are taken up in the existing provision covering purification for pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic, veterinary or food grade substances. The proposed rule should not be included as an origin conferring purification operation. (IND)

Relevant HS Codes: Purification Rule for Chapters 28-35, 38-39.

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Chemical reaction : exclusion only of dissolving in water or other solvents, elimination of solvent including solvent water, addition or elimination of water of crystallization.

Mixtures and blends : Chapters 28-29: exclusion of the addition of diluents only or additives enumerated in HS Chapter Note 1(f) and 1(g) to Chapter 29 for the purposes indicated therein (precisely, i.e. transportation and storage), to be disregarded in determining the origin of the good.

ISSUE No. 26: CHAPTER NOTE ON CHEMICAL REACTION: INCLUSION OF A REQUIREMENT RELATING TO THE PERCENTAGE BY WEIGHT OF THE MONOMER UNITS WHICH MUST UNDERGO MODIFICATION.

OPTION A :Yes

96. The requirement that more than 30 percent by weight of the monomer units undergo a chemical reaction is needed to reasonably ensure that the chemical reaction(s) which take place are, in fact substantial and origin conferring. Without such a requirement it is entirely possible that operations could be performed which affect only the surface of the plastic material, e.g., by painting, coating, or bonding, and consequently that a very small volume of the material is affected by the chemical reaction. The 30 percent standard is proposed because, from a technical point of view, this is the minimum level of affected volume which can be identified by available methods of measurement. The Chapter Note on Chemical Reaction should specify (CAN):

The products are considered to have undergone a chemical reaction only if more than 30% by weight of the monomer units in the total polymer content have undergone a modification which results in the breaking of the bonds of the appendages to the main polymer chain and by forming new intramolecular bonds or by altering the spatial arrangement of the atoms of the appendages.

97. Correspondingly, the rule of origin at the product-specific level should be:

CC or Chapter Rules (CAN)

so that the applicable rule of origin for any change between the relevant headings or subheadings is the Chapter Note on Chemical Reaction or the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends.

OPTION B : No

98. The proposed additional requirement for the Chapter Note on Chemical Reaction is not appropriate. In the context of the goods of Chapter 39, there are numerous operations which would not satisfy the 30 percent requirement but which are the result of chemical reaction(s) and impart essential new properties and performance characteristics which should be considered to confer origin.

99. More generally, there does not seem to be a justification for the 30 percent requirement for the goods of Chapter 39 when no such requirement has been agreed or even proposed for the preceding chapters in the chemicals sector. After much consideration the Technical Committee agreed upon a general definition of chemical reaction for the entire sector, having concluded that operations which resulted in chemical reactions were reflective of substantial transformation of the goods. The standard definition of chemical reaction should be the Chapter Note for chapter 39 as well. (EC, SG, US, CH, JPN, BRA).

100. Correspondingly, the rule of origin at the product-specific level should be:

CTSH (SG)

CTH (JPN, EC, CH, US, BRA)

Relevant HS Codes:  
39.01 through 39.14

Reference:  
Doc. 42.210 (CAN)

**ISSUE No. 27 : CHAPTER NOTE ON MIXTURES AND BLENDS : INCLUSION OF A REQUIREMENT RELATING TO THE ALLOWABLE PERCENTAGE OF NON-ORIGINATING POLYMERIC COMPONENTS**

**OPTION A : Yes**

101. There is a need in Chapter 39, by reason of the nature of the rubber and polymeric materials concerned, to ensure that the mixing or blending operations which are to be considered origin conferring are, in fact, substantial. For this purpose it is appropriate to require that a significant proportion of the polymeric content of a good produced by mixing or blending originates in the country where the mixing or blending takes place. The Chapter Note should include the requirement that no more than 60 percent by weight of the total polymeric component in the finished good originates from a country other than the country where the blending occurred for origin to be conferred upon the resulting good. (CAN)

102. Correspondingly, the rule of origin at the product-specific level should be:

CC or Chapter Rules (CAN)

so that the applicable rule of origin for any change between the relevant headings or subheadings is the Chapter Note on Chemical Reaction or the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends.

**OPTION B : No**

103. The proposed requirement would be unduly restrictive and, moreover, difficult to administer because identifying the required percentage of material would pose burdens upon Customs Administrations and end users. The Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends as used for other Chapters in the Chemicals and related sectors is a sufficient alternative criterion for the goods of Chapter 39. It would ensure that origin is conferred when mixing or blending results in a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials.

Correspondingly, the rule of origin at the product-specific level should be:

CTSH (SG)

CTH (JPN, EC, CH, US, BRA)

Relevant HS Codes:

Chapter 39 (scope within the Chapter to be determined)

**ISSUE No. 28 : SHAPING AND FURTHER PROCESSING OF SEMI-FINISHED ARTICLES OF HEADINGS 39.16, 39.17, 39.19, 39.20 AND 39.21**

**OPTION A : Yes**

104. Numerous operations performed upon goods of these headings result in substantial transformation without change of classification. The operations concerned are: cold drawing, hand-fabricating thermoforming, laminating, forming of vulcanized fibre, bonding of plastics and machining. These substantial transformations should be covered in a Chapter Note to provide as follows: (EC, CH):

The following shaping and other processes on semi-finished articles in order to obtain finished articles are regarded as substantial transformations:

Cold drawing, hand-fabricating thermoforming, laminating, forming of vulcanized fibre, bonding of plastics, machining

105. In addition, a specific criterion should be provided regarding the coating of articles of heading 3916 with an adhesive layer. Indeed, for articles of heading 3919, a CTH rule is agreed, which recognizes the coating of articles of other headings with auto-adhesive layers as substantial. Given that articles of heading 3916 remain classified in the same heading after coating with an adhesive layer, a specific rule should be elaborated for a change within the heading.

OPTION B: Yes (for lamination or reinforcement within headings 39.19 and 39.21)

106. The operations of laminating or reinforcing plastics with plastics or other materials results in substantial transformation within headings 39.19 and 39.21. However, the operations described in Option A other than lamination or reinforcement do not result in substantial transformation, and there should be no Chapter Note to this effect. The rule at the heading level should be (US):

CTH: or Change within the heading to reinforced, laminated or supported material, provided supplementary criteria are satisfied.

OPTION C: No

107. No substantial transformation takes place when these operations are performed on plastics goods of these headings. The rule should be:

CTH

Relevant HS Codes:

39.16, 39.17, 39.19, 39.20, 39.21

ISSUE No. 29: VACUUM DEPOSITION OF METAL ON THE SURFACE OF PLASTICS OF HEADINGS 39.20 AND 39.21

OPTION A: Yes

108. The treatment of plastics by the vacuum deposition of metal on their surfaces imparts highly important anti-static properties which make the plastics suitable for wrapping or holding certain goods. The technical process carried out is the following : Individual parts are held on rotating supports, sheets on reeling mechanism, in high-vacuum tanks. There they are coated with a 0.1 to 1 µm thick layer of metal, which has been volatilized by electrical heating. Above 0.2 µm the metallic coating becomes opaque. Gas-producing (plastizier-containing) plastics require a primer lacquer while mirror like thin metallic coatings need a protecting lacquer. Thicker layers may be added by *electroplating*. The parts have to be immersed in etching baths to chemically roughen up the surface; the roughened surfaces are activated in baths containing solutions of noble metal salts so that firmly cohering copper coatings can be precipitated from copper baths onto the plastic surfaces without current. These are then further coppered, nickelled or chromed to the desired layer thickness by electroplating.

109. As metallized films or sheets have new properties (effective antistatic action, important for packing electronic goods; mirror quality) and do not necessarily undergo a change of classification, a supplementary criterion is therefore proposed for products of headings 3920 and 3921. The rule should be (EC, CH):

CTH or change within the heading following the vacuum deposition of metal on the surface of plastics.

OPTION B: No

110. Vacuum deposition of metals does not result in substantial transformation of plastics. The coatings in question are of the thinnest possible kind, often used to decorate or impart shine to make the good have the appearance of a metal good. The rule should be (US):

CTH

Relevant HS Codes:  
39.20, 39.21

Reference:  
42.348 (EC)

ISSUE No 30: ASSEMBLY OF GOODS OF HEADINGS 39.25 AND 39.26 USING GOODS CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE RESPECTIVE HEADINGS

OPTION A: Yes

111. Given that the goods used in the assembly of the goods of these headings, including parts and components of these articles, may be classified within the same headings, it is appropriate to provide that the assembly of articles from parts results in substantial transformation. The rule should be (US, PHI, CH (for 39.25)):

CTH or assembly of articles from parts or components classified within the heading.

OPTION B: No

112. Assembly of parts into articles of headings 3925 and 3926 is not a substantial transformation. The articles covered in these headings are either composed of a small number of parts (reservoirs and other containers, office or school supplies) or assembled by the end user (doors and windows and their frame). The rule should be: (EC, JPN)

CTH

*N.B. : The TCRO has agreed that the rule of origin for the goods of subheading 3926.20 (articles of apparel and accessories) will be the rule agreed by the Committee on Rules of Origin for textile articles of apparel.*

Relevant HS Codes:  
39.25, 39.26

CHAPTER 40

ISSUE NO.31: CHAPTER NOTE ON MIXTURES AND BLENDS : INCLUSION OF A REQUIREMENT RELATING TO THE ALLOWABLE PERCENTAGE OF NON-ORIGINATING POLYMERIC COMPONENTS

OPTION A : Yes



113. There is a need in Chapter 40, by reason of the nature of the rubber and polymeric materials concerned, to ensure that the mixing or blending operations which are to be considered origin conferring are, in fact, substantial. For this purpose it is appropriate to require that a significant proportion of the polymeric content of a good produced by mixing or blending originates in the country where the mixing or blending takes place. The Chapter Note should include the requirement that no more than 60 percent by weight of the total polymeric component in the finished good originates from a country other than the country where the blending occurred for origin to be conferred upon the resulting good. (CAN)

OPTION B : No

114. The proposed requirement would be unduly restrictive and, moreover, difficult to administer because identifying the required percentage of material would pose burdens upon Customs Administrations and end users. The Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends as used for other Chapters in the Chemicals and related sectors is a sufficient alternative criterion for the goods of Chapter 40. It would ensure that origin is conferred when mixing or blending results in a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials. (EC, SG, US, CH, JPN, BRA).

Relevant HS Codes:

Chapter 40 (scope within the Chapter to be determined)

**ISSUE NO. 32: PRODUCTION OF RUBBER IN SMOKED SHEETS, TECHNICALLY SPECIFIED RUBBER, AND OTHER NATURAL RUBBER IN FORMS USING RUBBERS CLASSIFIED IN THE SAME HEADING**

OPTION A: Yes

115. The production of rubbers of subheadings 4001.21, 4001.22 or 4001.29 results in substantial transformation of the products of other subheadings in heading 40.01 and is deemed origin conferring. While there is a pattern for some of these rubbers that they are normally produced in the country in which the raw material - latex - is obtained, it is also the case that there is cross-border activity in which non-originating input materials are used to produce goods of subheadings 4001.21, 4001.22 and 4001.29. The production process often involves significant mixing and blending operations. So that the rule at the product-specific level is consistent with the origin outcome when a Chapter Note on mixtures and blends is applied, the origin rule proposed is: "CTSH" (CAN)(MEX)(SG)(US)(NZ)(JPN).

OPTION B: No

116. All types of rubber in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip of heading 40.01 are products wholly obtained in one country. There is no substantial transformation which takes place when rubber of one subheading is used to produce rubber in another form classified in the same heading. The origin rule should be: "The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state". (EC)

Relevant HS Codes:

4001.21, 4001.22, 4001.29

Reference Document:

41.504 (SG)

**ISSUE No. 33: PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLATES, SHEETS OR STRIP OF HEADING 40.02 FROM LATEX CLASSIFIED IN THE SUBHEADINGS OF 40.02**

OPTION A: Yes

117. For products of subheadings 4002.11 to 4002.70, the origin rule of “CTH” is appropriate and sufficient to express substantial transformation as the input products are classified in other headings. However, is it considered that a change to plates, sheets or strip of one of these subheadings from latex of the same subheading also involves significant processing to produce new products of different characteristics, forms and uses.

118. To reflect this change which is deemed origin-conferring, the origin rule “CTH” for subheading 4002.11 to 4002.70 should be modified to read “CTH; or change to plates, sheets or strip of this subheading from latex of the same subheading”. (JPN)(KOR)

OPTION B: No

119. The change from synthetic rubber latex to synthetic rubber plates, sheets or strip is not a substantial transformation. The rule should be:

CTH (CAN, NZ, EC, US, CH)

Relevant HS Codes:

4002.19; 4002.20; 4002.31; 4002.39; 4002.49; 4002.49; 4002.60; 4002.70; 4002.99

ISSUE NO. 34: PRODUCTION OF GOODS OF HEADING 40.05 FROM OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE SAME HEADING

OPTION A: Yes

120. Changes among products of the same heading may involve significant processing and are therefore origin-conferring. For example, plates, sheets and strip (subheading 4005.91), consisting of textile fabrics not more than 50% by weight, are produced by combining textile fabrics with compounded rubber (subheading 4005.10) through calendering, “gumming” or both processes. The origin rule proposed for products of this heading is :

“CTSH”. (CH)(KOR)

OPTION B: No

121. The products of heading 40.05 are obtained through compounding of natural rubber, synthetic rubber, etc. with or without mineral oils or other ingredients. Resulting from such processing, the input products have been substantially changed to form a new and different product. As the input materials and the resultant products are classified in different headings, “CTH” is therefore an appropriate origin rule to express the substantial transformation so caused. (JPN) (US) (EC)(NZ)(MEX)(CAN)

Relevant HS Code:

40.05

ISSUE NO. 35: CONVERSION OF UNVULCANISED RUBBERS IN FORMS (FOR EXAMPLE, RODS, TUBES AND PROFILE SHAPED PRODUCTS) INTO ARTICLES OF UNVULCANISED RUBBER (FOR EXAMPLE, DISCS AND RINGS)

122. Heading 40.06 refers to unvulcanised rubber in forms (e.g., rods, tubes and profile shapes) and articles thereof. These products are grouped into two subheadings:

4006.10 - "Camel-back" strips for retreading rubbers tyres

4006.90 - Other

OPTION A: Yes

123. The conversion of products of subheading 4006.10 from input products of subheading 4006.90 represents a substantial transformation and is origin-conferring. The origin rule proposed is "CTSH". (MEX)(US)

124. In respect of subheading 4006.90, it covers both (a) unvulcanised rubber in the forms of rods, tubes and other profile shapes and (b) articles other than those of subheading 4006.10. A change from (a) to (b) or vice versa is also deemed origin-conferring. The origin rule proposed is :

"CTSHS". (MEX)(US)

OPTION B: No

125. The conversion of unculvanised rubber in whatever forms to articles thereof is effected through simple operations and cannot therefore be taken as origin-conferring. Substantial transformation is deemed to have occurred only when the goods of heading 40.06 were made from products of other headings. The origin rule proposed is :

"CTH". (JPN) (EC) (NZ)

OPTION C: No

126. Substantial transformation is only deemed to have occurred under the following circumstances:

- (a) A change to products of heading 40.06 from material of any other heading, except from heading 40.05 which covers compounded rubber, unculvanised, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip; or
- (b) A change from products of heading 40.05, provided that the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends has been met.

127. The origin rule proposed for the products is as follows: "CTH, except from heading 40.05; or a change to this heading from heading 40.05, provided that the Chapter Note on Mixtures and Blends is met." (CAN)

Relevant HS Codes:

4006.10, ex 4006.90 (a), ex 4006.90 (b)

ISSUE NO. 36: CHANGE WITHIN HEADING 40.08

OPTION A: Yes

128. The above conversion entails a substantial transformation. The origin rule proposed is :

"CTSH". (CH)

OPTION B: No

129. The conversion is too simple to bring about substantial transformation. The rule proposed is :

“CTH”: (JPN, US, NZ, CAN, MEX, EC)

Relevant HS Code:  
40.08

ISSUE NO. 37: ORIGIN CRITERIA FOR USED PNEUMATIC TYRES (Use and Collection)

OPTION A : Tariff Criteria; no substantial transformation by use or collection

130. The Philippine delegation cannot accept the application of the Ottawa language of the type used for scrap and waste for used pneumatic tires of 4012.20 in the proposed text.

(1) First, the Committee has agreed that using a product does not change its origin. Thus the origin of used tires is the same as new tires.

(2) Agreement in the use of the Ottawa language is only for products that fit the description of waste and scrap - products which can no longer perform the purpose for which they were produced and are fit only for disposal or recovery of raw materials. Obviously, this does not apply to used tires of heading 4012.20 since used tires can either be reused as tires or retreaded to perform their original function.

(3) It is noted that in the definition of wholly obtained goods, there is a bracketed paragraph (g), for which no agreement has been reached to use the Ottawa language for articles collected. But even this bracketed text specifies that such articles are those which can no longer perform their original function nor are capable of being restored or repaired.

(4) It is pointed out by the proponents of Ottawa language for 4012.20 that the proposal is attractive to them due to commercial reality. I take this to mean that this will facilitate the trade of those countries who collect used tires for export, and those who import them will not have to determine separate origins for a shipment of collected tires.

(5) However, this is only one side of commercial reality in this case. Since the term “used” includes tires that are almost like new, a change of origin simply by collection in a third country could nullify country-specific tariff measures to remedy unfair trade practices. In addition, because terms such as “used” or “showing signs of appreciable wear” are subjective, there is the probability that it can be exploited to take advantage of tariff differentials that exist in some countries between new and used tires. To my delegation, this is also commercial reality which lead us not to accept the present proposal.

(6) It is pointed out that the decision on worn clothing of 63.09 justifies a similar decision on used tires. My delegation has a reservation on this. First, since the 63.09 decision clearly is a departure from the agreed use of the Ottawa language, its validity has yet to be tested in the review of overall coherence to be undertaken by the CRO. Our view therefore is that this decision should not be used as a precedent. Rather, individual cases should be examined taking the particular circumstances of all Members.

(7) The TCRO took the 63.09 decision also on the basis of “commercial reality”. However, this is one where all TCRO Members could agree to an exception on the Ottawa rule. However, given what I have explained we are not ready to join a similar consensus on used tires. We maintain our original position for a uniform rule on used tires of 4012.20 (CTSH except from heading 40.11 (PHI)).

OPTION B : Criteria derived from Ottawa language

131. A practical approach is necessary for these goods. While it could be accepted as a general matter that use, as such, does not result in substantial transformation, it is a commercial reality that the collection and international trade of used tyres is a substantial activity. The tracking of the original countries of manufacture of such collected tyres poses an insurmountable burden for traders and Customs Administrations. Given that all goods must have origin assigned to them, a reasonable approach is that the origin of used tyres should be the country in which the goods were last collected and packed for shipment. (EC, US, NZ, MEX, CH, IND).

**OPTION C : Split subheading to use both tariff criteria and Ottawa criteria**

132. The principle that use as such does not result in substantial transformation should be reflected in the rules of origin in general and in the origin criteria for used tyres in particular. The key consideration is that two quite different categories of goods are classified in the same subheading. Bulk, unsorted used tyres have no remaining utility in the country of original use. The collection of these used tyres in bulk, unsorted and showing appreciable wear, should result in the conferral of origin in accordance with the Ottawa principles for scrap and waste, which are derived from the definitions of wholly obtained goods. For other used tyres, i.e., not in bulk, probably sorted according to their remaining utility as tyres for specific vehicles, it is appropriate that the country of origin should be the country in which they were originally manufactured, i.e., that the use, as such, of these goods does not confer origin. For these latter goods a tariff-based origin criterion is suitable to indicate that their country of origin remains their country of original manufacture. It is proposed, therefore, that the subheading be divided into these two categories of used tyres and that different origin criteria be laid down for each. (CAN)(JPN)

Relevant HS Code:  
4012.20

**ISSUE NO.38: OBTAINING SOLID OR CUSHION TYRES, INTERCHANGEABLE TYRE TREADS AND TYRE FLAPS FROM RETREAD TYRES OR USED PNEUMATIC TYRES**

**OPTION A: Yes**

133. Obtaining products of subheading 4012.90 from retreaded tyres (subheading 4012.10) or used pneumatic tyres (subheading 4012.20) is considered substantial transformation. For the products of subheading 4012.90, the origin rules proposed is :

“CTSH” . (CAN)

**OPTION B: No**

134. Obtaining products of subheading 4012.90 from retread tyres or used pneumatic tyres is not considered substantial transformation. In order to claim origin, the products must be made from materials classified in other headings. The origin rule proposed is :

“CTH” . (JPN) (US) (NZ) (EC)(MEX)(SEN)(NOR)

Relevant HS Code:  
4012.90

## CHAPTER 28

### Chapter Notes

#### 1. Chemical Reaction Basket 1

A “chemical reaction” is a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

The following are not considered to be chemical reactions for the purposes of this definition:

- a) dissolving in water or other solvents;
- b) the elimination of solvents including solvent water; or
- c) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization

A chemical reaction as defined above is to be considered origin conferring.

#### 2. Mixtures and blends Basket 1

- a) The deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered to be origin conferring.
- b) However the addition, whether or not in combination, of diluents only or of the additives enumerated in HS Chapter Note 1(d) and 1(e) to Chapter 28 for the purposes indicated therein, is to be disregarded in determining the origin of the good.

#### 3. Purification Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for bracketed text (Doc.OC0014, Issue No.25)

Purification is considered to be origin conferring provided that one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- a) purification of a good resulting in the elimination of 80 percent of the content of existing impurities; or
- b) the reduction or elimination of impurities resulting in a good suitable for one or more of the following applications:
  - (i) pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic, veterinary or food grade substances;

- (ii) chemical products and reagents for analytical, diagnostic or laboratory uses;
- (iii) elements and components for use in micro-electronics;
- (iv) specialized optical uses;
- [(v) [non toxic uses for health and safety];
- (vi) biotechnical use (e.g., in cell culturing, in genetic technology, or as a catalyst);
- (vii) carriers used in a separation process; or
- (viii) nuclear grade uses.

#### 4. Change in particle size

##### 1) Reduction in particle size: **Basket 1**

The deliberate and controlled reduction in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing, resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which are relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is considered to be origin conferring.

##### 2) Increase in particle size: **Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626, Issue No.4)**

[The deliberate and controlled [modification] in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing [or pressing,] resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which are relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is considered to be origin conferring.]

*Note: If Paragraph 2 is accepted by the CRO, it should be adopted in the place of Paragraph 1; only the words “modification” and “or pressing” are for decision.*

#### 5. Standard Materials **Basket 1**

Standard materials (including standard solutions) are preparations suitable for analytical, calibrating or referencing uses having precise degrees of purity or proportions which are certified by the manufacturer. The production of standard materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

#### 6. Isomer Separation **Basket 1**

The isolation or separation of isomers from a mixture of isomers is to be considered as origin conferring.

**[Product Specific] [Chapter] Residual Rule**

[When application of the primary rules of this chapter (including the product specific rules provided in the matrix) does not result in a determination of a country of origin, the country of origin shall be determined as follows:

1. Goods of this chapter produced by mixing or otherwise combining materials of different origins, originate in the country that produced the materials (disregarding solvents and other additives permitted by HS Chapter note 1) that predominate by weight or volume, as appropriate, over those of each other single country. (US)]

**[Criteria to apply Appendix 2, Rule 2(g)]**

The criteria to determine the major portion of the materials as set forth in Appendix 2, Rule2(g) for this Chapter are:

[Weight (CAN)]

[Weight or volume, as appropriate (EC)]

[Total value of parts and related processing activity (CH)]

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>Chapter 28</b>	<b>Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes</b>			
<b>28.01</b>	<b>Fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2801.10 2801.20 2801.30	- Chlorine - Iodine - Fluorine; bromine	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.02</b>	<b>Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated; colloidal sulphur.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>



HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>28.03</b>	<b>Carbon (carbon blacks and other forms of carbon not elsewhere specified or included).</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.04</b>	<b>Hydrogen, rare gases and other non-metals.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2804.10 2804.21 2804.29 2804.30 2804.40 2804.50 2804.61 2804.69 2804.70 2804.80 2804.90	- Hydrogen - Rare gases : -- Argon -- Other - Nitrogen - Oxygen - Boron; tellurium - Silicon : -- Containing by weight not less than 99.99 % of silicon -- Other - Phosphorus - Arsenic - Selenium	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.05</b>	<b>Alkali or alkaline-earth metals; rare-earth metals, scandium and yttrium, whether or not intermixed or interalloyed; mercury.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2805.11 2805.19 2805.21 2805.22	- Alkali metals : -- Sodium -- Other - Alkaline-earth metals : -- Calcium -- Strontium and barium	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>  <i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2805.30	-- Rare-earth metals, scandium and yttrium, whether or not intermixed or interalloyed			
2805.40	- Mercury			
<b>28.06</b>	<b>Hydrogen chloride (hydrochloric acid); chlorosulphuric acid.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2806.10	- Hydrogen chloride (hydrochloric acid)	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2806.20	- Chlorosulphuric acid			
<b>28.07</b>	<b>Sulphuric acid; oleum.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.08</b>	<b>Nitric acid; sulphonitric acids.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.09</b>	<b>Diphosphorus pentaoxide; phosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acids.</b>	<i>Proposals as specified for subheadings</i>		
2809.10	-Diphosphorus pentaoxide	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2809.20	Phosphoric acid and polyphosphoric acids	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.10</b>	<b>Oxides of boron; boric acids.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.11</b>	<b>Other inorganic acids and other inorganic oxygen compounds of non-metals.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
	- Other inorganic acids :	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2811.11	-- Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2811.19	-- Other - Other inorganic oxygen compounds of non-metals:			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2811.21 2811.22 2811.23 2811.29	-- Carbon dioxide -- Silicon dioxide -- Sulphur dioxide -- Other			
<b>28.12</b>	<b>Halides and halide oxides of non-metals.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2812.10 2812.90	- Chlorides and chloride oxides - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.13</b>	<b>Sulphides of non-metals; commercial phosphorus trisulphide.</b>	CTH/CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b> The choice between CTH and CTSH has been identified as a question of origin terminology to be resolved during later consideration
2813.10 2813.90	- Carbon disulphide - Other	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
<b>28.14</b>	<b>Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution.</b>	<i>As indicated at subheading level</i>		
2814.10	- Anhydrous ammonia	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2814.20	- Ammonia in aqueous solution	CTSH, except from subheading 2814.10		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.15</b>	<b>Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda); potassium hydroxide (caustic potash); peroxides of sodium or potassium.</b>	<i>As indicated at subheading level</i>		
	- Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) :			
2815.11	-- Solid	CTSH, except from 2815.12		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2815.12	-- In aqueous solution (soda lye or liquid soda)	CTSH, except from subheading 2815.11		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2815.20	- Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash)	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2815.30	- Peroxides of sodium or potassium	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.16</b>	<b>Hydroxide and peroxide of magnesium; oxides, hydroxides and peroxides, of strontium or barium.</b>	CTH/CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b> The choice between CTH and CTSH has been identified and a question of origin terminology to be resolved during later consideration
2816.10	- Hydroxide and peroxide of magnesium	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2816.20	- Oxide, hydroxide and peroxide of strontium			
2816.30	- Oxide, hydroxide and peroxide of barium			
<b>28.17</b>	<b>Zinc oxide; zinc peroxide.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.18</b>	<b>Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined; aluminium oxide; aluminium hydroxide.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2818.10	- Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2818.20	- Aluminium oxide, other than artificial corundum			
2818.30	- Aluminium hydroxide	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.19</b>	<b>Chromium oxides and hydroxides.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2819.10	- Chromium trioxide	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2819.90	- Other			
<b>28.20</b>	<b>Manganese oxides.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2820.10 2820.90	- Manganese dioxide - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.21</b>	<b>Iron oxides and hydroxides; earth colours containing 70 % or more by weight of combined iron evaluated as Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2821.10 2821.20	- Iron oxides and hydroxides - Earth colours	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.22</b>	<b>Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.23</b>	<b>Titanium oxides.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.24</b>	<b>Lead oxides; red lead and orange lead.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2824.10 2824.20 2824.90	- Lead monoxide (litharge, massicot) - Red lead and orange lead - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.25</b>	<b>Hydrazine and hydroxylamine and their inorganic salts; other inorganic bases; other metal oxides, hydroxides and peroxides.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2825.10  2825.20	- Hydrazine and hydroxylamine and their inorganic salts - Lithium oxide and hydroxide	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2825.30	- Vanadium oxides and hydroxides			
2825.40	- Nickel oxides and hydroxides			
2825.50	- Copper oxides and hydroxides			
2825.60	- Germanium oxides and zirconium dioxide			
2825.70	- Molybdenum oxides and hydroxides			
2825.80	- Antimony oxides			
2825.90	- Other			
<b>28.26</b>	<b>Fluorides; fluorosilicates, fluoroaluminates and other complex fluorine salts.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2826.11	- Fluorides : -- Of ammonium or of sodium	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2826.12	-- Of aluminium			
2826.19	-- Other			
2826.20	- Fluorosilicates of sodium or of potassium			
2826.30	-Sodium hexafluoroaluminate (synthetic cryolite)			
2826.90	- Other			
<b>28.27</b>	<b>Chlorides, chloride oxides and chloride hydroxides; bromides and bromide oxides; iodides and iodide oxides.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2827.10	- Ammonium chloride	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2827.20	- Calcium chloride			
2827.31	- Other chlorides :			
2827.32	-- Of magnesium			
2827.33	-- Of aluminium			
2827.34	-- Of iron			
2827.35	-- Of cobalt			
2827.36	-- Of nickel			
2827.38	-- Of zinc			
2827.39	-- Of barium			
	-- Other			
	- Chloride oxides and chloride hydroxides :			
2827.41	-- Of copper			
2827.49	-- Other			
	- Bromides and bromide oxides :			
2827.51	-- Bromides of sodium or of potassium			
2827.59	-- Other			
2827.60	- Iodides and iodide oxides	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.28</b>	<b>Hypochlorites; commercial calcium hypochlorite; chlorites; hypobromites.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2828.10	- Commercial calcium hypochlorite and other calcium hypochlorites	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2828.90	- Other			
<b>28.29</b>	<b>Chlorates and perchlorates; bromates and perbromates; iodates and periodates.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
	- Chlorates :	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2829.11 2829.19 2829.90	-- Of sodium -- Other - Other			
<b>28.30</b>	<b>Sulphides; polysulphides.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2830.10 2830.20 2830.30 2830.90	- Sodium sulphides - Zinc sulphide - Cadmium sulphide - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.31</b>	<b>Dithionites and sulfoxylates.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2831.10 2831.90	- Of sodium - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.32</b>	<b>Sulphites; thiosulphates.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2832.10 2832.20 2832.30	- Sodium sulphites - Other sulphites - Thiosulphates	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		.
<b>28.33</b>	<b>Sulphates; alums; peroxosulphates (persulphates).</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2833.11 2833.19  2833.21 2833.22 2833.23 2833.24 2833.25 2833.26 2833.27 2833.29	- Sodium sulphates : -- Disodium sulphate -- Other - Other sulphates : -- Of magnesium -- Of aluminium -- Of chromium -- Of nickel -- Of copper -- Of zinc -- Of barium -- Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		



HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2833.30 2833.40	- Alums - Peroxosulphates (persulphates)			
<b>28.34</b>	<b>Nitrites; nitrates.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2834.10  2834.21 2834.22 2834.29	- Nitrites - Nitrates : -- Of potassium -- Of bismuth -- Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.35</b>	<b>Phosphinates (hypophosphites), phosphonates (phosphites), phosphates and polyphosphates.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2835.10  2835.22 2835.23 2835.24 2835.25  2835.26 2835.29 2835.31 2835.39	- Phosphinates (hypophosphites) and phosphonates (phosphites) - Phosphates : -- Of mono- or disodium -- Of trisodium -- Of potassium -- Calcium hydrogenorthophosphate ("dicalcium phosphate") -- Other phosphates of calcium -- Other - Polyphosphates : -- Sodium triphosphate (sodium tripolyphosphate) -- Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>28.36</b>	<b>Carbonates; peroxocarbonates (percarbonates); commercial ammonium carbonate containing ammonium carbamate.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2836.10 2836.20 2836.30 2836.40 2836.50	- Commercial ammonium carbonate and other ammonium carbonates - Disodium carbonate - Sodium hydrogencarbonate (sodium bicarbonate) - Potassium carbonates - Calcium carbonate	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2836.60 2836.70 2836.91 2836.92 2836.99	- Barium carbonate - Lead carbonate - Other : -- Lithium carbonates -- Strontium carbonate -- Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.37</b>	<b>Cyanides, cyanide oxides and complex cyanides.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2837.11 2837.19 2837.20	- Cyanides and cyanide oxides: -- Of sodium -- Other - Complex cyanides	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.38</b>	<b>Fulminates, cyanates and thiocyanates.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.39</b>	<b>Silicates; commercial alkali metal silicates.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
	- Of sodium :	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2839.11 2839.19 2839.20 2839.90	-- Sodium metasilicates -- Other - Of potassium - Other			
<b>28.40</b>	<b>Borates; peroxoborates (perborates).</b>	<i>As indicated at subheading level</i>		
	- Disodium tetraborate (refined borax) :			
2840.11	-- Anhydrous	CTSH, except from subheading 2840.19		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2840.19	-- Other	CTSH, except from subheading 2840.11		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2840.20	- Other borates	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2840.30	- Peroxoborates (perborates)	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.41</b>	<b>Salts of oxometallic or peroxometallic acids.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2841.10 2841.20  2841.30 2841.40 2841.50   2841.61 2841.69 2841.70 2841.80 2841.90	- Aluminates - Chromates of zinc or of lead - Sodium dichromate - Potassium dichromate - Other chromates and dichromates; peroxochromates - Manganites, manganates and permanganates : -- Potassium permanganate -- Other - Molybdates - Tungstates (wolframates) - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>28.42</b>	<b>Other salts of inorganic acids or peroxyacids, excluding azides.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2842.10 2842.90	- Double or complex silicates - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.43</b>	<b>Colloidal precious metals; inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals, whether or not chemically defined; amalgams of precious metals.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2843.10 2843.21 2843.29 2843.30 2843.90	- Colloidal precious metals - Silver compounds : -- Silver nitrate -- Other - Gold compounds - Other compounds; amalgams	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.44</b>	<b>Radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes (including the fissile or fertile chemical elements and isotopes) and their compounds; mixtures and residues containing these products</b>	<i>As specified for split heading</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
ex28.44 (a)	- Waste and scrap; spent (irradiated) fuel elements (cartridges) of nuclear reactors.	The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the radioactive waste and scrap or spent (irradiated) fuel elements (cartridges) of nuclear reactors of this split heading are derived or collected from manufacturing or processing operations or from consumption.		<b>Basket 1</b>
ex28.44 (b)	- Natural radioactive elements or compounds, other than goods of ex 28.44(a)	The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the natural radioactive elements or compounds of this split heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		<b>Basket 1</b>
ex28.44 (c)	- Enriched or depleted radioactive elements or compounds, and alloys, dispersions (including cermet), ceramic products and mixtures containing such elements or compounds, other than goods of ex28.44(a)	CTHS, or change within this split heading following enrichment or depletion.		<b>Basket 1</b>
ex28.44 (d)	- Other	CTHS		<b>Basket 1</b>
2844.10	- Natural uranium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions (including cermet), ceramic products and mixtures containing natural uranium or natural uranium compounds	<i>As indicated at the split heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2844.20	- Uranium enriched in U 235 and its compounds; plutonium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions (including cermetes), ceramic products and mixtures containing uranium enriched in U 235, plutonium or compounds of these products	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2844.30	- Uranium depleted in U 235 and its compounds; thorium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions (including cermetes), ceramic products and mixtures containing uranium depleted in U 235, thorium or compounds of these products			
2844.40	- Radioactive elements and isotopes and compounds other than those of subheading No. 2844.10, 2844.20 or 2844.30; alloys, dispersions (including cermetes), ceramic products and mixtures containing these elements, isotopes or compounds; radioactive residues			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2844.50	- Spent (irradiated) fuel elements (cartridges) of nuclear reactors			
<b>28.45</b>	<b>Isotopes other than those of heading No. 28.44; compounds, inorganic or organic, of such isotopes, whether or not chemically defined.</b>	<i>As specified for subheading and split subheading</i>		
2845.10	- Heavy water (deuterium oxide)	CTSH		<b>Basket 1</b>
2845.90	- Other	<i>As indicated for split subheading</i>		
ex2845.90(a)	Enriched or depleted isotopes other than those of heading 28.44; compounds of such isotopes	CTSHS, or change within this split subheading following enrichment or depletion.		<b>Basket 1</b>
ex2845.90(b)	Other	CTSHS		<b>Basket 1</b>
<b>28.46</b>	<b>Compounds, inorganic or organic, of rare-earth metals, of yttrium or of scandium or of mixtures of these metals.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2846.10 2846.90	- Cerium compounds - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.47</b>	<b>Hydrogen peroxyde, whether or not solidified with urea.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.48</b>	<b>Phosphides, whether or not chemically defined, excluding ferrophosphorus.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>28.49</b>	<b>Carbides, whether or not chemically defined.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2849.10 2849.20 2849.90	- Of calcium - Of silicon - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>28.50</b>	<b>Hydrides, nitrides, azides, silicides and borides, whether or not chemically defined, other than compounds which are also carbides of heading No. 28.49.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>28.51</b>	<b>Other inorganic compounds (including distilled or conductivity water and water of similar purity); liquid air (whether or not rare gases have been removed); compressed air; amalgams, other than amalgams of precious metals.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>



## CHAPTER 29

### Chapter Notes

#### 1. Chemical Reaction Basket 1

A “chemical reaction” is a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

The following are not considered to be chemical reactions for the purposes of this definition:

- a) dissolving in water or other solvents;
- b) the elimination of solvents including solvent water; or
- c) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization

A chemical reaction as defined above is to be considered origin conferring.

#### 2. Mixtures and blends Basket 1

- a) The deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered to be origin conferring.
- b) However the addition, whether or not in combination, of diluents only or of the additives enumerated in HS Chapter Note 1(f) and 1(g) to Chapter 29 for the purposes indicated therein, is to be disregarded in determining the origin of the good.

#### 3. Purification Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for bracketed text (Doc.OC0014, Issue No.25)

Purification is considered to be origin conferring provided that one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- a) purification of a good resulting in the elimination of 80 percent of the content of existing impurities; or
- b) the reduction or elimination of impurities resulting in a good suitable for one or more of the following applications:
  - (i) pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic, veterinary or food grade substances;
  - (ii) chemical products and reagents for analytical, diagnostic or laboratory uses;

- (iii) elements and components for use in in micro-electronics;
- (iv) specialized optical uses;
- [(v) [non toxic uses for health and safety];
- (vi) biotechnical use (e.g., in cell culturing, in genetic technology, or as a catalyst);
- (vii) carriers used in a separation process; or
- (viii) nuclear grade uses.

#### **4. Change in particle size**

##### **1) Reduction in particle size: Basket 1**

The deliberate and controlled reduction in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing, resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which are relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is considered to be origin conferring.

##### **2) Increase in particle size: Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626, Issue No.4)**

[The deliberate and controlled [modification] in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing [or pressing,] resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which are relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is considered to be origin conferring.]

*Note: If Paragraph 2 is accepted by the CRO, it should be adopted in the place of Paragraph 1; only the words “modification” and “or pressing” are for decision.*

#### **5. Standard Materials Basket 1**

Standard materials (including standard solutions) are preparations suitable for analytical, calibrating or referencing uses having precise degrees of purity or proportions which are certified by the manufacturer. The production of standard materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

#### **6. Isomer Separation Basket 1**

The isolation or separation of isomers from a mixture of isomers is to be considered as origin conferring.

**[Product Specific] [Chapter] Residual Rule**

[When application of the primary rules of this chapter (including the product specific rules provided in the matrix) does not result in a determination of a country of origin, the country of origin shall be determined as follows:

1. Goods of this chapter produced by mixing or otherwise combining materials of different origins, originate in the country that produced the materials (disregarding solvents and other additives permitted by HS Chapter note 1) that predominate by weight or volume, as appropriate, over those of each other single country. (US)]

**[Criteria to apply Appendix 2, Rule 2(g)]**

The criteria to determine the major portion of the materials as set forth in Appendix 2, Rule2(g) for this Chapter are:

[Weight (CAN)]

[Weight or volume, as appropriate (EC)]

[Total value of parts and related processing activity (CH)]

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>Chapter 29</b>	<b>Organic chemicals</b>			
<b>29.01</b>	<b>Acyclic hydrocarbons.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2901.10	- Saturated	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
	- Unsaturated :			
2901.21	-- Ethylene			
2901.22	-- Propene (propylene)			
2901.23	-- Butene (butylene) and isomers thereof			
2901.24	-- Buta-1,3-diene and isoprene			
2901.29	-- Other			
<b>29.02</b>	<b>Cyclic hydrocarbons.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
	- Cyclanes, cyclenes and cycloterpenes :	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2902.11	-- Cyclohexane			

<b>HS Code Number</b>	<b>Description of goods</b>	<b>Origin Criteria</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Comments</b>
A	B	C	D	E
2902.19 2902.20 2902.30  2902.41 2902.42 2902.43 2902.44 2902.50 2902.60 2902.70 2902.90	-- Other - Benzene - Toluene - Xylenes : -- o-Xylene -- m-Xylene -- p-Xylene -- Mixed xylene isomers - Styrene - Ethylbenzene - Cumene - Other			
<b>29.03</b>	<b>Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2903.11  2903.12 2903.13 2903.14 2903.15 2903.16  2903.19	- Saturated chlorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons : -- Chloromethane (methyl chloride) and chloroethane (ethyl chloride) -- Dichloromethane (methylene chloride) -- Chloroform (trichloromethane) -- Carbon tetrachloride -- 1,2-Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride) -- 1,2-Dichloropropane (propylene dichloride) and dichlorobutanes -- Other	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>       <i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2903.21	- Unsaturated chlorinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons : -- Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2903.22	-- Trichloroethylene			
2903.23	-- Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)			
2903.29	-- Other			
2903.30	- Fluorinated, brominated or iodinated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons			
	- Halogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two or more different halogens :			
2903.41	-- Trichlorofluoromethane			
2903.42	-- Dichlorodifluoromethane			
2903.43	-- Trichlorotrifluoroethanes			
2903.44	-- Dichlorotetrafluoroethanes and chloropentafluoroethane			
2903.45	-- Other derivatives perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine			
2903.46	-- Bromochlorodifluoromethane, bromotrifluoromethane and dibromotetrafluoroethanes			
2903.47	-- Other perhalogenated derivatives			
2903.49	-- Other			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2903.51	- Halogenated derivatives of cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic hydrocarbons : -- 1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane			
2903.59	-- Other			
2903.61	- Halogenated derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons : -- Chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene and p-dichlorobenzene			
2903.62	-- Hexachlorobenzene and DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane)			
2903.69	-- Other			
<b>29.04</b>	<b>Sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons, whether or not halogenated.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1(Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2904.10	- Derivatives containing only sulpho groups, their salts and ethyl esters	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2904.20	- Derivatives containing only nitro or only nitroso groups	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2904.90	- Other			
<b>29.05</b>	<b>Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
	Saturated monohydric alcohols :	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2905.11	-- Methanol (methyl alcohol)	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2905.12	-- Propan-1-ol (propyl alcohol) and propan-2-ol (isopropyl alcohol)			
2905.13	-- Butan-1-ol (n-butyl alcohol)			
2905.14	-- Other butanols			
2905.15	-- Pentanol (amyl alcohol) and isomers thereof			
2905.16	-- Octanol (octyl alcohol) and isomers thereof			
2905.17	-- Dodecan-1-ol (lauryl alcohol), hexadecan-1-ol (cetyl alcohol) and octadecan-1-ol (stearyl alcohol)			
2905.19	-- Other - Unsaturated monohydric alcohols :			
2905.22	-- Acyclic terpene alcohols			
2905.29	-- Other - Diols :			
2905.31	-- Ethylene glycol (ethanediol)			
2905.32	-- Propylene glycol (propane-1,2-diol)			
2905.39	-- Other - Other polyhydric alcohols:			
2905.41	- 2-Ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)propane-1,3-diol (trimethylolpropane)			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2905.42 2905.43 2905.44 2905.45 2905.49  2905.50	-- Pentaerythritol -- Mannitol -- D-glucitol (sorbitol) -- Glycerol - Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of acyclic alcohols - Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of acyclic alcohols			
<b>29.06</b>	<b>Cyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2906.11	- Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic : -- Menthol	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2906.12  2906.13 2906.14 2906.19  2906.21 2906.29	-- Cyclohexanol, methylcyclohexanols and dimethylcyclohexanols -- Sterols and inositols -- Terpeneols -- Other - Aromatic : -- Benzyl alcohol -- Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>29.07</b>	<b>Phenols; phenol-alcohols.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
	- Monophenols :	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		



HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2907.11	-- Phenol (hydroxybenzene) and its salts			
2907.12	-- Cresols and their salts			
2907.13	-- Octylphenol, nonylphenol and their isomers; salts thereof			
2907.14	-- Xylenols and their salts			
2907.15	-- Naphthols and their salts			
2907.19	-- Other			
2907.21	- Polyphenols :			
2907.22	-- Resorcinol and its salts			
2907.23	-- Hydroquinone (quinol) and its salts			
2907.23	-- 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol (bisphenol A, diphenylolpropane) and its salts			
2907.29	-- Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2907.30	- Phenol-alcohols			
<b>29.08</b>	<b>Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of phenols or phenol-alcohols.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2908.10	-Derivatives containing only halogen substituents and their salts	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2908.20	-Derivatives containing only sulpho groups, their salts and esters			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2908.90	-Other			
<b>29.09</b>	<b>Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols, alcohol peroxides, ether peroxides, ketone peroxides (whether or not chemically defined), and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2909.11 2909.19	-Acyclic ethers and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives : --Diethyl ether --Other	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2909.20  2909.30  2909.41	-Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic ethers and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives -Aromatic ethers and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives -Ether-alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives : --2,2'-Oxydiethanol (diethylene glycol, digol)	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2909.42	--Monomethyl ethers of ethylene glycol or of diethylene glycol			
2909.43	--Monobutyl ethers of ethylene glycol or of diethylene glycol			
2909.44	--Other monoalkylethers of ethylene glycol or of diethylene glycol			
2909.49	--Other			
2909.50	-Ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives			
2909.60	-Alcohol peroxides, ether peroxides, ketone peroxides and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>29.10</b>	<b>Epoxides, epoxyalcohols, epoxyphenols and epoxyethers, with a three-membered ring, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2910.10	-Oxirane (ethylene oxide)	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2910.20	-Methyloxirane (propylene oxide)			
2910.30	-1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane (epichlorohydrin)			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2910.90	- Other			
<b>29.11</b>	<b>Acetals and hemiacetals, whether or not with other oxygen function, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>29.12</b>	<b>Aldehydes, whether or not with other oxygen function; cyclic polymers of aldehydes; paraformaldehyde.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2912.11 2912.12 2912.13 2912.19 2912.21 2912.29 2912.30	- Acyclic aldehydes without other oxygen function : -- Methanal (formaldehyde) -- Ethanal (acetaldehyde) -- Butanal (butyraldehyde, normal isomer) -- Other - Cyclic aldehydes without other oxygen function : -- Benzaldehyde -- Other - Aldehyde-alcohols	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2912.41 2912.42 2912.49 2912.50 2912.60	- Aldehyde-ethers, aldehyde-phenols and aldehydes with other oxygen function : -- Vanillin (4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde) -- Ethylvanillin (3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde) -- Other - Cyclic polymers of aldehydes - Paraformaldehyde			
<b>29.13</b>	<b>Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of products of heading No. 29.12.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>29.14</b>	<b>Ketones and quinones, whether or not with other oxygen function, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2914.11 2914.12 2914.13	- Acyclic ketones without other oxygen function : -- Acetone -- Butanone (methyl ethyl ketone) -- 4-Methylpentan-2-one (methyl isobutyl ketone)	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2914.19	-- Other -Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic ketones without other oxygen function :	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2914.21	--Camphor			
2914.22	--Cyclohexanone and methylcyclohexanones			
2914.23	--Ionones and methylionones			
2914.29	--Other -Aromatic ketones without other oxygen function :			
2914.31	--Phenylacetone (phenylpropan-2-one)			
2914.39	--Other			
2914.40	-Ketone-alcohols and ketone-aldehydes			
2914.50	-Ketone-phenols and ketones with other oxygen function			
	-Quinones :			
2914.61	--Anthraquinone			
2914.69	--Other			
2914.70	-Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives			
<b>29.15</b>	<b>Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2915.11	- Formic acid, its salts and esters : -- Formic acid	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2915.12	-- Salts of formic acid			
2915.13	-- Esters of formic acid			
	- Acetic acid and its salts; acetic anhydride :			
2915.21	-- Acetic acid			
2915.22	-- Sodium acetate			
2915.23	-- Cobalt acetates			
	-- Acetic anhydride			
2915.29	-- Other			
	- Esters of acetic acid :			
2915.31	-- Ethyl acetate	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2915.32	-- Vinyl acetate			
2915.33	-- n-Butyl acetate			
2915.34	-- Isobutyl acetate			
2915.35	-- 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate			
2915.39	-- Other			
2915.40	-Mono-, di- or trichloroacetic acids, their salts and esters			
2915.50	- Propionic acid, its salts and esters			
2915.60	- Butyric acids, valeric acids, their salts and esters			
2915.70	-Palmitic acid, stearic acid, their salts and esters			
2915.90	- Other			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
29.16	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, cyclic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
2916.11 2916.12 2916.13  2916.14 2916.15  2916.19 2916.20	-Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives : --Acrylic acid and its salts --Esters of acrylic acid --Methacrylic acid and its salts --Esters of methacrylic acid --Oleic, linoleic or linolenic acids, their salts and esters --Other -Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		



HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2916.31	-Aromatic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives : --Benzoic acid, its salts and esters	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2916.32	--Benzoyl peroxide and benzoyl chloride			
2916.34	--Phenylacetic acid and its salts			
2916.35	-- Esters of phenylacetic acid			
2916.39	-- Other			
<b>29.17</b>	<b>Polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2917.11	-Acyclic polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives : --Oxalic acid, its salts and esters	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2917.12	--Adipic acid, its salts and esters			
2917.13	--Azelaic acid, sebacic acid, their salts and esters			
2917.14	--Maleic anhydride			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2917.19 2917.20	--Other -Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives -Aromatic polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives :	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2917.31	--Dibutyl orthophthalates			
2917.32	--Diethyl orthophthalates			
2917.33	--Dinonyl or didecyl orthophthalates			
2917.34	--Other esters of orthophthalic acid			
2917.35	--Phthalic anhydride			
2917.36	--Terephthalic acid and its salts			
2917.37	--Dimethyl terephthalate			
2917.39	--Other			
<b>29.18</b>	<b>Carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
	-Carboxylic acids with alcohol function but without other oxygen function, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives :	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2918.11	--Lactic acid, its salts and esters	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2918.12	--Tartaric acid			
2918.13	--Salts and esters of tartaric acid			
2918.14	--Citric acid			
2918.15	--Salts and esters of citric acid			
2918.16	--Gluconic acid, its salts and esters			
2918.17	--Phenylglycolic acid (mandelic acid), its salts and esters			
2918.19	--Other			
	-Carboxylic acids with phenol function but without other oxygen function, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives :			
2918.21	--Salicylic acid and its salts			
2918.22	--O-Acetylsalicylic acid, its salts and esters			
2918.23	--Other esters of salicylic acid and their salts			
2918.29	--Other			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2918.30	-Carboxylic acids with aldehyde or ketone function but without other oxygen function, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides, peroxyacids and their derivatives	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2918.90	-Other			
<b>29.19</b>	<b>Phosphoric esters and their salts, including lactophosphates; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>29.20</b>	<b>Esters of other inorganic acids (excluding esters of hydrogen halides) and their salts; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2920.10	-Thiophosphoric esters (phosphorothioates) and their salts; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2920.90	-Other			
<b>29.21</b>	<b>Amine-function compounds.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
	-Acyclic monoamines and their derivatives; salts thereof	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2921.11	--Methylamine, di- or trimethylamine and their salts	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2921.12	--Diethylamine and its salts	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2921.19	--Other			
	-Acyclic polyamines and their derivatives; salts thereof			
2921.21	--Ethylenediamine and its salts			
2921.22	--Hexamethylenediamine and its salts			
2921.29	--Other			
2921.30	-Cyclanic, cyclenic or cycloterpenic mono- or polyamines, and their derivatives; salts thereof			
	-Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives; salts thereof :			
2921.41	--Aniline and its salts			
2921.42	--Aniline derivatives and their salts			
2921.43	--Toluidines and their derivatives; salts thereof			
2921.44	--Diphenylamine and its derivatives; salts thereof			
2921.45	--1-Naphthylamine (alpha-naphthylamine), 2-naphthylamine (beta-naphthylamine) and their derivatives; salts thereof			
2921.49	--Other			
	-Aromatic polyamines and their derivatives; salts thereof :			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2921.51	--o-,m-, p-Phenylenediamine, diaminotoluenes, and their derivatives; salts thereof			
2921.59	--Other			
<b>29.22</b>	<b>Oxygen-function amino-compounds.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2922.11	-Amino-alcohols, their ethers and esters, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof : --Monoethanolamine and its salts	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2922.12	--Diethanolamine and its salts			
2922.13	--Triethanolamine and its salts			
2922.19	--Other			
2922.21	-Amino-naphthols and other amino-phenols, their ethers and esters, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof : -- Aminohydroxynaphthalenesulphonic acids and their salts			
2922.22	--Anisidines, dianisidines, phenetidines, and their salts	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2922.29	--Other			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2922.30	-Amino-aldehydes, amino-ketones and amino-quinones, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof			
2922.41	-Amino-acids and their esters, other than those containing more than one kind of oxygen function; salts thereof :			
2922.42	--Lysine and its esters; salts thereof			
2922.43	--Glutamic acid and its salts			
2922.49	--Anthranilic acid and its salts			
2922.50	--Other			
	-- Amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function			
<b>29.23</b>	<b>Quaternary ammonium salts and hydroxides; lecithins and other phosphoaminolipids.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2923.10	- Choline and its salts	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2923.20	- Lecithins and other phosphoaminolipids	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2923.90	- Other			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>29.24</b>	<b>Carboxyamide-function compounds; amide-function compounds of carbonic acid.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2924.10	-Acyclic amides (including acyclic carbamates) and their derivatives; salts thereof	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2924.21	-Cyclic amides (including cyclic carbamates) and their derivatives; salts thereof : --Ureines and their derivatives; salts thereof			
2924.22	--2-Acetamidobenzoic acid			
2924.29	--Other			
<b>29.25</b>	<b>Carboxyimide-function compounds (including saccharin and its salts) and imine-function compounds.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2925.11	- Imides and their derivatives; salts thereof : -- Saccharin and its salts	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2925.19	-- Other			
2925.20	- Imines and their derivatives; salts thereof			
<b>29.26</b>	<b>Nitrile-function compounds.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2926.10	- Acrylonitrile	<i>As indicated at heading level</i> <i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2926.20	- 1-Cyanoguanidine (dicyandiamide)			
2926.90	- Other			



HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
29.27	Diazo-, azo- or azoxy-compounds.	CTH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
29.28	Organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine.	CTH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
29.29	Compounds with other nitrogen function.	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
2929.10 2929.90	- Isocyanates - Other	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
29.30	Organo-sulphur compounds.	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
2930.10 2930.20 2930.30 2930.40 2930.90	- Dithiocarbonates (xanthates) - Thiocarbamates and dithiocarbamates - Thiuram mono-, di- or tetrasulphides - Methionine - Other	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
29.31	Other organo-inorganic compounds.	CTH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
29.32	Heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only.	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
2932.11	- Compounds containing an unfused furan ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure : -- Tetrahydrofuran	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2932.12	-- 2-Furaldehyde (furfuraldehyde)			
2932.13	-- Furfuryl alcohol and tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol			
2932.19	-- Other			
2932.21	- Lactones :			
	-- Coumarin, methylcoumarins and ethylcoumarins			
2932.29	-- Other lactones			
	- Other :			
2932.91	-- Isosafrole			
2932.92	-- 1-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)propan-2-one			
2932.93	-- Piperonal			
2932.94	-- Safrole			
2932.99	-- Other			
<b>29.33</b>	<b>Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
	- Compounds containing an unfused pyrazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure :	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2933.11	-- Phenazone (antipyrin) and its derivatives	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2933.19	-- Other			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2933.21	- Compounds containing an unfused imidazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure : -- Hydantoin and its derivatives	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2933.29	-- Other - Compounds containing an unfused pyridine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure :			
2933.31	-- Pyridine and its salts			
2933.32	-- Piperidine and its salts			
2933.39	-- Other			
2933.40	- Compounds containing a quinoline or isoquinoline ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused -Compounds containing a pyrimidine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) or piperazine ring in the structure :			
2933.51	--Malonylurea (barbituric acid) and its derivatives; salts thereof			
2933.59	--Other			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2933.61 2933.69  2933.71 2933.79 2933.90	-Compounds containing an unfused triazine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure : -- Melamine -- Other - Lactams : -- 6-Hexanelactam (epsilon-caprolactam) -- Other lactams - Other			
<b>29.34</b>	<b>Nucleic acids and their salts; other heterocyclic compounds.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2934.10  2934.20  2934.30  2934.90	- Compounds containing an unfused thiazole ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure -Compounds containing a benzothiazole ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused Compounds containing a phenothiazine ring-system (whether or not hydrogenated), not further fused -Other	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>    <i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
<b>29.35</b>	<b>Sulphonamides.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
29.36	<b>Provitamins and vitamins, natural or reproduced by synthesis (including natural concentrates), derivatives thereof used primarily as vitamins, and intermixtures of the foregoing, whether or not in any solvent.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2936.10	- Provitamins, unmixed	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2936.21	- Vitamins and their derivatives, unmixed : -- Vitamins A and their derivatives			
2936.22	-- Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> and its derivatives			
2936.23	-- Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> and its derivatives			
2936.24	-- D- or DL-Pantothenic acid (Vitamin B <sub>3</sub> or Vitamin B <sub>5</sub> ) and its derivatives			
2936.25	-- Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> and its derivatives			
2936.26	-- Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> and its derivatives			
2936.27	-- Vitamin C and its derivatives			
2936.28	-- Vitamin E and its derivatives			
2936.29	-- Other vitamins and their derivatives			
		<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2936.90	- Other, including natural concentrates			
<b>29.37</b>	<b>Hormones, natural or reproduced by synthesis; derivatives thereof, used primarily as hormones; other steroids used primarily as hormones.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2937.10	-Pituitary (anterior) or similar hormones, and their derivatives	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2937.21	-Adrenal cortical hormones and their derivatives : --Cortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisone (dehydrocortisone) and prednisolone (dehydrohydrocortisone)			
2937.22	--Halogenated derivatives of adrenal cortical hormones			
2937.29	--Other			
2937.91	-Other hormones and their derivatives; other steroids used primarily as hormones : --Insulin and its salts			
2937.92	--Oestrogens and progestogens			
2937.99	--Other			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>29.38</b>	<b>Glycosides, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2938.10	-Rutoside (rutin) and its derivatives	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2938.90	-Other			
<b>29.39</b>	<b>Vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2939.10	-Alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
	-Alkaloids of cinchona and their derivatives; salts thereof:			
2939.21	-- Quinine and its salts			
2939.29	-- Other			
2939.30	- Caffeine and its salts			
	- Ephedrine and its salts:			
2939.41	-- Ephedrine and its salts	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
2939.42	-- Pseudoephedrine (INN) and its salts			
2939.49	-- Other			
2939.50	-Theophylline and aminophylline (theophylline-ethylenediamine) and their derivatives; salts thereof			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2939.61	-Alkaloids of rye ergot and their derivatives; salts thereof: -- Ergometrine (INN) and its salts			
2939.62	-- Ergotamine (INN) and its salts			
2939.63	-- Lysergic acid and its salts			
2939.69	-- Other			
2939.70	- Nicotine and its salts			
2939.90	- Other			
<b>29.40</b>	<b>Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose, lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose; sugar ethers and sugar esters, and their salts, other than products of heading No. 29.37, 29.38 or 29.39.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>29.41</b>	<b>Antibiotics.</b>	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
2941.10	-Penicillins and their derivatives with a penicillanic acid structure; salts thereof	<i>As indicated at heading level</i>		
2941.20	-Streptomycins and their derivatives; salts thereof			
2941.30	-Tetracyclines and their derivatives; salts thereof			
2941.40	-Chloramphenicol and its derivatives; salts thereof			



HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2941.50 2941.90	-Erythromycin and its derivatives; salts thereof -Other			
<b>29.42</b>	<b>Other organic compounds.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

## CHAPTER 30

### Chapter Notes

#### 1. Chemical Reaction Basket 1

A “chemical reaction” is a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

The following are not considered to be chemical reactions for the purposes of this definition:

- a) dissolving in water or other solvents;
- b) the elimination of solvents including solvent water; or
- c) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization

A chemical reaction as defined above is to be considered origin conferring.

#### 2. Mixtures and blends Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for Bracketed Texts (Doc.42.626, Issue No.5)

[Except for goods of heading 30.03] The deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials [other than the addition of diluents only ] to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered to be origin conferring.

#### 3. Purification Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for Bracketed Text (Doc.OC0014, Issue No.5)

Purification is considered to be origin conferring provided that one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- a) purification of a good resulting in the elimination of 80 percent of the content of existing impurities; or
- b) the reduction or elimination of impurities resulting in a good suitable for one or more of the following applications:
  - (i) pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic, veterinary or food grade substances;
  - (ii) chemical products and reagents for analytical, diagnostic or laboratory uses;

- (iii) elements and components for use in in micro-electronics;
- (iv) specialized optical uses;
- [(v) [non toxic uses for health and safety] ;
- (vi) biotechnical use (e.g., in cell culturing, in genetic technology, or as a catalyst);
- (vii) carriers used in a separation process; or
- (viii) nuclear grade uses.

#### **4. Change in particle size Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626, Issue No.4)**

[The deliberate and controlled modification in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing or pressing, resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which are relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is considered to be origin conferring. (CH)]

#### **5. Standard Materials Basket 1**

Standard materials (including standard solutions) are preparations suitable for analytical, calibrating or referencing uses having precise degrees of purity or proportions which are certified by the manufacturer. The production of standard materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

#### **6. Isomer Separation Basket 1**

The isolation or separation of isomers from a mixture of isomers is to be considered as origin conferring.

#### **7. Non-origin conferring processes Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.OC0032, Issue No.24)**

[- For the purposes of Chapters 30-38 the addition, whether or not in combination, of the additives enumerated in HS Chapter Notes 1(f) and 1(g) to Chapter 29 for the purposes indicated therein is not origin conferring. (CAN) (PHI) (US)]

#### **8. Packing for retail sale Basket 1**

The change of classification resulting from the mere putting up for retail sale of products of this Chapter is to be disregarded for the determination of origin.

#### **9. Biotechnological Processes Basket 1**

- (a) Biological or biotechnological culturing, hybridization or genetic modification of:

- (i) micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses (including phages) etc.) or
  - (ii) human, animal or plant cells; and
- (b) production, isolation or purification of cellular or intercellular structures (such as isolated genes, gene fragments and plasmids) are regarded as origin conferring.

**[Product Specific] [Chapter] Residual Rule Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.OC0023E2, Issue No.77)**

[When application of the primary rules of this chapter (including the product specific rules provided in the matrix) does not result in a determination of a country of origin, the country of origin shall be determined as follows:

1. Goods of headings 30.03 and 30.04 produced by mixing or otherwise combining materials of different origins, originate in the country that produced the therapeutic or prophylactic materials (disregarding solvents and other nonactive additives) that predominate by weight or volume, as appropriate, over those of each other single country.
2. Goods of Subheading 3006.50 that satisfy the change of heading rule merely as a result of putting up articles in first aid boxes or kits, originate in the country that produced the largest number of articles in the box or kit.
3. The country of origin of goods of subheading 3005.90 that contain textile material shall be the country where the textile material was formed, or in the case of a good containing textile materials of more than one country, the origin of the good is the country in which the textile material that predominates by weight was formed. (US)]

**[Criteria to apply Appendix 2, Rule 2(g)]**

The criteria to determine the major portion of the materials as set forth in Appendix 2, Rule2(g) for this Chapter are:

- [Weight (CAN)]
- [Weight or volume, as appropriate (US)]
- [Weight, volume or value, as appropriate (EC)]
- [Total value of parts and related processing activity (CH)]

## CHAPTER 30

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>Chapter 30</b>	<b>Pharmaceutical products</b>			
<b>30.01</b>	<b>Glands and other organs for organo-therapeutic uses, dried, whether or not powdered; extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions for organo-therapeutic uses; heparin and its salts; other human or animal substances prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not elsewhere specified or included.</b>	<i>As specified at subheading level</i>		
3001.10	- Glands and other organs, dried, whether or not powdered	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3001.20	- Extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3001.90	- Other	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
30.02	<b>Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses; antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes; vaccines, toxins, cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeasts) and similar products.</b>	CTSH or change to the goods of this heading by biological or biotechnological processes specified in a Note.		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3002.10	- Antisera and other blood fractions and modified immunological products, whether or not obtained by means of biotechnological processes	<i>As specified at heading level</i>		
3002.20	- Vaccines for human medicine			
3002.30	- Vaccines for veterinary medicine			
3002.90	- Other			







HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
3004.50  3004.90	- Other medicaments containing vitamins or other products of heading No. 29.36 - Other			
<b>30.05</b>	<b>Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles (for example, dressings, adhesive plasters, poultices), impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances or put up in forms or packings for retail sale for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purposes.</b>	<i>As specified at split heading level</i>		
ex 3005 (a)	-Impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
ex 3005 (b)	- Not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances	CTH, except from the headings of Section XI		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO) *</b>
3005.10  3005.90	- Adhesive dressings and other articles having an adhesive layer - Other	<i>As specified at split heading level</i>		
<b>30.06</b>	<b>Pharmaceutical goods specified in Note 4 to this Chapter.</b>	<i>As specified at subheading level</i>		

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\* During the review for overall coherence, specific consideration will be given to the question as to whether a separate rule is needed for "adhesive dressing and other articles having an adhesive layer, not impregnated with pharmaceutical substances".

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
3006.10	- Sterile surgical catgut, similar sterile suture materials and sterile tissue adhesives for surgical wound closure; sterile laminaria and sterile laminaria tents; sterile absorbable surgical or dental haemostatics	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3006.20	- Blood-grouping reagents	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3006.30	- Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient	[CTH } [CTH, except if this change results from the mere putting up in measured doses]		<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 3</b>
3006.40	- Dental cements and other dental fillings; bone reconstruction cements	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3006.50	- First-aid boxes and kits	CTH, except when resulting only from putting up in sets		<b>Basket 1</b>
3006.60	- Chemical contraceptive preparations based on hormones or spermicides	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

## CHAPTER 31

### Chapter Notes

#### 1. Chemical Reaction Basket 1

A “chemical reaction” is a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

The following are not considered to be chemical reactions for the purposes of this definition:

- 1) dissolving in water or other solvents;
- 2) the elimination of solvents including solvent water; or
- 3) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization

A chemical reaction as defined above is to be considered origin conferring.

#### 2. Mixtures and Blends Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for Bracketed Text (Doc.42.626, Issue No.5)

The deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials [other than the addition of diluents alone] to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered to be origin conferring.

#### 3. Purification Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for Bracketed Text (Doc.OC0014, Issue No.25)

Purification is considered to be origin conferring provided that one of the following criteria is satisfied :

- a) purification of a good resulting in the elimination of 80 percent of the content of existing impurities; or
- b) the reduction or elimination of impurities resulting in a good suitable for one or more of the following applications:
  - (i) pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic, veterinary or food grade substances;
  - (ii) chemical products and reagents for analytical, diagnostic or laboratory uses;
  - (iii) elements and components for use in in micro-electronics;
  - (iv) specialized optical uses;

- [(v) [non toxic uses for health and safety] ;
- (vi) biotechnical use (e.g., in cell culturing, in genetic technology, or as a catalyst);
- (vii) carriers used in a separation process; or
- (viii) nuclear grade uses.

#### **4. Standard Materials Basket 1**

Standard materials (including standard solutions) are preparations suitable for analytical, calibrating or referencing uses having precise degrees of purity or proportions which are certified by the manufacturer. The production of standard materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

#### **5. Isomer Separation Basket 1**

The isolation or separation of isomers from a mixture of isomers is to be considered as origin conferring.

#### **6. Non-Origin Conferring Processes Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.OC0032, Issue No.24)**

[- For the purposes of Chapters 30-38 the addition, whether or not in combination, of the additives enumerated in HS Chapter Notes 1(f) and 1(g) to Chapter 29 for the purposes indicated therein is not origin conferring. (CAN) (PHI) (US)]

#### **7. Packing for retail sale Basket 1**

The change of classification resulting from the mere putting up for retail sale of products of this Chapter is to be disregarded for the determination of origin.

#### **[Product Specific] [Chapter] Residual Rule**

[When application of the primary rules of this chapter (including the product specific rules provided in the matrix) does not result in a determination of a country of origin, the country of origin shall be determined as follows:

1. Goods of this chapter produced by mixing or otherwise combining materials of different origins, originate in the country that produced the fertilizing materials (disregarding solvents) that predominate by weight or volume, as appropriate, over those of each other single country. (US)]

#### **[Criteria to apply Appendix 2, Rule 2(g)]**

The criteria to determine the major portion of the materials as set forth in Appendix 2, Rule 2(g) for this Chapter are:

[Weight (CAN)]

[Weight or volume (EC)]

[Total value of parts and related processing activity (CH)]

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>Chapter 31</b>	<b>Fertiliser</b>			
<b>31.01</b>	<b>Animal or vegetable fertilisers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilisers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable products.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>31.02</b>	<b>Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3102.10	- Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution - Ammonium sulphate; double salts and mixtures of ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate :	<i>As specified at heading level</i>		
3102.21	-- Ammonium sulphate			
3102.29	-- Other			
3102.30	- Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
3102.40	- Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate or other inorganic non-fertilising substances			
3102.50	- Sodium nitrate			
3102.60	- Double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate (EC)			
3102.70	- Calcium cyanamide			
3102.80	- Mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution			
3102.90	- Other, including mixtures not specified in the foregoing subheadings			
<b>31.03</b>	<b>Mineral or chemical fertilisers, phosphatic.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3103.10	- Superphosphates	<i>As specified at heading level</i>		
3103.20	- Basic slag			
3103.90	- Other			
<b>31.04</b>	<b>Mineral or chemical fertilisers, potassic.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3104.10	- Carnallite, sylvite and other crude natural potassium salts	<i>As specified at heading level</i>		
3104.20	- Potassium chloride			
3104.30	- Potassium sulphate	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
3104.90	- Other			

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>31.05</b>	<b>Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers; goods of this Chapter in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg.</b>	<i>As specified at subheading level</i>		
3105.10	- Goods of this Chapter in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg	CTSH, except when resulting from putting up in tablets or similar forms or in packages.		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3105.20	- Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the three fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3105.30	- Diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate (diammonium phosphate)	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3105.40	- Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate (monoammonium phosphate) and mixtures thereof with diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate (diammonium phosphate)	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
	- Other mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the two fertilising elements nitrogen and phosphorus :			
3105.51	-- Containing nitrates and phosphates	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3105.59	-- Other	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3105.60	- Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the two fertilising elements phosphorus and potassium	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3105.90	- Other	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>



## CHAPTER 32

### Chapter Notes

#### 1. Chemical Reaction Basket 1

A “chemical reaction” is a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

The following are not considered to be chemical reactions for the purposes of this definition:

- 1) dissolving in water or other solvents;
- 2) the elimination of solvents including solvent water; or
- 3) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization.

A chemical reaction as defined above is to be considered origin conferring.

#### 2. Mixtures and Blends Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for Bracketed Text (Doc.42.626, Issue No.5)

- a) The deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials [other than the addition of diluents only] to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered to be origin conferring.
- b) Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the processing of crude dyestuffs and pigments (including the addition of diluents only) to produce a standardized product fulfilling prescribed specifications for shade, brightness, colour strength, particulate size, particle distribution or solubility is to be considered as origin conferring.

#### 3. Purification Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for Bracketed Text (Doc. OC0014, Issue No.25)

Purification is considered to be origin conferring provided that one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- a) purification of a good resulting in the elimination of 80 percent of the content of existing impurities; or
- b) the reduction or elimination of impurities resulting in a good suitable for one or more of the following applications:

- (i) pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic, veterinary or food grade substances;
- (ii) chemical products and reagents for analytical, diagnostic or laboratory uses;
- (iii) elements and components for use in micro-electronics;
- (iv) specialized optical uses;
- [(v) [non toxic uses for health and safety];
- (vi) biotechnical use (e.g., in cell culturing, in genetic technology, or as a catalyst);
- (vii) carriers used in a separation process; or
- (viii) nuclear grade uses.

#### 4. Change in particle size

##### 1) Reduction in particle size: **Basket 1**

The deliberate and controlled reduction in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing, resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which are relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is considered to be origin conferring.

##### 2) Increase in particle size: **Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626, Issue No.4)**

[The deliberate and controlled [modification] in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing [or pressing,] resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which are relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is considered to be origin conferring.]

*Note: If Paragraph 2 is accepted by the CRO, it should be adopted in the place of Paragraph 1; only the words “modification” and “or pressing” are for decision..*

#### 5. Standard Materials **Basket 1**

Standard materials (including standard solutions) are preparations suitable for analytical, calibrating or referencing uses having precise degrees of purity or proportions which are certified by the manufacturer. The production of standard materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

#### 6. Isomer separation **Basket 1**

The isolation or separation of isomers from a mixture of isomers is to be considered as origin conferring.

**7. Non-Origin Conferring Processes Submitted to CRO for decision for Bracketed Text (Doc.OC0032, Issue No.24)**

[- For the purposes of Chapters 30-38 the addition, whether or not in combination, of the additives enumerated in HS Chapter Notes 1(f) and 1(g) to Chapter 29 for the purposes indicated therein is not origin conferring. (CAN) (PHI) (US)]

**8. Packing for retail sale Basket 1**

For the purposes of heading 32.12, the change of classification resulting from the mere putting up for retail sale of products of this Chapter is not to be considered origin conferring.

**[Product Specific] [Chapter] Residual Rule**

[When application of the primary rules of this chapter (including the product specific rules provided in the matrix) does not result in a determination of a country of origin, the country of origin shall be determined as follows:

Goods of this chapter produced by mixing or otherwise combining materials of different origins, originate in the country that produced the materials of this chapter (disregarding solvents) that predominate by weight or volume, as appropriate, over those of each other single country. (US)]

**[Criteria to apply Appendix 2, Rule 2(g)]**

The criteria to determine the major portion of the materials as set forth in Appendix 2, Rule2(g) for this Chapter are:

[Weight (CAN)]

[Weight or volume (EC) (US)]

[Total value of parts and related processing activity (CH)]

CHAPTER 32

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>Chapter 32</b>	<b>Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks</b>			
<b>32.01</b>	<b>Tanning extracts of vegetable origin; tannins and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives.</b>	<i>As indicated at the split heading level</i>		<i>Decisions as specified for the split heading</i>
ex 32.01(a) ex 32.01(b)	- Tannins - Other	CTHS CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b> <b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3201.10 3201.20 3201.90	- Quebracho extract - Wattle extract - Other	<i>As indicated at the split heading level</i>		<i>Decisions as specified for the split heading</i>
<b>32.02</b>	<b>Synthetic organic tanning substances; inorganic tanning substances; tanning preparations, whether or not containing natural tanning substances; enzymatic preparations for pre-tanning.</b>	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		<i>Decisions as specified for the subheading</i>
3202.10	- Synthetic organic tanning substances	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3202.90	- Other	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
32.03	Colouring matter of vegetable or animal origin (including dyeing extracts but excluding animal black), whether or not chemically defined; preparations as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter based on colouring matter of vegetable or animal origin.	CTH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
32.04	Synthetic organic colouring matter, whether or not chemically defined; preparations as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter based on synthetic organic colouring matter; synthetic organic products of a kind used as fluorescent brightening agents or as luminophores, whether or not chemically defined.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		
	- Synthetic organic colouring matter and preparations based thereon as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter :			
3204.11	-- Disperse dyes and preparations based thereon	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3204.12	-- Acid dyes, whether or not premetallised, and preparations based thereon; mordant dyes and preparations based thereon	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
3204.13	-- Basic dyes and preparations based thereon	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3204.14	-- Direct dyes and preparations based thereon	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3204.15	-- Vat dyes (including those usable in that state as pigments) and preparations based thereon	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3204.16	-- Reactive dyes and preparations based thereon	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3204.17	-- Pigments and preparations based thereon	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3204.19	-- Other, including mixtures of colouring matter of two or more of the subheadings Nos. 3204.11 to 3204.19	[CTH] (EC) (BRA) [CTSH] (JPN) (COL) (NZ) (CAN) (MEX) (EGY) (US) (CH) (SG)		<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 8</b>
3204.20	- Synthetic organic products of a kind used as fluorescent brightening agents	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3204.90	- Other	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>32.05</b>	<b>Colour lakes; preparations as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter based on colour lakes.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>32.06</b>	<b>Other colouring matter; preparations as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter, other than those of heading No. 32.03, 32.04 or 32.05; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores, whether or not chemically defined.</b>	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		
	- Pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide:			
3206.11	-- Containing 80 % or more by weight of titanium dioxide calculated on the dry weight	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3206.19	-- Other	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3206.20	- Pigments and preparations based on chromium compounds	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3206.30	- Pigments and preparations based on cadmium compounds	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
	- Other colouring matter and other preparations:			
3206.41	-- Ultramarine and preparations based thereon	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3206.42	-- Lithopone and other pigments and preparations based on zinc sulphide	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
3206.43	-- Pigments and preparations based on hexacyanoferrates (ferrocyanides and ferricyanides)	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3206.49	-- Other	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3206.50	- Inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>32.07</b>	<b>Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours, vitrifiable enamels and glazes, engobes (slips), liquid lustres and similar preparations, of a kind used in the ceramic, enamelling or glass industry; glass frit and other glass, in the form of powder, granules or flakes.</b>	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		
3207.10	- Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers, prepared colours and similar preparations	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3207.20	- Vitrifiable enamels and glazes, engobes (slips) and similar preparations	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3207.30	- Liquid lustres and similar preparations	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3207.40	- Glass frit and other glass, in the form of powder, granules or flakes	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>



HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>32.08</b>	<b>Paints and varnishes (including enamels and lacquers) based on synthetic polymers or chemically modified natural polymers, dispersed or dissolved in a non-aqueous medium; solutions as defined in Note 4 to this Chapter.</b>	<i>As indicated at the split heading level</i>		
ex 32.08(a)	-Paints and varnishes (including enamels and lacquers) based on synthetic polymers or chemically modified natural polymers, dispersed or dissolved in a non-aqueous medium;	CTHS		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
ex 32.08(b)	-Solutions as defined in note 4 to this Chapter	CTH, except from headings 39.01 to 39.13		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3208.10 3208.20 3208.90	- Based on polyesters - Based on acrylic or vinyl polymers - Other	<i>As indicated at the split heading level</i>		
<b>32.09</b>	<b>Paints and varnishes (including enamels and lacquers) based on synthetic polymers or chemically modified natural polymers, dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3209.10 3209.90	- Based on acrylic or vinyl polymers - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>32.10</b>	<b>Other paints and varnishes (including enamels, lacquers and distempers); prepared water pigments of a kind used for finishing leather.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>32.11</b>	<b>Prepared driers.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>32.12</b>	<b>Pigments (including metallic powders and flakes) dispersed in non-aqueous media, in liquid or paste form, of a kind used in the manufacture of paints (including enamels); stamping foils; dyes and other colouring matter put up in forms or packings for retail sale.</b>	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		
3212.10	- Stamping foils	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3212.90	Other	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
<b>32.13</b>	<b>Artists', students' or signboard painters' colours, modifying tints, amusement colours and the like, in tablets, tubes, jars, bottles, pans or in similar forms or packings*</b>	CTH, except when resulting only from putting in tablets, tubes, jars, bottles, pans or in similar forms or packings		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3213.10	- Colours in sets	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
3213.90	- Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		

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\* During the review of overall coherence, specific consideration will be given to this item (G/RO/W/22/Rev.4)

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>32.14</b>	<b>Glaziers' putty, grafting putty, resin cements, caulking compounds and other mastics; painters' fillings; non-refractory surfacing preparations for façades, indoor walls, floors, ceilings or the like.</b>	CTH, except from subheading 3824.50		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3214.10	- Glaziers' putty, grafting putty, resin cements, caulking compounds and other mastics; painters' fillings	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
3214.90	- Other			
<b>32.15</b>	<b>Printing ink, writing or drawing ink and other inks, whether or not concentrated or solid.</b>	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		
	- Printing ink :			
3215.11	-- Black	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3215.19	-- Other	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3215.90	- Other	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

## CHAPTER 33

### Chapter Notes

*N.B.: A template for referral to the CRO (Doc.42.626, Issue No. 6) has been prepared on the issue of whether any Chapter Rules should be laid down for Chapter 33. (Sec.)*

#### 1. Mixtures and Blends Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626, Issues Nos. 5 and 6)

[For the purposes of this Chapter(CH)(EGY)(US)][For the purposes of heading 33.02 *and appearing only at the level of that heading* (EC) ] the deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials [other than the addition of diluents only] to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered to be origin conferring.]

#### 2. Purification Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for bracketed text (Doc.OC0014, Issue No.25)

Purification is considered to be origin conferring provided that one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- a) purification of a good resulting in the elimination of 80 percent of the content of existing impurities; or
- b) the reduction or elimination of impurities resulting in a good suitable for one or more of the following applications:
  - (i) pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic, veterinary or food grade substances;
  - (ii) chemical products and reagents for analytical, diagnostic or laboratory uses;
  - (iii) elements and components for use in micro-electronics;
  - (iv) specialized optical uses;
  - [(v) [non toxic uses for health and safety] ;
  - (vi) biotechnical use (e.g., in cell culturing, in genetic technology, or as a catalyst);
  - (vii) carriers used in a separation process; or
  - (viii) nuclear grade uses.

#### 3. Separation Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc. 42.626, Issue No. 7)

Separation, by chromatography, extraction, precipitation, (refining), or specific mechanical treatments, is considered to be origin conferring provided that one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- (i) obtaining goods with specific purity;
- [(ii) obtaining goods with specific odoriferous characteristics;
- (iii) obtaining goods with specific flavouring characteristics;] or
- (iv) obtaining goods suitable for specific uses. (EC) (CH) (SG)]

**4. Packing for retail sale Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626, Issue No.6)**

For the purposes of this Chapter the change of classification resulting from the mere putting up for retail sale of products of this Chapter is not to be considered origin-conferring.

**5. Change in use Basket 1**

The change of classification resulting from the mere change in use described in HS Nomenclature is not to be considered origin-conferring.

**6. Non Origin-Conferring Processes Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.OC0032, Issue No.24)**

[- For the purposes of Chapters 30-38 the addition, whether or not in combination, of the additives enumerated in HS Chapter Notes 1(f) and 1(g) to Chapter 29 for the purposes indicated therein is not origin conferring. (CAN) (PHI) (US)]

**[Criteria to apply Appendix 2, Rule 2(g)]**

The criteria to determine the major portion of the materials as set forth in Appendix 2, Rule 2(g) for this Chapter are:

[Weight (CAN)]

[Weight or volume (EC)(US)]

[Total value of parts and related processing activity (CH)]

## CHAPTER 33

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>Chapter 33</b>	<b>Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations</b>			
<b>33.01</b>	<b>- Essential oils (terpeneless or not), including concretes and absolutes; resinoids; extracted oleoresins; concentrates of essential oils in fats, in fixed oils, in waxes or the like, obtained by enfleurage or maceration; terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils; aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils.</b>	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		<i>A Chapter Note on extraction is to be considered for this heading.</i>
	- Essential oils of citrus fruit :			
3301.11	-- Of bergamot	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3301.12	-- Of orange	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3301.13	-- Of lemon	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3301.14	-- Of lime	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
3301.19	-- Other	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
	- Essential oils other than those of citrus fruit :			
3301.21	-- Of geranium	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3301.22	-- Of jasmine	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3301.23	-- Of lavender or of lavandin	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3301.24	-- Of peppermint (Mentha piperita)	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3301.25	-- Of other mints	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3301.26	-- Of vetiver	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3301.29	-- Other	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3301.30	- Resinoids	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3301.90	- Other	CTSH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
33.02	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures (including alcoholic solutions) with a basis of one or more of these substances, of a kind used as raw materials in industry; other preparations based on odoriferous substances, of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages	[Chapter Notes on Mixtures and Blends and Extraction] [The deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials [other than the mere addition of diluents] to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered to be origin conferring; or  extraction other than dehydration; refining; or deterpenation are to be considered origin conferring. (EC)]		<b>Submitted to CRO (DOC.42.626) Issue n° 7</b> <i>The principle that mixing and extraction are origin conferring for goods of this heading has been agreed by the TCRO. However, the text and placement for separation/extraction are still to be decided, as is the placement of mixtures, the choice being between placement as a Chapter Note and placement and origin criterion at the heading level. (Sec.)</i>
3302.10 3302.90	- Of a kind used in the food or drink industries - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		<i>Decision as specified for the heading</i>
33.03	Perfumes and toilet waters.	[CTH] (CH) (SG) (EGY)(PHI)  [CTH, except from heading 33.01 or 33.02 when this change results from the mere dilution] (US)	[Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (US)	<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 9</b>



HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
		[CTH, except from heading 33.01 or 33.02 when this change results from the mere addition of alcohol to odoriferous substances or to a perfume base] (EC)	[Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (EC)	
<b>33.04</b>	<b>Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (other than medicaments), including sunscreen or sun tan preparations; manicure or pedicure preparations.</b>	[CTH] (EC) (JPN) (COL) (PHI)  [CTSH] (US) (MEX) (CAN) (NZ)  [CTSH] (CH) (SG) (EGY)	[Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (EC) (JPN) (COL) (PHI)  [Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (US) (MEX) (CAN) (NZ)	<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 10</b>
3304.10 3304.20 3304.30  3304.91 3304.99	-Lip make-up preparations  -Eye make-up preparations -Manicure or pedicure preparations -Other : -- Powders, whether or not compressed -- Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		<i>Decision as specified for the heading</i>
<b>33.05</b>	<b>Preparations for use on the hair.</b>	[CTH] (EC) (JPN) (COL) (PHI)	[Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (EC) (JPN) (COL) (PHI)	<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 10</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
		[CTSH] (US) (MEX) (CAN) (NZ)  [CTSH] (CH) (SG) (EGY)	[Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (US) (MEX) (CAN) (NZ)	
3305.10  3305.20  3305.30 3305.90	- Shampoos  - Preparations for permanent waving or straightening  - Hair lacquers - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		<i>Decision as specified for the heading</i>
<b>33.06</b>	<b>Preparations for oral or dental hygiene, including denture fixative pastes and powders; yarn used to clean between the teeth (dental floss), in individual retail packages.</b>	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		<i>Decisions as specified for the subheading</i>
3306.10	- Dentifrices	[CTH] (EC)(PHI)  [CTSH] (US) (MEX) (CAN) (JPN) (NZ) (COL) (BRA) (PHI)  [CTSH] (CH) (SG) (EGY)	[Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (EC) [Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (US) (MEX) (CAN) (JPN) (NZ) (COL) (BRA) (PHI)	<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 10</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
3306.20	- Yarn used to clean between the teeth (dental floss)	[CTH, with the exclusion of the mere cutting and packing of yarn of Section XI] (EC) (JPN) [CTSH and Chapter Note on Packing for Retail Sale ] (MEX) (COL) (CAN) (NZ) (EGY) (BRA) (CH) (PHI) [CTSH, except from Chapter 54] (US)	[Chapter Note 5 on Packing for Retail Sale is Applicable to this Subheading] (MEX) (COL) (CAN) (NZ) (EGY) (BRA) (CH) (PHI)	<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 11</b>
3306.90	- Other	[CTH] (EC) (JPN)  [CTSH] (US) (MEX) (CAN) (NZ) (COL) (BRA)  [CTSH] (CH) (SG) (EGY)(PHI)	[Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (EC) (JPN) [Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (US) (MEX) (CAN) (NZ) (COL) (BRA) (PHI)	<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 10</b>
33.07	<b>Pre-shave, shaving or after-shave preparations, personal deodorants, bath preparations, depilatories and other perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations, not elsewhere specified or included; prepared room deodorisers, whether or not perfumed or having disinfectant properties.</b>	[CTH] (EC) (JPN)	[Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (EC) (JPN)	<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 10</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
		[CTSH] (US) (MEX) (CAN) (NZ) (COL)  [CTSH] (CH) (SG) (EGY)	[Chapter Note 2 (Mixture and blending rule) is not applicable to this heading.] (US) (MEX) (CAN) (NZ) (COL)	
3307.10 3307.20 3307.30  3307.41  3307.49 3307.90	- Pre-shave, shaving or after-shave preparations - Personal deodorants and antiperspirants - Perfumed bath salts and other bath preparations - Preparations for perfuming or deodorizing rooms, including odoriferous preparations used during religious rites : -- "Agarbatti" and other odoriferous preparations which operate by burning -- Other - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

## CHAPTER 34

### Chapter Notes

#### 1. Chemical Reaction Basket 1

A “chemical reaction” is a process (including a biochemical process) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

The following are not considered to be chemical reactions for the purposes of this definition:

- 1) dissolving in water or other solvents;
- 2) the elimination of solvents including solvent water; or
- 3) the addition or elimination of water of crystallization.

A chemical reaction as defined above is to be considered origin conferring.

#### 2. Mixtures and Blends Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for Bracketed Text (Doc.42.626, Issue No.5)

The deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials [other than the addition of diluents only] to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered to be origin conferring.

#### 3. Purification Basket 1, Submitted to CRO for decision for bracketed text (Doc.OC0014, Issue No.25)

Purification is considered to be origin conferring provided that one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- a) purification of a good resulting in the elimination of 80 percent of the content of existing impurities; or
- b) the reduction or elimination of impurities resulting in a good suitable for one or more of the following applications:
  - (i) pharmaceutical, medical, cosmetic, veterinary or food grade substances;
  - (ii) chemical products and reagents for analytical, diagnostic or laboratory uses;
  - (iii) elements and components for use in in micro-electronics;
  - (iv) specialized optical uses;

- [(v) [non toxic uses for health and safety] ;
- (vi) biotechnical use (e.g., in cell culturing, in genetic technology, or as a catalyst);
- (vii) carriers used in a separation process; or
- (viii) nuclear grade uses.

#### **4. Reduction in particle size Basket 1**

The deliberate and controlled reduction in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing, resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which are relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is considered to be origin conferring.

#### **5. Non-Origin Conferring Processes Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.OC0032, Issue No.24)**

[- For the purposes of Chapters 30-38 the addition, whether or not in combination, of the additives enumerated in HS Chapter Notes 1(f) and 1(g) to Chapter 29 for the purposes indicated therein is not origin conferring. (CAN) (PHI) (US)]

#### **6. Packing for retail sale Basket 1**

For the purposes of subheading 3402.20, the change of classification resulting from the mere putting up for retail sale of products of this Chapter is not to be considered origin conferring.

#### **[Criteria to apply Appendix 2, Rule 2(g)]**

The criteria to determine the major portion of the materials as set forth in Appendix 2, Rule 2(g) for this Chapter are:

[Weight (CAN)]

[Weight or volume (EC) (US)]

[Total value of parts and related processing activity (CH)]

## CHAPTER 34

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
<b>Chapter 34</b>	<b>Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, “dental waxes” and dental preparations with a basis of plaster</b>			
<b>34.01</b>	<b>Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes, whether or not containing soap; paper, wadding, felt and nonwovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent.</b>	<i>As indicated at split heading level</i>		
[ex 34.01 (a)]	-Paper, wadding, felt and non-wovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent (EC).	[CTHS] (EC) [CTH] (JPN, CH, COL, US, MEX, CAN, EGY, PHI, NZ, BRA)		<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 13</b>
ex 34.01 (b)	- Finished soap]	[CTHS, provided the change is the result of blending, kneading and shaping] (JPN, SG) [CTH] (EC) (CH) (COL) (US) (MEX) (CAN) (EGY) (PHI) (NZ) (BRA)		<b>Referred to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 12</b>
ex 34.01 (c)	-Other	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
3401.11 3401.19 3401.20	- Soap and organic surface-active products and preparations, in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes, and paper, wadding, felt and nonwovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent : -- For toilet use (including medicated products) -- Other - Soap in other forms	<i>As indicated at split heading level</i>		
<b>34.02</b>	<b>Organic surface-active agents (other than soap); surface-active preparations, washing preparations (including auxiliary washing preparations) and cleaning preparations, whether or not containing soap, other than those of heading No. 34.01.</b>	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		
	- Organic surface-active agents, whether or not put up for retail sale :			
3402.11	-- Anionic	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3402.12	-- Cationic	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3402.13	-- Non-ionic	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3402.19	-- Other	CTSH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>
3402.20	- Preparations put up for retail sale	[CTH] (JPN) (COL) (NZ) (CAN) (BRA)(PHI)  [CTSH] (MEX) (EGY) (US) (CH) (SG)		<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 14</b>



HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
		<i>[As indicated for split subheading (EC)]</i>		
[ex 3402.20(a) ex 3402.20(b)]	- Surface-active preparations (EC) - Washing preparations (including the auxiliary washing preparations) and cleaning preparations, whether or not containing soap, other as those of heading n°3401(EC)	As specified for Chapter Notes 1 and 2 (EC) CTSH except from subheading 3402.90 (EC)]		
3402.90	- Other	[CTH] (JPN) (COL) (CAN) (EGY)  [CTSH] (US) (MEX) (NZ) (SG) (CH)(PHI) <i>[As indicated for split subheading (EC)]</i>		<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 14</b>
[ex 3402.90(a) ex 3402.90(b)]	- Surface-active preparations (EC) - Washing preparations (including the auxiliary washing preparations) and cleaning preparations, whether or not containing soap, other as those of heading n°3401 (EC)	As specified for Chapter Notes 1 and 2 (EC) CTSH except from subheading 3402.20 (EC)]		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
34.03	Lubricating preparations (including cutting-oil preparations, bolt or nut release preparations, anti-rust or anti-corrosion preparations and mould release preparations, based on lubricants) and preparations of a kind used for the oil or grease treatment of textile materials, leather, furskins or other materials, but excluding preparations containing, as basic constituents, 70 % or more by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals.	CTH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3403.11 3403.19 3403.91 3403.99	- Containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals : -- Preparations for the treatment of textile materials, leather, furskins or other materials -- Other - Other : -- Preparations for the treatment of textile materials, leather, furskins or other materials -- Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
34.04	Artificial waxes and prepared waxes.	CTH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)
3404.10	- Of chemically modified lignite	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
3404.20 3404.90	- Of polyethylene glycol - Other			
<b>34.05</b>	<b>Polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture, floors, coachwork, glass or metal, scouring pastes and powders and similar preparations (whether or not in the form of paper, wadding, felt, nonwovens, cellular plastics or cellular rubber, impregnated, coated or covered with such preparations), excluding waxes of heading No. 34.04.</b>	[CTH]  [As specified for split heading (EC)]		<b>Submitted to CRO for decision (Doc.42.626) Issue n° 13</b>
[ex 34.05(a)  ex 34.05(b)]	- Polishes and creams for footwear, furniture, floors, coachwork, glass or metal, scouring pastes and powders and similar preparations, excluding waxes of heading N° 3404. (EC) - Paper, wadding, felt, nonwovens, cellular plastics or cellular rubber, impregnated, coated or covered with such preparations (EC)]	[CTH] (EC)  [CTHS] (EC)		
<b>34.06</b>	<b>Candles, tapers and the like.</b>	CTH		<b>Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)</b>

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
34.07	Modelling pastes, including those put up for children's amusement; preparations known as "dental wax" or as "dental impression compounds", put up in sets, in packings for retail sale or in plates, horseshoe shapes, sticks or similar forms; other preparations for use in dentistry, with a basis of plaster (of calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate).	CTH		Basket 1 (Endorsed by CRO)