

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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Committee on Rules of Origin

**NEGOTIATING TEXT FOR CHAPTERS 25-27 (MINERAL PRODUCTS)
44-49 (WOOD AND PAPER) AND 71 (PRECIOUS STONES AND METALS)**

Harmonization Work Programme

Note by the Secretariat

This document is the most recent update of the negotiating text for chapters 25-27 (mineral products), 44-49 (wood and paper) and 71 (precious stones and metals).

Note

The original numbering of the issues for decision remains unchanged, although certain issues have been resolved by the CRO. The text of resolved issues has been struck out.

Notes on the table

Rules of origin relating to unresolved issues submitted by the Technical Committee on Rules of Origin (TCRO) for decision by the Committee on Rules of Origin (CRO) are designated as "Submitted to CRO for decision";

Agreed rules of origin submitted by the TCRO for endorsement by the CRO are designated as "Basket 1";

Rules of Origin endorsed or resolved by the CRO are designated as "Adopted". The CRO agreed that the adopted rules should not be reopened at the level of the CRO, keeping in mind, however, that, in accordance with Article 9.3(b) of the Agreement, the CRO should finally consider the results of the Harmonization Work Programme in terms of their overall coherence (see document G/RO/W/22/Rev.1).

ISSUES FOR DECISION; CHAPTERS 25 - 27

ISSUE NO. 1: IS THE PRODUCTION OF CEMENT FROM CLINKER A SUBSTANTIAL TRANSFORMATION?

OPTION A:

1. The obtaining of cement from clinker is a substantial transformation. The rule of origin for the cement of subheadings 2523.21 - 2523.90 should be based on a change of subheading from the clinkers of subheading 2523.10. The following technical information has been provided in support of this option:

2. Characteristics of clinkers and cement: Cement and clinkers are two different articles of commerce with different character and properties, uses and name. Clinkers are obtained from firing limestone containing a suitable proportion of clay. Clinkers consist mainly of calcium silicates in pebble form. The clinkers cannot be used as a building material unless transformed into cement. They do not have the same bonding effect as cement when mixed with fine and coarse aggregates to produce concrete for use in construction. Cement, on the other hand, has to meet certain specifications like minimum fineness of 225 m²/kg and minimum compressive strength in order to be used in concrete work. Various types of cement can be produced from the same clinkers. To obtain cement from clinkers, the clinkers have to be ground to higher fineness and interground ingredients and additives are introduced during the grinding process. It is considered that it is the fact of a new product and not the process which determines that a substantial transformation has occurred.

3. Production of cement: It is the transformation from clinkers to cement which is the last substantial transformation to obtain cement. To prepare the final product, cement, there may be several transformations. Origin should be conferred based on the last substantial transformation. The production of clinkers to cement involves grinding under precise control of temperature in the finish mill to prevent agglomeration. Gypsum and interground ingredients such as slag for Portland Blast Furnace Cement, limestone for masonry cement, and materials like coal fly ash and silica fume are mixed during the grinding process. The process has to be precise to achieve certain specifications such as minimum compressive strength and fineness.

4. The grinding process effectively transforms clinker into a new finished product, cement, which can then be used for concrete work. The finished product, cement has different properties compared to clinkers. Cement should satisfy certain chemical properties depending on the final use of the cement. The technical precision of the end product such as precise and equal particle size fineness and minimum compressive strength to conform with industry standards for cement and for the product to fulfil its function were important in identifying a new product.

5. In response to the proposition that grinding alone is not substantial transformation, it is argued that firstly, grinding is not a simple operation. It requires high consumption of energy and precise control of the temperature in the finish mill. For the production of cement, the clinkers have to be grounded to a precise particle size and fineness in order to conform to industry standards of minimum compressive strength. Secondly, grinding is always combined with other processes including the proportionally controlled mixing and blending with other materials such as blast furnace slag, and that the entire process represents substantial transformation. It was further stated that there is no trade in ground clinkers not further processed into cement and that such ground clinkers were an intermediate product that could not be used for any purpose other than further processing into cement.

OPTION B:

6. The process to prepare cement from clinker is not a substantial transformation. The rule of origin for the cement of subheadings 2523.21 - 2523.90 should be based on a change of heading from the minerals of headings 25.21 - 25.23.

7. Clinker is prepared from primary raw materials including limestone, clay, shale and iron ore. The principal steps in manufacturing clinker consist of crushing, grinding, mixing, and burning raw materials to make clinker. The clinker is then ground to make powdered cement. A change from clinker of subheading 2523.10 to cements of subheadings 2523.21 to 2523.90 does not entail a substantial transformation. In fact the processes required to prepare clinkers are more varied and complex than the grinding necessary to convert the clinker into powdered cement

8. Production of cement from clinker is a “simple” process. It is merely ground to reduce the size of clinkers to cement. Grinding alone is not considered a substantial transformation. It was noted that the HS subheading explanatory note defines “Portland cement” as “cement obtained by grinding Portland clinker with the possible addition of a small quantity of calcium sulphate” and that it might be necessary to define supplementary criteria to qualify the rule in order to separate “simple” grinding.

Relevant HS code number

9. Subheadings 2523.21 (Portland cement: white cement, whether or not artificially coloured), 2523.29 (Portland cement: other), 2523.30 (Aluminous cement) and 2523.90 (Other hydraulic cements)

References

10. Report of the 3rd Session (Doc. 39.870, Annexes C1 and C2)
Report of the 8th Session (Doc. 41.211, Annexes K1 and K2)
Reference document (Doc. 39.861/Add 7, pages 4 to 5)
Reference document (Doc. 41.252, Appendix 2)
Reference document (Doc. 41.506)

ISSUE NO. 2: IS THE CRUSHING OR POWDERING OF NATURAL STEATITE AND TALC A SUBSTANTIAL TRANSFORMATION?

Differing views presented in the relevant Technical Committee discussion

OPTION A:

11. The crushing or powdering of natural steatite or talc is a substantial transformation. The rule of origin should be based on a change at subheading level from the not crushed or powdered material of 2526.10.

12. The key element for consideration in deciding if a substantial transformation had occurred by crushing or powdering was that the end product had a different character and uses. The complexity of the process itself was not a primary factor in this decision and should not be given much emphasis. The technical precision of the end product such as precise and equal particle size for the product to fulfil its function were important in identifying a new product.

OPTION B:

13. Merely grinding is not considered to bring about a substantial transformation. The country of origin is where the good is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.

Relevant HS code number

14. Subheadings 2526.20 (Natural steatite, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape; talc: crushed or powdered)

References

15. Report of the 3rd Session (Doc. 39.870, Annexes C1 and C2)
Report of the 8th Session (Doc. 41.211, Annexes K1 and K2)

Issue for Decision, No. 3

~~16. — Is the processing of molybdenum ore into molybdenum concentrate (lubricant) of 25.30 a substantial transformation?~~

Differing views presented in the relevant Technical Committee discussion

OPTION A:

~~17. — The processing of molybdenum ore into molybdenum concentrate (lubricant) of 25.30 is a substantial transformation.~~

~~18. — The Molybdenite concentrates classified in heading 25.30 are obtained from molybdenum ores (26.13) by certain physical treatments such as washing, grinding, flotation and by heat treatment, other than calcination, designed to drive off traces of oil and water, for non-metallurgical uses (lubrication). Other Molybdenite concentrates obtained by calcination or roasting remain classified with the ore in heading 26.13. Because different methods of processing the ores have been used it is not possible to reclassify between the headings as a result of a decision on change of use. It is not necessary therefore to provide an exclusion of change from molybdenum concentrates of 26.13 and the rule of origin should be CTH to provide for manufacture from the molybdenum ore of 26.13.~~

~~19. — The conclusion that a substantial transformation has occurred is based firstly on the conclusion that a new product with new uses and characteristics has been produced. The nature of the process and how complex is not a decisive factor.~~

OPTION B:

~~20. — Molybdenum concentrates are classified in headings 25.30 and 26.13. — A change of classification between these products is not a substantial transformation.~~

~~21. — The rule of origin should be CTH except from the concentrates of heading 26.13.~~

Relevant HS code number

~~22. — Part of heading 25.30 (Mineral substances not elsewhere specified or included)~~

References

23. — ~~Report of the 3rd Session (Doc. 39.870, Annexes C1 and C2)~~
— ~~Report of the 8th Session (Doc. 41.211, Annexes K1 and K2)~~

Issue for Decision, No. 4

24. — ~~Is the conversion of metal ores into concentrates, including by calcination or roasting, a substantial transformation?~~

Differing views presented in the relevant Technical Committee discussion

OPTION A:

25. — ~~Metal ores extracted from the mines are always accompanied by such unwanted matter as mud, dirt and gangue which can add to the costs of transport or hamper subsequent metallurgical operations. To remove such unwanted matter, metal ores are normally converted into metal ore concentrates. Concentration is a substantial transformation of the ore and the rule of origin should be based on a change within the heading.~~

26. — ~~The concentration of ores is a process to enrich the ore by a series of operations applied sequentially in two phases: mechanical preparation by primary crushing, screening, secondary crushing and screening, tertiary crushing and screening, grinding to less than 0.4mm to free the ore completely; separation phase: by either gravity process, magnetic separation or flotation with chemical reagents. An ore can contain as little as 5-15% of the main material and it is not economical to ship in this form. It is therefore normal to concentrate the product. Generally this is done near the mine, but not always. It is therefore possible that two countries may be involved in the obtaining of the ores and of the concentrates of the ores. It is a complicated process and the fact that it normally happens in the same country is not relevant to the issue of substantial transformation which should be based on the fact of production of a new product: a concentrate. Other physical or physico-chemical operations for concentration include magnetic separation, gravimetric separation, flotation, screening, settling and filtering. Calcination or roasting are also methods of concentration considered to be substantial.~~

27. — ~~It is possible that several minerals can be found together in the ore and concentration in this case also separates the different metals to produce a product with a new and different character and use. The product acquires a new status. It is not necessary for the rule to specify certain processes as substantial transformation.~~

28. — ~~It is recognised that there is a difference in the character of a naturally occurring high concentration ore that is obtained in that form from the ground and concentrates obtained from low grade ore by processing. The former originates in the country where it is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state and the latter, which has been substantially transformed, originates in the country where the concentration takes place.~~

OPTION B:

29. — ~~Ores are not traded internationally except as concentrates. The Concentration of ores happens near the area of mining of the ores. The process of removing slag is not considered to be a substantial transformation. High grade ores can have naturally the same concentration as a concentrate. If the product occurs naturally it is not appropriate to have a substantial transformation rule.~~

Relevant HS code number

30. — ~~Headings 26.01 to 26.17 (Ores and concentrates)~~

References

- 31. — Report of the 3rd Session (Doc. 39.870, Annexes C1 and C2)
- Report of the 8th Session (Doc. 41.211, Annexes K1 and K2)
- Reference document (Doc. 41.384, page 2)
- Reference document (Doc. 41.424, page 17)

Issue for Decision, No. 5

32. — Is the production of briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal a substantial transformation?

Differing views presented in the relevant Technical Committee discussion

OPTION A:

33. — The manufacture of briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels from coal is considered to be a substantial transformation. The rule should be CTSH to provide for processing from the coal of the same heading.

34. — The process calls for complicated operations including crushing coal, subjecting the coal to low temperature carbonisation to produce coal char, mixing it with bind materials, pressing it into shape as briquettes or ovoids or other shapes and drying. Furthermore, the resultant goods, which can be ignited easier can be burnt stronger, can emit less smell and can be preserved longer than the original goods, and has thus become a new product.

OPTION B:

35. — The processes to obtain the goods of this subheading do not bring about a substantial transformation. Origin should be the country where the coal is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.

Relevant HS code number

36. — Subheading 2701.20 (Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal)

References

- 37. — Report of the 3rd Session (Doc. 39.870, Annexes C1 and C2)
- Report of the 8th Session (Doc. 41.211, Annexes K1 and K2)
- Reference document (Doc. 39.861/Add. 6, page 4)
- Reference document (Doc. 41.351, page 10)
- Reference document (Doc. 41.384, page 2)

Issue for Decision, No. 6

38. — Is the manufacture of pitch coke from pitches of coal tars and other mineral tars of the same heading a substantial transformation?

Differing views presented in the relevant Technical Committee discussion

OPTION A:

~~39. Pitch coke (subheading 2708.20) is obtained by the distillation of coal tars, other mineral tars or of their pitches. It is a new product obtained as a result of a substantial transformation. The rule should reflect a change of subheading from 2708.10.~~

OPTION B:

~~40. The processing to produce pitch coke from pitch is not a substantial transformation. The rule should require a change of heading from the coal tars or other mineral tars.~~

Relevant HS code number

~~41. Subheading 2708.20 (Pitch coke)~~

References

~~42. Report of the 3rd Session (Doc. 39.870, Annexes C1 and C2)
Report of the 8th Session (Doc. 41.211, Annexes K1 and K2)~~

ISSUE No. 7: SPECIFIC PROCESSES THAT CONFER ORIGIN - CHAPTER NOTE 2

43. Chapter Note 2 reads: "Goods of 27.07 and 27.10 through 27.13 that have been obtained as a result of a chemical reaction or specified physical separation process, including the processes listed below are deemed to be goods of the country where the reaction or the process occurred:

- (a) vacuum distillation;
- [(b) redistillation by fractionation (including extractive distillation); (EC)]
- (c) cracking (including catalytic cracking, hydrocracking, thermal cracking, coking, visbreaking, platforming);
- (d) catalytic reforming;
- (e) desulphurization (removal of bound sulphur);
- (f) alkylation (including dehydroalkylation, hydroalkylation);
- (g) hydrogenation;
- (h) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (i) the process comprising all the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride, neutralisation with alkaline agents;
- (j) polymerization;
- (k) isomerization;
- [(l) deparaffining by a process other than filtering, in respect of products falling within heading 27.10 only; (EC)]
- [(m) in respect of fuel oils falling within heading ex 27.10, atmospheric distillation, on condition that less than 30% of these products distils, by volume, including losses, at 300°C by the ASTM D 86 method; (EC)]
- [(n) in respect of heavy oils other than gas oils and fuel oils falling within heading ex 27.10 only, treatment by means of a high-frequency electrical brush-discharge. (EC)]

OPTION A: Yes

44. Obtaining petroleum and hydrocarbon products of headings 27.07 and 27.10 through 27.13 by operations as listed in Chapter Note 2 is considered origin-conferring. This list provides users with a ready reference as to what petrochemical operations that may render chemical reaction or specified physical separation to the input materials and thereby, origin of a petrochemical product can be determined conveniently. (EC) (SG) (JPN) (NZ) (TH) (NOR)

OPTION B: Yes, provided

45. Subject to further refinement, this Chapter Note may apply to products of headings 27.07 and 27.10 through 27.13. The origin rules preferred are:

CTSH with exceptions; or Chapter Notes to be agreed to (CAN) (for subheadings 2711.12, 2711.13, 2711.14, 2711.19 and 2711.29)

CTH or Chapter Notes to be agreed to (CAN) (for headings 27.12 and 27.13)

CTH or Chapter Notes (including Note 6) to be agreed to (US) (for heading 27.13)

Relevant HS codes:

Chapter Note 2 for Chapter 27

ISSUE No. 8: MIXING AND BLENDING OF PRODUCTS OF HEADINGS 27.07 AND 27.10 TO 27.15 - CHAPTER NOTE 3

OPTION A: Yes

46. For the purposes of headings 27.07 and 27.10 through 27.15, 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 with physical and chemical characteristics different from the input materials is considered origin conferring. (EC) (SG)

OPTION B: Yes

47. Goods of headings 27.07 or 27.10 that have been blended to conform to specific predetermined physical specifications, such as boiling point range, viscosity, solidification temperature, research or motor octane number, or cetane number, which are different from the specifications of the input materials, are deemed to be goods of the country where the blending occurred, provided that:

- (a) In the case of motor fuels (other than diesel fuels), the good has a Research Octane Number (RON) of 6 or more units higher than that of the blending component that by volume constitutes the single largest blending component obtained from a single country; or
- (b) In the case of other goods, not more than 70 percent by volume of the product is composed of blending components originating from a country other than the country where the blending occurred. (US)

In respect of subparagraphs (a) and (b) of Option B, SG advances the following comments:

48. “On condition (a), with respect to motor fuels, it does not seem to be appropriate to focus on the difference between the octane number of the finished blend and that of the largest volume blending component. Whether the increase of the requisite number 6 in octane level is achieved or not is determined in part by the relative proportions of the blending components. There does not appear to be a strong justification for a rule that would deem origin to be conferred by increasing the octane number from 92 to 98 but treating change in octane number from 93 to 98 as no qualifying operations.

49. On condition (b), the focus on the origin of the blending components seems to run counter to the basic intent of the rule. The source of the blending components should not be relevant if origin is

to be conferred by virtue of the fact that the finished goods conform to predetermined specifications that the individual blending components do not satisfy.”

Relevant HS codes:

Chapter Note 3 for Chapter 27

ISSUE No. 9: SIMPLE PROCESSES THAT DO NOT CONFER ORIGIN - CHAPTER NOTE 4

OPTION A: Yes

50. The operations listed below should not be considered origin-conferring whether they are carried out individually or together in any combination.

- cleaning
- decantation
- desalination
- water separation
- filtering
- colouring
- marking
- obtaining a sulphur content as a result of mixing products with different sulphur contents
- addition of flavouring substances
- any combination of these operations. (EC) (NOR) (ARG) (JPN) (NZ) (TH)

OPTION B: Yes, provided

51. Subject to further refinement, the Chapter Note may apply to products of headings 27.07, 27.10 through 27.13 and 27.15. The origin rules preferred are:

CTSH with exceptions; or Chapter Notes to be agreed to (CAN) (for subheadings 2711.12, 2711.13, 2711.14, 2711.19 and 2711.29)

CTH or Chapter Notes to be agreed to (CAN) (for headings 27.12, 27.13 and 27.15)

CTH or Chapter Notes (including Note 6) to be agreed to (US) (for headings 27.13 and 27.15)

OPTION C: No

52. The creation of Chapter Note 4 is not considered necessary. (SG)

Relevant HS codes:

Chapter Note 4 for Chapter 27

ISSUE No. 10: VALUE ADDED RULE FOR GOODS OF HEADINGS 27.07 AND 27.10 - CHAPTER NOTE 5

OPTION A: Yes

53. Due to on-going technological developments, it is not possible to define an exhaustive range of substantial blending processes for goods of headings 27.07 and 27.10. Blending processes involving proprietary formulation should also be recognized as substantial. An alternative value-

added rule will allow for expression of substantial transformation that is in tandem with technological changes. A maximum level of 75% foreign content is deemed adequate.

54. Chapter Note 5 as follows is therefore proposed:

“Goods of headings 27.07 and 27.10 that are not wholly the product of one country shall be deemed to originate in the last country where the following occurs:

the CIF value of non-originating 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 :

$$\text{Foreign Content} = \frac{\text{CIF Value of Non-originating Raw Materials}}{\text{Ex-Factory Price}} \times 100\% \leq 75\%$$

where Ex-Factory Price = Total materials cost + Direct labour costs + Overheads costs + Profits.”

Taken into account the above value added criterion, the origin rule for headings 27.07 and 27.10 should be: **“CTH or Chapter Notes, 1, 2, 3(a) and 5 apply”**. (SG)

OPTION B: No

55. Various arguments are advanced, for examples:

- (a) the origin of goods can be better determined by referring to the manufacturing processes performed;
- (b) the calculation of the added value is affected by a number of economic factors, e.g. fluctuation of material prices, labour costs, profit margins and exchange rates. These factors are but loosely related to the physical transformation of the goods from materials.

56. The origin rules should not be formulated with reference to Chapter Note 5 as origin-conferring.

Relevant HS codes:

Headings 27.07 and 27.10

CHAPTER 25

Notes:**[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) (EC) (US)]

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

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
Chapter 25	Salt; Sulphur; Earth and Stone; Plastering Materials, Lime and Cement			
25.01	Salt (including table salt and denatured salt) and pure sodium chloride, whether or not in aqueous solution or containing added anti-caking or free-flowing agents; sea water	<i>As indicated at the split heading level.</i>		Adopted
ex 25.01 (a) ex 25.01 (b) ex 25.01 (c)	- <u>Pure sodium chloride</u> - <u>Refined salt, other than pure sodium chloride</u> - <u>Other</u>	CTHS CTHS The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this split heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		
25.02	Unroasted iron pyrites	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the unroasted iron pyrites are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
25.03	Sulphur or all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur.	<i>As indicated at the split heading level.</i>		Adopted
ex 25.03 (a) ex 25.03 (b)	- <u>Pure or refined</u> - <u>Other</u>	CTHS The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the sulphur of this split heading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		
25.04	Natural graphite	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the natural graphite of this heading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted
2504.10 2504.90	- In powder or in flakes - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		
25.05	Natural sands of all kinds, whether or not coloured, other than metal-bearing sands of Chapter 26	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the natural sands of this heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted
2505.10 2505.90	- Silica sands and quartz sands - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
25.06	Quartz (other than natural sands); quartzite, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the quartz or quartzite of this heading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2506.10 2506.21 2506.29	- Quartz - Quartzite: -- Crude or roughly trimmed -- Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
25.07	Kaolin and other kaolinic clays, whether or not calcined.	<i>As indicated at the split heading level</i>		Adopted
ex 25.07 (a) ex 25.07(b)	- <u>Calcined</u> - <u>Other</u>	CTHS The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this split heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		
25.08	Other clays (not including expanded clays of heading No. 68.06), andalusite, kyanite and sillimanite, whether or not calcined; mullite; chamotte or dinas earths.	<i>As indicated at the split heading level.</i>		Adopted
ex 25.08 (a) ex25.08 (b)	- <u>Calcined</u> - <u>Other</u>	CTHS The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this split heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2508.10 2508.20 2508.30 2508.40 2508.50 2508.60 2508.70	- Bentonite - Decolourising earths and fuller's earth - Fire-clay - Other clays - Andalusite, kyanite and sillimanite - Mullite - Chamotte or dinas earths	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
25.09	Chalk	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the chalk of this heading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted
25.10	Natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium phosphates and phosphatic chalk	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted
2510.10 2510.20	- Unground - Ground	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
25.11	Natural barium sulphate (barytes); natural barium carbonate (witherite), whether or not calcined, other than barium oxide of heading No. 28.16.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		Adopted
2511.10 2511.20	- Natural barium sulphate (barytes) - Natural barium carbonate (witherite)	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the natural barium sulphate of this subheading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state. <i>As indicated at the split subheading level.</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
ex2511.20 (a) ex 2511.20(b)	-- <u>Calcined</u> -- <u>Other</u>	CTSHS. The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the mineral of this split subheading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		
25.12	Siliceous fossil meals (for example, kieselguhr, tripolite and diatomite) and similar siliceous earths, whether or not calcined, of an apparent specific gravity of 1 or less.	<i>As indicated at the split heading level.</i>		Adopted
ex 25.12 (a) ex 25.12 (b)	- <u>Calcined</u> - <u>Other</u>	CTHS The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this split heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		
25.13	Pumice stone; emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, whether or not heat-treated.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted
2513.11 2513.19 2513.20	- Pumice stone: -- Crude or in irregular pieces, including crushed pumice ("bimskies") -- Other - Emery, natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
25.14	Slate, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the slate of this heading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
25.15	Marble, travertine, ecaussine and other calcareous monumental or building stone of an apparent specific gravity of 2.5 or more, and alabaster, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted
2515.11 2515.12 2515.20	- Marble and travertine: -- Crude or roughly trimmed -- Merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs or a rectangular (including square) shape - Ecaussine and other calcareous monumental or building stone; alabaster	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
25.16	Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone and other monumental or building stone, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2516.11 2516.12 2516.21 2516.22 2616.90	- Granite: -- Crude or roughly trimmed -- Merely cut, by sawing otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape - Sandstone -- Crude or roughly trimmed -- Merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape - Other monumental or building stone	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
25.17	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone, of a kind commonly used for concrete aggregates, for road metalling or for railway or other ballast, shingle and flint, whether or not heat-treated; macadam of slag, dross or similar industrial waste, whether or not incorporating the materials cited in the first part of the heading; tarred macadam; granules, chippings and powder, of stones of heading No. 25.15 or 25.16, whether or not heat-treated.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		Adopted
2517.10	- Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone, of a kind commonly used for concrete aggregates, for road metalling or for railway or other ballast shingle and flint, whether or not heat treated	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2517.20	- Macadam of slag, dross or similar industrial waste, whether or not incorporating the materials cited in subheading No. 2517.10	CTSH		
2517.30	- Tarred macadam	CTSH		
	- Granules, chippings and powder, of stones of heading No. 25.15 or 25.16, whether or not heat treated			
2517.41	-- Of marble	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		
2517.49	-- Other	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		
25.18	Dolomite, whether or not calcined; dolomite roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape; agglomerated dolomite (including tarred dolomite).	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		Adopted
2518.10	- Dolomite not calcined	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the dolomite of this subheading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		
2518.20	- Calcined dolomite	CTSH		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2518.30	Agglomerated dolomite (including tarred dolomite)	<i>As indicated at the split subheading level.</i>		
ex2518.30 (a)	- <u>Tarred dolomite</u>	CTSHS		
ex2518.30 (b)	- <u>Other</u>	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this split subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		
25.19	Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite); fused magnesia; dead-burned (sintered) magnesia, whether or not containing small quantities of other oxides added before sintering; other magnesium oxide, whether or not pure.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		Adopted
2519.10	- Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite)	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		
2519.90	- Other	<i>As indicated at the split subheading level.</i>		
ex2519.90 (a)	-- <u>Calcined, fused or sintered</u>	CTSHS		
ex2519.90 (b)	-- <u>Other</u>	CTH		
25.20	Gypsum; anhydrite; plasters (consisting of calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate) whether or not coloured, with or without small quantities of accelerators or retarders.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2520.10	- Gypsum; anhydrite.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the gypsum or anhydrite of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		
2520.20	- Plasters	CTSH		
25.21	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous stone, of a kind used for the manufacture of lime or cement.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted
25.22	Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime, other than calcium oxide and hydroxide of heading No. 28.25.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		Adopted
2522.10	- Quicklime	CTH		
2522.20	- Slaked lime	CTSH		
2522.30	- Hydraulic lime	CTH		
25.23	Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement, supersulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinkers	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		Adopted
2523.10	- Cement clinkers	CTH		
2523.21	- Portland cement: -- White cement, whether or not artificially coloured	[CTH] [CTSH]		Submitted to CRO for decision
2523.29	-- Other	[CTH] [CTSH]		Submitted to CRO for decision

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2523.30	- Aluminous cement	[CTH] [CTSH]		Submitted to CRO for decision
2523. 90	- Other hydraulic cements	[CTH] [CTSH]		Submitted to CRO for decision
25.24	Asbestos	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the asbestos of this heading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted
25.25	Mica, including splittings; mica waste.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		Adopted
2525.10	- Crude mica and mica rifted into sheets or splittings	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		
2525.20	- Mica powder	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		
2525.30	- Mica waste	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the mica waste of this subheading is derived.		
25.26	Natural steatite, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of a rectangular (including square) shape; talc.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		Adopted
2526.10	- Not crushed, not powdered	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2526.20	- Crushed or powdered	[CTSH] [The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state]		Submitted to CRO for decision
25.27	Natural cryolite; natural chiolite	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		Adopted
25.28	Natural borates and concentrates thereof (whether or not calcined), but not including borates separated from natural brine; natural boric acid containing not more than 85% of H ₃ BO ₃ calculated on the dry weight.	<i>As indicated at the split heading level.</i>		Adopted
ex 25.28 (a) ex 25.28 (b)	- <u>Calcined</u> - <u>Other</u>	CTHS The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this split heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		
2528.10 2528.90	- Natural sodium borates and concentrates thereof (whether or not calcined) - Other	<i>As indicated at the split heading level.</i>		
25.29	Felspar; leucite; nepheline and nepheline syenite; fluorspar	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals of this heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		Adopted
2529.10	- Felspar - Fluorspar:	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2529.21	-- Containing by weight 97% or less of calcium fluoride			
2529.22	-- Containing by weight more than 97% of calcium fluoride			
2529.30	- Leucite; nepheline and nepheline syenite			
25.30	Mineral substances not elsewhere specified or included.	<i>As indicated at the split heading level.</i>		Adopted
ex 25.30 (a) ex 25.30 (b)	- <u>Calcined.</u> - <u>Molybdenite concentrates</u>	CTHS [CTH] [CTH, except from concentrates of heading 26.13]		Submitted to CRO for decision
ex 25.30 (c)	- <u>Other</u>	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the minerals this split heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		
2530.10 2530.20 2530.40 2530.90	- Vermiculite, perlite and chlorites, unexpanded - Kieserite, epsomite (natural magnesium sulphates) - Natural micaceous iron oxides - Other	<i>As indicated at the split heading level.</i>		

CHAPTER 26

Notes :

[Criteria to apply to 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) (EC) (US)]

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

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
Chapter 26	Ores, Slag and Ash			
26.01 - 26.17	<i>See individual headings and subheadings set out below.</i>	<i>As indicated at the split heading level.</i>		Adopted
ex 26.01 (a) to ex 26.17 (a) ex 26.01 (b) to ex 26.17 (b)	- <u>Concentrates</u> - <u>Other</u>	CTHS The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the metal ores are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		
26.01	Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites	<i>As indicated at the split heading level.</i>		
	-Iron ores and concentrates, other than roasted iron pyrites:			
2601.11 2601.12	-- Non-agglomerated -- Agglomerated			

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2601.20	- Roasted iron pyrites			
26.02	Manganese ores and concentrates, including manganiferous iron ores and concentrates with a manganese content of 20% or more, calculated on the dry weight			
26.03	Copper ores and concentrates			
26.04	Nickel ores and concentrates			
26.05	Cobalt ores and concentrates			
26.06	Aluminium ores and concentrates			
26.07	Lead ores and concentrates			
26.08	Zinc ores and concentrates			
26.09	Tin ores and concentrates			
26.10	Chromium ores and concentrates			
26.11	Tungsten ores and concentrates			
26.12	Uranium or thorium ores and concentrates			
2612.10	Uranium ores and concentrates			
2612.20	Thorium ores and concentrates			
26.13	Molybdenum ores and concentrates			
2613.20	- Roasted			
2613.90	-Other			
26.14	Titanium ores and concentrates			

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
26.15	Niobium, tantalum, vanadium or zirconium ores and concentrates			
2615.10 2615.90	- Zirconium ores and concentrates - Other			
26.16	Precious metal ores and concentrates			
2616.10 2616.90	- Silver ores and concentrates - Other			
26.17	Other ores and concentrates			
2617.10 2617.90	- Antimony ores and concentrates - Other			
26.18	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the slags of this heading are derived.		
26.19	Slag, dross (other than granulated slag), scalings and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the slags, dross, scalings or other waste of this heading are derived.		
26.20	Ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel), containing metals or metal compounds.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the ash or residues of this heading are derived.		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2620.11 2620.19 2620.20 2620.30 2620.40 2620.50 2620.90	-Containing mainly zinc: -- Hard zinc spelter -- Other - Containing mainly lead - Containing mainly copper - Containing mainly aluminium - Containing mainly vanadium - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
26.21	Other slag and ash, including seaweed ash (kelp).	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the slag or ash of this heading is derived.		

CHAPTER 27

Chapter Notes

1. Chemical reaction (Adopted)

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.

2. Specific processes that confer origin Submitted to CRO for decision (Issue No.7)

[Goods of headings 27.07, 27.10 through 27.13 of Chapter 27 that have been obtained as a result of a chemical reaction or specified physical separation process, including the processes listed below, are deemed to be goods of the country where the reaction or the process occurred (EC) (SG) (NOR) (TH) (JPN) (NZ):

- (a) vacuum distillation;
- [(b) redistillation by fractionation (including extractive distillation); (EC)]
- (c) cracking (including catalytic cracking, hydrocracking, thermal cracking, coking, visbreaking, platforming);
- (d) catalytic reforming;
- (e) desulphurization (removal of bound sulphur);
- (f) alkylation (including dehydroalkylation, hydroalkylation);
- (g) hydrogenation;
- (h) extraction by means of selective solvents;
- (i) the process comprising all the following operations: processing with concentrated sulphuric acid, oleum or sulphuric anhydride, neutralisation with alkaline agents;
- (j) polymerisation;
- (k) isomerization;
- [(l) deparaffining by a process other than filtering, in respect of products falling within heading 27.10 only; (EC)]

- [(m) in respect of fuel oils falling within heading ex 27.10, atmospheric distillation, on condition that less than 30% of these products distils, by volume, including losses, at 300°C by the ASTM D 86 method. (EC)]
- [(n) in respect of heavy oils other than gas oils and fuel oils falling within heading ex 27.10 only treatment by means of a high-frequency electrical brush-discharge. (EC)]

3. Mixing and blending Submitted to CRO for decision (Issue No.8)

- (a) [For the purposes of headings 2707 and 2710 to 2715, 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, 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. (EC) (SG)]
- (b) [Goods of headings 27.07 or 27.10 that have been blended to conform to specific predetermined physical specifications, such as boiling point range, viscosity, solidification temperature, research or motor octane number, or cetane number, which are different from the specifications of the input materials, are deemed to be goods of the country where the blending occurred, provided that:
 - (i) In the case of motor fuels (other than diesel fuels), the good has a Research Octane Number (RON) of 6 or more units higher than that of the blending component that by volume constitutes the single largest blending component obtained from a single country; or
 - (ii) In the case of other goods, not more than 70 percent by volume of the product is composed of blending components originating from a country other than the country where the blending occurred. (US)]

4. [List of simple processes which do not confer origin: Submitted to CRO for decision (Issue No.9)

- cleaning
- decantation
- desalination
- water separation
- filtering
- colouring
- marking
- obtaining a sulphur content as a result of mixing products with different sulphur contents
- any combination of these operations. (EC) (NOR) (ARG) (NZ) (JPN) (TH)]

5. Value added rule Submitted to CRO for decision (Issue No.10)

[Goods of headings 27.07 or 27.10 that are not wholly the product of one country shall be deemed to originate in the last country where the following occurs:

The CIF value of non-originating 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 :

$$\text{Foreign Content} = \frac{\text{CIF Value of Non-originating Raw Materials}}{\text{Ex-Factory Price}} \times 100\% \leq 75\%$$

where Ex-Factory Price = Total materials cost + Direct labour costs + Overheads costs + Profits. (SG)]

[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)]

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

CHAPTER 27

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
Chapter 27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; Bituminous substances; Mineral waxes			
27.01	Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		Adopted
	Coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated:			
2701.11	-- Anthracite	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the anthracite of this subheading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		
2701.12	-- Bituminous coal	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the bituminous coal of this subheading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		
2701.19	-- Other coal	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the coal of this subheading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		
2701.20	- Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	CTSH		Adopted
27.02	Lignite, whether or not agglomerated, excluding jet.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the lignite this heading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted
2702.10	- Lignite, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
2702.20	- Agglomerated lignite			
27.03	Peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the peat of this heading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
27.04	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon.	CTH		Adopted
27.05	Coal gas, water gas, producer gas and similar gases, other than petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.	CTH		Adopted
27.06	Tar distilled from coal, from lignite or from peat, and other mineral tars, whether or not dehydrated or partially distilled, including reconstituted tars.	CTH		Adopted
27.07	Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar; similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the non-aromatic constituents.	[CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, [3(a) or 3(b)], and 4 apply] (NZ) (JPN) (NOR) (TH) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 4 apply] (EC) (EGY) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(b) and 4 apply] (US) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 5 apply] (SG)		Submitted to CRO for decision Issues 7 to 10
2707.10 2707.20 2707.30 2707.40 2707.50	- Benzole - Toluole - Xylol - Naphthalene - Other aromatic hydrocarbon mixtures of which 65% or more by volume (including losses) distils at 250°C by the ASTM D86 method	As indicated at the heading level.		
2707.60	- Phenols			
	- Other			
2707.91 2707.99	-- Creosote oils -- Other			

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
27.08	Pitch and pitch coke, obtained from coal tar or from other mineral tars	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		Adopted
2708.10 2708.20	- Pitch - Pitch coke	CTH CTSH		
27.09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals crude	<i>As indicated at the split heading level</i>		Adopted
ex 27.09 (a)	<u>Petroleum oils, crude</u>	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the crude petroleum oils of this split heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		
ex 27.09 (b)	<u>Other</u>	CTH		
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70 % or more of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations.	[CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, [3(a) or 3(b)], and 4 apply] (NZ) (JPN) (NOR) (TH) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 4 apply] (EC) (EGY) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 5] (SG) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(b), and 4 apply] (US)		Submitted to CRO for decision Issues 7 to 10
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level.</i>		
	- Liquefied :			
2711.11	-- Natural gas	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the natural gas of this subheading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2711.12	-- Propane	[CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, and 4 apply] (US) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 4 apply] (EC) (NOR) (TH) (EGY) [CTSH, except from subheading 2711.29, or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 4 apply] (JPN) (NZ) [CTSH, except from subheading 2711.29, or Chapter Notes 1, 2 and 3(a) apply] (SG) [CTSH, except from subheading 2711.21 or 2711.29; or Chapter Notes to be agreed to] (CAN)		Submitted to CRO for decision Issues 7 to 10
2711.13	-- Butanes	<i>Same as for subheading 2711.12</i>		
2711.14	-- Ethylene, propylene, butylene and butadiene			
2711.19	-- Other	CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 4 apply] (EC) (NOR) (TH) (EGY) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, and 4 apply] (US) [CTSH, except from subheading 2711.29, or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 4 apply] (JPN) (NZ) [CTSH, except from subheading 2711.29, or Chapter Notes 1, 2 and 3(a) apply] (SG) [CTSH, except from subheading 2711.21 or 2711.29; or Chapter Notes to be agreed to] (CAN)		Submitted to CRO for decision Issues 7 to 10
2711.21	- In gaseous state : -- Natural gas	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the natural gas of this subheading is obtained in its natural or unprocessed state		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2711.29	-- Other	[CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 4 apply] (EC) (NOR) (TH) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2 and 4 apply] (US) [CTSH, except from subheading 2711.12 to 2711.21; or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 4 apply] (JPN) (NZ) [CTSH, except from subheading 2711.12 to 2711.21; or Chapter Notes 1, 2 and 3(a) apply] (SG) [CTSH, except from subheading 2711.11 to 2711.19; or Chapter Notes to be agreed to] (CAN)		Submitted to CRO for decision Issues 7 to 10
27.12	Petroleum jelly; paraffin wax, micro-crystalline petroleum wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax, other mineral waxes, and similar products obtained by synthesis or by other processes, whether or not coloured.	[CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 4 apply] (EC) (NOR) (TH) (JPN) (NZ) [CTH or Chapter Notes to be agreed to] (CAN) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2 and 4 apply] (US) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2 and 3(a) apply] (SG)		Submitted to CRO for decision Issues 7 to 10
2712.10 2712.20 2712.90	- Petroleum jelly - Paraffin wax containing by weight less than 0.75% of oil - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
27.13	Petroleum coke, petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals. - Petroleum coke :	[CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2, 3(a) and 4 apply] (EC) (NOR) (TH) (JPN) (NZ) [CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 2 and 3(a) apply] (SG) [CTH or Chapter Notes to be agreed to] (CAN) (US) <i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		Submitted to CRO for decision Issues 7 to 10

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
2713.11 2713.12 2713.20 2713.90	-- Not calcined -- Calcined - Petroleum bitumen - Other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals			
27.14	Bitumen and asphalt, natural; bituminous or oil shale and tar sands; asphaltites and asphaltic rocks.	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which goods of this heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.		Adopted
2714.10 2714.90	- Bituminous or oil shale and tar sands - Other	<i>As indicated at the heading level.</i>		
27.15	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch (for example, bituminous mastics, cut-backs).	[CTH or Chapter Notes 1, 3(a) and 4 apply] (EC) (NOR) (TH) (JPN) (NZ) [CTH or Chapter Notes to be agreed to] (CAN) (US)		Submitted to CRO for decision Issues 7 to 10
27.16	Electrical energy. (Optional heading)	The country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the electrical energy of this heading is generated.		Adopted

ISSUES FOR DECISION

CHAPTERS 44-49

ISSUE NO. 1 : PLANING, SANDING, FINGER OR END-JOINTING : OF WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE, SLICED OR PEELED; OF VENEER SHEETS AND OTHER WOODS SAWN LENGTHWISE, SLICED OR PEELED; OF CONTINUOUSLY SHAPED WOOD; OF PARTICLE BOARD; OR OF FIBREBOARD

OPTION A

1. These operations taken individually result in new products having different commercial uses. the importance of the operations is indicated by the attention given to them in the explanatory notes to the harmonized system.

OPTION B

2. These are minimal operations which do not change the character of the woods upon which they are carried out. when performed, they are most often part of the milling process, and there is little economic justification for performing the operations separately. problems of administration arise in connection with defining the extent of sanding, planing, joining which would be origin conferring. as presented, the proposal is open to the interpretation that, for example, sanding operations undertaken in one country and subsequently in another would result in two changes in the country of origin of the good. finger-jointing is not undertaken for veneer sheets, particle board or fibreboard.

Relevant HS code numbers:

- 44.07 - Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6mm;
- 44.08 - Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6mm;
- 44.09 - Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled), continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed;
- 44.10 - Particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances;
- 44.11 - Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances

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ISSUE NO. 2 : BEADING OR MOULDING OF: CONTINUOUSLY SHAPED WOOD; PARTICLE BOARD; FIBREBOARD; PLYWOOD; DENSIFIED WOOD OR BUILDERS' JOINERY

OPTION A:

3. Beading or moulding give these woods new characteristics which qualify them as new products having distinct commercial uses and should be considered as substantial transformation of the input materials.

OPTION B:

4. Beading or moulding of the input materials are minimal operations which do not change their essential commercial character. It is not appropriate to treat these operations differently from the other surface-working which is performed on woods of the relevant headings and which result in no changes of headings.

Relevant HS code numbers:

44.08 - Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6mm;

44.09 - Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled), continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed;

44.10 - Particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances;

44.11 - Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances;

44.12 - Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood;

44.13 - Densified wood, in blocks, plates strips or profile shapes;

44.18 - Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes.

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ISSUE NO. 3 : LAMINATION OR REINFORCEMENT BY THE ADDITION OF LAYERS OF WOOD, PAPER, METAL OR OTHER MATERIALS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TARIFF CLASSIFICATION

OPTION A:

5. Lamination or reinforcement, by adding new properties such as increased tensile strength, substantially transform the input materials

OPTION B

6. If the lamination or reinforcement have not been sufficient to result in a change in the tariff classification of the input woods, this indicates no significant change in their characteristics and that there has not been substantial transformation.

Relevant HS code numbers:

- 44.08 - Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6mm;
- 44.10 - Particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances;
- 44.11 - Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances;
- 44.12 - Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.

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ISSUE NO. 4 : SURFACE-WORKING OF PLYWOOD BY MECHANICAL WORKING OR
SURFACE-COVERING

OPTION A:

7. Surface-worked woods are mechanically worked by grooving, perforating or embossing or are products covered or coated with other materials such as sheets of wood, plastics, paper, fabric, base metal or paint. they are different from the input woods in terms of characteristics such as appearance and durability. because the uses of surface-worked woods are determined largely by their type of surface, the addition of such surfaces should be considered substantial transformation. the following processes are not considered sufficient to confer origin: processes in which the edges of woods are grooved only in a straight line; processes in which one side of the wood is not wholly covered or decorated; and processes in which the woods are covered by transparent varnishes such as lacquers.

OPTION B:

8. Mechanical working or surface-covering of plywood does not result in any change in the character of the good as plywood. these are decorative or ancillary processes which should not be considered to result in substantial transformation.

Relevant HS code numbers:

- 44.12 - Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.

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ISSUE NO. 5 : COATING OF PAPER IN ROLLS OR SHEETS WITH KAOLIN OR OTHER
INORGANIC SUBSTANCES

OPTION A:

9. Origin should be conferred for coating with inorganic mineral coverings like kaolin as it is to be conferred for other coating operations. coating with inorganic minerals makes the paper or paperboard suitable for graphic (printing, writing) uses by creating a brighter finish with improved ink reception.

OPTION B:

10. Coating paper stock with kaolin does not result in substantial transformation.

Relevant HS code numbers:

48.10 - Paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin (China clay) or other inorganic substances, with or without a binder, and with no other coating, whether or not surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets.

REFERENCES :

Doc. 41.373 (Secretariat's list of Basket 2 issues for Chapters 44-46)
Doc. 41.374 (Secretariat's list of Basket 2 issues for Chapters 47-49)
Doc. 41.489 (Secretariat's working document for Basket 2 examination)
Doc. 40.245, Annexes C/1, C/2, D/1, D/2 (Report of the 4th Session)
Doc. 41.438 (Submission by AUS)
Doc. 41.457 (Submission by JPN)
Doc. 41.504 (Submission by SG)
Doc. 41.649 (Submission by US)

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ISSUE No. 6 : ASSEMBLY OF WOODEN PICTURE FRAMES OF HEADING 44.14 OR
PACKING CASES, BOXES, PALLETS, ETC. OF HEADING 44.15 FROM
BOARDS CUT TO LENGTH

OPTION A: Yes

11. The assembly of picture frames of heading 44.14, or of packing cases, pallets, etc. of heading 44.15 from boards cut to size should be considered to result in substantial transformation. even if the starting materials are boards cut to length, the assembly generally may be considered complex. the starting materials are goods of another heading (generally, 44.09), and the further working and assembly to produce frames and packing cases results in substantial transformation. a rule of change in tariff heading is generally sufficient to express the substantial transformations which take place. the only exception would be if the change to these tariff classifications from boards cut to length occurs solely by reason of the application of gir 2(a) of the harmonized system with respect to collections of boards that are presented as unassembled articles of these headings, and there is no assembly associated with the change of tariff classification.

The rule should be (US, CAN, THAI):

♦ CTH

OPTION B: No

12. The assembly of picture frames or packing cases, pallets, etc. from boards cut to size does not result in substantial transformation of the input boards. the cutting to appropriate length is the principal working required to produce these goods, and the further assembly does not substantially transform the boards.

The rule should be (EC, PHI):

♦ CTH, except from lengths of heading 44.09

Relevant HS code numbers:
44.14, 44.15

REFERENCES:

42.306

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ISSUE No 7 : ASSEMBLY OF CASKS, BARRELS, VATS TUBS AND OTHER COOPERS' PRODUCTS FROM PARTS (PRINCIPALLY, STAVES)

OPTION A : Yes

13. The assembly of coopers' wares from parts classified in the same heading should be considered to result in substantial transformation. such assembly of coopers' goods from parts (essentially, staves) is more complex than the assembly of frames of heading 44.14, requires more parts, and results in substantial transformation.

The rule should be (EC, PHI):

◆ CTHS

OPTION B : No

14. While the assembly of cooper's goods using input woods from outside the heading is substantial, the change within the heading from parts to assembled goods is not. this is because these goods are susceptible to re-use and are frequently shipped disassembled for ease of transport. it is the manufacture of the parts which confers origin, and not their subsequent assembly or reassembly.

The rule should be (US, CAN, THAI):

◆ CTH

Relevant HS code numbers:
44.16

REFERENCES:

42.306

ISSUE No. 8 : BLEACHING OR SEMI-BLEACHING OF PULP

OPTION A: Yes

15. Semi-bleaching or bleaching of unbleached pulp are complex chemical processes which introduce characteristics into the final paper products essential to their intended uses. for example, bleaching is undertaken to impart brightness or to prepare the pulp for use in food packaging applications. the type or extent of bleaching thus determine the uses to which the pulp may be put and results in new pulp products.

The rule should be:

- ◆ CTHS or CTSH, depending upon the heading, to reflect the change from unbleached to bleached or semi-bleached pulp (US, THAI)
- ◆ Same as above, and also CTSH for subheadings 4703.11, 47.03.19, 47.04.11 and 4704.19 to recognize the substantial transformation which takes place as a result of the mixing of coniferous and non-coniferous and bleached and semi-bleached pulps. (CAN)

OPTION B: No

16. Semi-bleaching or bleaching do not change the nature of the products as pulp and thus should not be taken into account in determining whether substantial transformation takes place.

The rule should be (AUS, PHI):

- ◆ CTH

Relevant HS code numbers:
47.01 through 47.06

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ISSUE No. 9 : PRODUCTION OF CORRUGATED PAPER AND PAPERBOARD USING
OTHER PAPER OR PAPERBOARD OF CHAPTER 48

OPTION A : Yes

17. Substantial transformation takes place as a result of the corrugation of paper or paperboard in rolls or sheets to produce corrugated paper or paperboard in rolls or sheets. corrugating creates a new and different paper with specific uses related to its new properties. for example, kraft paper - widely used for its tensile strength (resistance to tearing or stretching forces) - is corrugated to produce a product that is used for its structural strength (resistance to crushing forces).

The rule should be (US, CAN, JPN, THAI):

- ◆ CTH

OPTION B: No

18. The fabrication of corrugated paper and paperboard from paper and paperboard of chapter 48 cannot be considered as a substantial transformation. even with gluing and layering to produce liner paper and paperboard there is no change in the essential characteristic of the goods as paper and there is no substantial transformation.

The rule should be (AUS, PHI, EC):

- ◆ CTH, except from the headings of Chapter 48

Relevant HS code numbers::
4808.10

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ISSUE No. 10 : PRODUCING CREPED, CRINKLED, EMBOSSED OR PERFORATED PAPER OR PAPERBOARD, IN ROLLS, USING PAPER OR PAPERBOARD, IN ROLLS, OF CHAPTER 48

OPTION A: Yes

19. The crinkling, creping, embossing or perforating of paper in rolls results in substantial transformation. this results in products having new characteristics and uses and should be treated as origin conferring. for example, crinkled or creped papers are used in packaging applications which require high elasticity.

The rule should be (JPN, THAI):

♦ CTH

OPTION B: No

20. These operations do not necessarily change the uses of a particular paper or paperboard stock. they are largely decorative measures and should not confer origin. no combination of crinkling, creping, embossing or perforating should be considered to result in substantial transformation.

The rule should be (AUS, US, PHI):

♦ CTH, except from the headings of Chapter 48

Relevant HS code numbers:

4808.20, 4808.30, 4808.90

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ISSUE No. 11 : PRODUCTION OF PRINTED BOOKS, BROCHURES, LEAFLETS AND SIMILAR PRINTED MATTER USING PRINTED MATERIALS CLASSIFIED IN THE SAME HEADING

OPTION A : Yes

21. The fabrication of books from other printed matter classified also in heading 49.01 should be considered to result in substantial transformation. the other printed matter which would comprise the materials for the fabrication of books would include: printed sheets comprising the whole or a part of the complete work and designed for binding; brochures, pamphlets and leaflets; and other textual matter including collections of printed reproductions of pictures, drawings, etc. suitable for binding.

The rule should be (EC, THAI)

♦ CTH or change within heading 49.01

OPTION B: No

22. Substantial transformation does not take place when printed matter of heading 49.01 is bound to produce other printed matter of heading 49.01.

The rule should be (US, AUS, PHI, JPN, CAN):

- CTH

Relevant HS code numbers:

49.01

CHAPTER 44

Notes:

1. For the purposes of this Chapter, those rules which refer to a change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result from disassembly. **(Basket 1)**

Those rules which refer to a change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result solely from the application of General Rule of Interpretation 2(a) with respect to collections of parts that are presented as unassembled articles of another heading or subheading. **Submitted to CRO for decision.**

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
Chapter 44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal			
44.01	Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms.	<i>As indicated at the subheadings level</i>		
4401.10	- Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms - Wood in chips or particles :	CTH		Adopted
4401.21	-- Coniferous	CTH		Adopted
4401.22	-- Non-coniferous	CTH		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
4401.30	- Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms	<i>As indicated at the split subheading level</i>		
ex4401.30(a)	- <u>Agglomerated</u>	CTSHS		Adopted
ex4401.30(b)	- <u>Not agglomerated</u>	The country of origin of sawdust and waste and scrap of this subheading is the country in which the goods are derived or collected from manufacturing or processing operations or from consumption		
44.02	Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated.	<i>As indicated at the split heading level</i>		
ex 44.02(a)	- Agglomerated	CTHS		Adopted
ex 44.02(b)	- Non-agglomerated	CTH		Adopted
44.03	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared.	CTH		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
44.04	Hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like; chipwood and the like.	CTH		Adopted
44.05	Wood wool; wood flour.	CTH		Adopted
44.06	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood.	CTH		Adopted
44.07	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.	[CTH] [As indicated at the split heading level]		Submitted to CRO for decision Issue No. 1
[ex 44.07(a) ex 44.07(b)]	- <u>planed, sanded, or finger-jointed or end-jointed,</u> - <u>other</u>	[CTHS] CTH]		
44.08	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm.	[CTH] [As indicated at the split heading level]		Submitted to CRO for decision Issue No.1 Issue No. 2 Issue No. 3

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
[ex 44.08(a) ex 44.08(b)]	- <u>planed, sanded, finger-jointed, end-jointed or reinforced.</u> - <u>other</u>	[CTHS CTH]		
44.09	Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed.	[CTH] <i>[As indicated at the split heading level]</i>		Submitted to CRO for decision Issue No.1 Issue No. 2
[ex 44.09(a) ex 44.09(b)]	- <u>beaded, moulded, planed, sanded or finger or end-jointed</u> - <u>other</u>	[CTHS CTH]		
44.10	Particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances.	[CTH] <i>[As indicated at the split heading level]</i>		Submitted to CRO for decision Issue No.1 Issue No. 2 Issue No. 3
ex44.10(a) ex44.10(b)]	- <u>planed, sanded, finger or end-jointed, beaded, moulded, laminated.or reinforced</u> - <u>other</u>	[CTHS CTH]		
44.11	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances.	[CTH] <i>[As indicated at the split heading level]</i>		Submitted to CRO for decision Issue No.1 Issue No. 2 Issue No. 3

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
[ex 44.11(a) ex 44.11(b)]	- <u>planed, sanded, finger or end-jointed, beaded, moulded or laminated.</u> - <u>other</u>	[CTHS CTH]		
44.12	Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood.	[CTH] [CTH or or change within this heading by surface working] [As indicated at the split heading level]	<p>Surface-worked woods mean that</p> <p>(1) “Mechanically worked woods” which are the products grooved, embossed or perforated</p> <p>(2) “Surface-covered woods” which are the products covered with other materials such as sheet of wood, plastics, paper, fabric or base metal, or paint.</p> <p>However, the following processes which are not sufficient to confer origin should be excluded from substantial transformation.</p> <p>(a) Processes in which the edges of the woods are only grooved in a straight line</p> <p>(b) Processes in which one side of the woods is not wholly covered or decorated.</p>	<p>Submitted to CRO for decision</p> <p>Issue N° 1</p> <p>Issue N° 2</p> <p>Issue N° 3</p>

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
			(c)Processes in which the woods are covered by transparent varnishes such as lacquers.	
[ex 44.12(a) ex 44.12(b)]	- <u>laminated or reinforced; beadings and mouldings, including moulded skirting and other moulded boards.</u> - <u>other</u>	[CTHS CTH]		
44.13	Densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes.	[CTH] <i>[As indicated at the split heading level]</i>		Submitted to CRO for decision Issue N° 2
[ex 44.13(a)	- <u>beadings and mouldings</u>	[CTHS		
ex 44.13(b)]	- <u>other</u>	CTH]		
44.14	Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects.	[CTH except from lengths of heading 44.09 (EC)(PHI)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 6
		[CTH (CAN)(US)(THAI)]		
44.15	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood.	[CTH except from boards cut to size (EC)(PHI)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 6
		[CTH(US) (CAN)(THAI)]		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
44.16	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves.	[CTH (US)(CAN)(THAI)] <i>[As indicated at the split heading level]</i>		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 7
[ex 44.16(a)]	- <u>Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products</u>	CTHS (EC)(PHI)		
ex 44.16(b)]	- <u>parts</u>	CTH (EC)(PHI)]		
44.17	Tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom or brush bodies and handles, of wood; boot or shoe lasts and trees, of wood.	CTH		Adopted
44.18	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes.	[CTH] <i>[as indicated at the split heading level]</i>		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 2
ex 44.18 (a)	- <u>Beadings and mouldings</u>	[CTHS		
ex 44.18 (b)	- <u>Other</u>	CTH]		
44.19	Tableware and kitchenware, of wood.	CTH		Adopted
44.20	Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewellery or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood; statuettes and other ornaments, of wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling in Chapter 94.	CTH		Adopted
44.21	Other articles of wood.	CTH		Adopted

CHAPTER 45

Notes:

1. For the purposes of this chapter, those rules which refer to a change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result from disassembly. **(Basket 1)**
2. Those rules which refer to change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result solely from the application of General Rule of Interpretation 2(a) with respect to collections of part that are presented as unassembled articles of another heading or subheading. **Submitted to CRO for decision.**

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
Chapter 45	Cork and articles of cork			
45.01	Natural cork, raw or simply prepared; waste cork; crushed, granulated or ground cork.	CTH		Adopted
45.02	Natural cork, debacked or roughly squared, or in rectangular (including square) blocks, plates, sheets or strip, (including sharp-edged blanks for corks or stoppers).	<i>As indicated at the split heading level</i>		Adopted
ex 45.02(a)	- <u>with an applied backing added by lamination or other process</u>	CTHS		
ex 45.02(b)	- <u>other</u>	CTH, except from heading 45.01		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
45.03	Articles of natural cork.	CTH except from heading 45.02 when resulting from simple cutting		Adopted
45.04	Agglomerated cork (with or without a binding substance) and articles of agglomerated cork.	<i>As indicated at the split subheading level</i>		Adopted
4504.10	- Blocks, plates, sheets and strip; tiles of any shape; solid cylinders, including discs:	<i>As indicated at the split subheading level</i>		
ex4504.10(a)	-- <u>With an applied backing added by lamination or other process</u>	CTSHS		
ex4504.10(b)	-- <u>Other</u>	CTH		
4504. 90	- Other	<i>As indicated at the split subheading level</i>		
ex 4504.90(a)	-- <u>With an applied backing added by lamination or other process</u>	CTSHS except from subheading 4504.10(a)		
ex 4504.90(b)	-- <u>Other</u>	CTSH		

CHAPTER 46

Notes:

1. For the purposes of this chapter, those rules which refer to a change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result from disassembly. **(Basket 1)**
2. Those rules which refer to change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result solely from the application of General Rule of Interpretation 2(a) with respect to collections of part that are presented as unassembled articles of another heading or subheading. **Submitted to CRO for decision.**

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
Chapter 46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork			
46.01	Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips; plaiting materials, plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, bound together in parallel strands or woven, in sheet form, whether or not being finished articles (for example, mats, matting, screens).	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		Adopted
4601.10	- Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials, whether or not assembled into strips	CTH		
4601.20	- Mats, matting and screens of vegetable materials	CTSH		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
	- Other :			
4601.91	-- Of vegetable materials	CTSH		
4601.99	-- Other	CTSH		
46.02	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles, made directly to shape from plaiting materials or made up from goods of heading No. 46.01; articles of loofah.	CTH		Adopted

CHAPTER 47

Notes:

1. For the purposes of this chapter, those rules which refer to a change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result from disassembly. **(Basket 1)**
2. Those rules which refer to change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result solely from the application of General Rule of Interpretation 2(a) with respect to collections of part that are presented as unassembled articles of another heading or subheading. **Submitted to CRO for decision.**

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
Chapter 47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard			
47.01	Mechanical wood pulp.	[CTH (AUS)(PHI)] <i>[As indicated at the split heading level]</i>		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
[ex 47.01(a) ex 47.01(b)]	- <u>Unbleached</u> - <u>Bleached or semi-bleached</u>	CTH CTHS (US)(CAN)(THAI)]		
47.02	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades.	[CTH (AUS) (PHI)] <i>[As indicated at the split heading level]</i>		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
[ex 47.02(a) ex 47.02(b)]	- <u>Unbleached</u> - <u>Bleached or semi-bleached</u>	CTH CTHS (US)(CAN)(THAI)]		
47.03	Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate, other than dissolving grades.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
	- Unbleached :			
4703.11	-- Coniferous	[CTH] [CTSH (CAN)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
4703.19	-- Non-coniferous	[CTH] [CTSH (CAN)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
	- Semi-bleached or bleached :			
4703.21	-- Coniferous	[CTH (AUS)(PHI)] [CTSH (US)(CAN)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
4703.29	-- Non-coniferous	[CTH (AUS)(PHI)] [CTSH (US)(CAN)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
47.04	Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, other than dissolving grades.	<i>As indicated at the subheading level</i>		
	- Unbleached :			
4704.11	-- Coniferous	[CTH] [CTSH (CAN)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
4704.19	-- Non-coniferous	[CTH] [CTSH (CAN)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
	- Semi-bleached or bleached :			

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
4704.21	-- Coniferous	[CTH (AUS)(PHI)] [CTSH (US)(CAN)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
4704.29	-- Non-coniferous	[CTH (AUS)(PHI)] [CTSH (US)(CAN)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
47.05	Semi-chemical wood pulp.	[CTH (AUS)(PHI)] <i>[As indicated at the split heading level]</i>		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
[ex 47.05(a) ex 47.02(b)]	- <u>Unbleached</u> - <u>Bleached or semi-bleached</u>	CTH CTHS (US)(CAN)(THAI)]		
47.06	Pulps of fibres derived from recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard or of other fibrous cellulosic material.	[CTH (AUS)(PHI)] <i>[As indicated at the split heading level]</i>		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 8
[ex 47.06(a) ex 47.06(b)]	- <u>Unbleached</u> - <u>Bleached or semi-bleached</u>	[CTH (AUS)(PHI)] <i>[As indicated at the split heading level]</i>		
47.07	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard.	The country of origin of recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard is the country in which the goods are derived or collected from manufacturing or processing operations or from consumption		Adopted
4707.10	- Unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or corrugated paper or paperboard	<i>As indicated at the heading level</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
4707.20	- Other paper or paperboard made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass			
4707.30	- Paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)			
4707.90	- Other, including unsorted waste and scrap			

CHAPTER 48

Notes:

1. For the purposes of this chapter, those rules which refer to a change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result from disassembly. **(Basket 1)**
2. Those rules which refer to change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result solely from the application of General Rule of Interpretation 2(a) with respect to collections of part that are presented as unassembled articles of another heading or subheading. **Submitted to CRO for decision. (Issue No.4).**
- 3- For headings 48.14 through 48.23, those rules which refer to a change heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which are the result solely of trimming or cutting to rectangular (including square) shape. **Adopted**

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard			
48.01	Newsprint, in rolls or sheets.	CTH		Adopted
48.02	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, and punch card stock and punch tape paper, in rolls or sheets, other than paper of heading No. 48.01 or 48.03; hand-made paper and paperboard.	CTH		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
48.03	Toilet or facial tissue stock, towel or napkin stock and similar paper of a kind used for household or sanitary purposes, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, whether or not creped, crinkled, embossed, perforated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets.	CTH		Adopted
48.04	Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets, other than that of heading No. 48.02 or 48.03.	CTH		Adopted
48.05	Other uncoated paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets, not further worked or processed than as specified in Note 2 to this Chapter.	CTH		Adopted
48.06	Vegetable parchment, greaseproof papers, tracing papers and glassine and other glazed transparent or translucent papers, in rolls or sheets.	CTH		Adopted
48.07	Composite paper and paperboard (made by sticking flat layers of paper or paperboard together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets.	CTH		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
48.08	Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without glued flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets, other than paper of the kind described in heading No. 48.03.	<i>As specified for subheadings.</i>		
4808.10	- Corrugated paper and paperboard, whether or not perforated	[CTH (CAN)(JPN)(US)(THAI)] [CTH, except from headings of Chapter 48 (AUS)(PHI)(EC)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 9
4808.20	- Sack kraft paper, creped or crinkled, whether or not embossed or perforated	[CTH (JPN)(THAI)] [CTH, except from headings of Chapter 48 (AUS)(US)(PHI)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 10
4808.30	- Other kraft paper, creped or crinkled, whether or not embossed or perforated	[CTH (JPN)(THAI)] [CTH, except from headings of Chapter 48 (AUS)(US)(PHI)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 10
4808.90	- Other	[CTH (JPN)(THAI)] [CTH, except from headings of Chapter 48 (AUS)(US)(PHI)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 10
48.09	Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers (including coated or impregnated paper for duplicator stencils or offset plates), whether or not printed, in rolls or sheets.	CTH		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
48.10	Paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin (China clay) or other inorganic substances, with or without a binder, and with no other coating, whether or not surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets.	[CTH] [CTH, except from heading 48.02] [CTH, except from headings of Chapter 48]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 5
48.11	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets, other than goods of the kind described in heading No. 48.03, 48.09 or 48.10.	<i>As specified at subheading level</i>		Adopted
4811.10	- Tarred, bituminised or asphalted paper and paperboard	CTSH		
	- Gummed or adhesive paper and paperboard :			
4811.21	-- Self-adhesive	CTSH		
4811.29	-- Other	CTSH		
	- Paper and paperboard coated, impregnated or covered with plastics (excluding adhesives) :			
4811.31	-- Bleached, weighing more than 150 g/m ²	CTSH		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
4811.39	-- Other	<i>as specified at split subheading level</i>		
ex4811.39 (a)	- <u>ink-jet imaging paper and paperboardcoated, impregnated or covered with plastic</u>	CTSHS		
ex4811.39 (b)	- <u>other</u>	CTSH		
4811.40	- Paper and paperboard, coated, impregnated or covered with wax, paraffin wax, stearin, oil or glycerol	CTSH		
4811.90	- Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres	CTSH		
48.12	Filter blocks, slabs and plates, of paper pulp.	CTH		Adopted
48.13	Cigarette paper, whether or not cut to size or in the form of booklets or tubes.	CTH		Adopted
48.14	Wallpaper and similar wall coverings; window transparencies of paper.	CTH		Adopted
48.15	Floor coverings on a base of paper or of paperboard, whether or not cut to size.	CTH		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
48.16	Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers (other than those of heading No. 48.09), duplicator stencils and offset plates, of paper, whether or not put up in boxes.	CTH, except from heading 48.09.		Adopted
48.17	Envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards and correspondence cards, of paper or paperboard; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing an assortment of paper stationery.	CTH		Adopted
48.18	Toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for household or sanitary purposes, in rolls of a width not exceeding 36 cm, or cut to size or shape; handkerchiefs, cleansing tissues, towels, tablecloths, serviettes, napkins for babies, tampons, bed sheets and similar household, sanitary or hospital articles, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres.	CTH		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
48.19	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres; box files, letter trays, and similar articles, of paper or paperboard of a kind used in offices, shops or the like.	CTH		Adopted
48.20	Registers, account books, note books, order books, receipt books, letter pads, memorandum pads, diaries and similar articles, exercise books, blotting-pads, binders (loose-leaf or other), folders, file covers, manifold business forms, interleaved carbon sets and other articles of stationery, of paper or paperboard; albums for samples or for collections and book covers, of paper or paperboard.	CTH		Adopted
48.21	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed.	CTH		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
48.22	Bobbins, spools, cops and similar supports of paper pulp, paper or paperboard (whether or not perforated or hardened).	CTH		Adopted
48.23	Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape; other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres.	CTH		Adopted
	- Gummed or adhesive paper, in strips or rolls	<i>As specified for heading</i>		
4823.11	-- Self-adhesive			
4823.19	-- Other			
4823.20	- Filter paper and paperboard			
4823.40	- Rolls, sheets and dials, printed for self-recording apparatus			
	- Other paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes :			
4823.51	-- Printed, embossed or perforated			
4823.59	-- Other			
4823.60	- Trays, dishes, plates, cups and the like, of paper or paperboard			

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
4823.70	- Moulded or pressed articles of paper and pulp			
4823.90	- Other			

CHAPTER 49

Notes:

1. For the purposes of this chapter, those rules which refer to a change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result from disassembly. **(Basket 1)**
2. Those rules which refer to change of heading or subheading shall not apply to changes which result solely from the application of General Rule of Interpretation 2(a) with respect to collections of part that are presented as unassembled articles of another heading or subheading. **Submitted to CRO for decision.**

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
Chapter 49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans			
49.01	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets.	[CTH (PHI)(US)(JPN)(CAN)(AUS)] [CTH, or change within the heading (EC)(THAI)]		Submitted to CRO for Decision Issue N° 11
49.02	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material.	CTH		Adopted
49.03	Children's picture, drawing or colouring books.	CTH		Adopted
49.04	Music, printed or in manuscript, whether or not bound or illustrated.	CTH		Adopted

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
49.05	Maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, including atlases, wall maps, topographical plans and globes, printed.	CTH		Adopted
49.06	Plans and drawings for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar purposes, being originals drawn by hand; hand-written texts; photographic reproductions on sensitised paper and carbon copies of the foregoing.	CTH		Adopted
49.07	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country to which they are destined; stamp-impressed paper; banknotes; cheque forms; stock, share or bond certificates and similar documents of title.	CTH		Adopted
49.08	Transfers (decalcomanias).	CTH		Adopted
49.09	Printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings, messages or announcements, whether or not illustrated, with or without envelopes or trimmings.	CTH		Adopted
49.10	Calendars of any kind, printed, including calendar blocks.	CTH		Adopted
49.11	Other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs.	CTH		Adopted

ISSUES FOR DECISION: CHAPTER 71

ISSUE NO. 1 : PLATING OF SILVER IN SEMI-MANUFACTURED FORMS WITH GOLD AND PLATINUM; PLATING OF GOLD IN SEMI-MANUFACTURED FORMS WITH PLATINUM

Option A

1. Plating of silver with gold and platinum by galvanization and plating of gold with platinum by galvanization are the last substantial transformation of the products obtained.
2. The process used to obtain these products consists of covering the silver with a fine layer of gold or platinum and the gold with a fine layer of platinum. the deposit made in this way alters and strengthens the qualities of both precious metals : the silver is protected against tarnishing, rendering it more suitable for various uses, especially for tableware and electrical connectors; the strength of the gold is increased and it is used principally in jewellery and watch casings. the products obtained are new products insofar as their properties differ from those of the worked products.
3. The rule of origin must therefore be based on a change of split subheading, i.e. change to split subheadings ex 7106.92 (a) and ex 7108.13 (a) from any other split subheading.

The origin criterion should be : CTSHS (EC,TH)

Option B

4. Gold and platinum plating of silver in semi-manufactured forms and platinum plating of gold in semi-manufactured forms are not the last substantial transformation of these products.
5. These operations consist of depositing, by galvanization (an electrolytic process), an extremely fine layer of gold or platinum on a silver or gold base. the process used is not particularly complex; the initial product's intrinsic properties are not altered; the operation does not therefore result in a new product.
6. The rule of origin must therefore be based on a change of subheading, i.e. change to subheadings 7106.92 and 7108.13 from any other subheading.

The origin criterion should be : CTSH

Relevant HS codes

7106.92
7108.13

REFERENCE DOCUMENT

Report of the 4th Session (Doc. 40.245, Annexes G/1 and G/2)

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ISSUE No. 2: WORKING OF DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES

(a) Working of industrial diamonds

OPTION A : Yes

7. The working of industrial diamonds from unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted diamonds is a substantial transformation. unworked industrial diamonds are raw stones which have to be cut to a desired shape to be used on tools or machine accessories for drilling, cutting diamonds, etc. for which the structure and the shape of the diamonds used are of great importance. operations to give them a final form for fitting onto tools or machine accessories changes the characteristics of the diamonds and defines their uses.

The origin criterion should be : CTSH (EC, HK, IND, EGY, TH)

OPTION B : No

8. The working of industrial diamonds from unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted diamonds is not a substantial transformation. operations to give them a final form for fitting onto tools or machine accessories does not fundamentally alter the diamonds' characteristics.

The origin criterion should be : The country in which these products are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state (JPN, CAN, CH, MEX, PHI, US, SEN, AUS, BRA)

Relevant HS codes:
7102.29

(b) Working of non-industrial diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones

OPTION A : Yes

9. The working of non-industrial diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones from unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted diamonds and stones is a substantial transformation. uncut diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones are raw stones, the use and commercial interest of which are determined by their shape and characteristics after working. moreover, working of stones requires a very specialised knowledge and precision.

10. The process of working diamonds is the following : first, the raw stone is sawn into two parts; the largest part is bruted and sawn or cut using a laser in order to prepare the diamond. a first facetting is carried out to know the structure of the stone which will determine the way it will be cut. then, large facettes are created on which new facettes are polished. precious and semi-precious stones undergo the same type of processing, the structure of these stones being moreover more complex.

11. It should be noted that facetting is not the only process of working stones. stones can be engraved, drilled, prepared as doublets or triplets, etc.. these processes should also be regarded as substantial transformation.

12. Lastly, on a technical point of view, it is nearly impossible to determine the origin of the country of extraction of a stone after working. indeed, most of the impurities have disappeared and the colour may have changed.

The origin criterion should be : CTSH (EC, HK, IND, EGY, TH)

OPTION B : Yes, provided that

13. Working of non-industrial diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones from unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted diamonds and stones is a substantial transformation, provided that the goods are cut or ground to final shape and polished. these operations, significantly alter the characteristics of the diamonds and stones.

The origin criterion should be : CTSH provided that the goods are cut or ground to final shape and polished (BRA, US, PHI)

OPTION C : No

14. Working of non-industrial diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones from unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted diamonds and stones is not a substantial transformation. the operations undertaken do not fundamentally alter the characteristics of the diamonds or stones.

The origin criterion should be : The country in which these goods are obtained in their natural or unprocessed states (JPN, CAN, CH, MEX, SEN, AUS)

Relevant HS codes:

7102.39, 7103.91, 7103.99

(c) Working of synthetic or reconstructed stones

OPTION A : Yes

15. The working of synthetic or reconstructed stones from unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped stones is a substantial transformation. the considerations regarding natural stones are also relevant for synthetic and reconstructed stones (see above).

The origin criterion should be : CTSH (EC, EGY, HK, TH)

OPTION B : Yes, provided that

16. Working of synthetic or reconstructed stones from unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped stones is a substantial transformation provided that the goods are cut or ground to final shape and polished. these operations, significantly alter the characteristics of the stones.

The origin criterion should be : CTSH provided that the goods are cut or ground to final shape and polished (BRA, US, PHI)

OPTION C : No

17. Working of synthetic or reconstructed stones from unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped stones is not a substantial transformation. the operations do not fundamentally alter the characteristics of the stones.

The origin criterion should be : The country in which these goods are obtained in their unworked state (JPN, CAN, CH, MEX, SEN, AUS)

Relevant HS codes:

7104.90

ISSUE No. 3 : MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY, GOLDSMITH'S WARES
AND OTHER ARTICLES OF PRECIOUS METAL, OR OF METAL CLAD WITH
PRECIOUS METAL FROM PARTS

OPTION A : Yes

18. The manufacture of articles of jewellery, goldsmith's wares and other articles of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal from parts is a substantial transformation.

The origin criterion should be : CTHS (US, HK, JPN, MEX, CH, CAN)

OPTION B : Yes, provided

19. The manufacture of jewellery, articles of goldsmith's wares, and other articles of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal from parts is a substantial transformation provided the change is not the result of solely gluing, setting or mounting (AUS)

The origin criterion should be : CTHS, provided the change is not the result of solely gluing, setting or mounting (AUS)

OPTION C : No

20. The manufacture of jewellery, articles of goldsmith's wares, and other articles of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal from parts is not a substantial transformation.

The origin criterion should be : CTH (EC)

Relevant HS codes:

ex71.13(a), ex71.14(a), ex71.15(a)

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ISSUE No. 4 : MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS,
PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, SYNTHETIC OR
RECONSTRUCTED, FROM PEARLS OR STONES

OPTION A : Yes

21. The manufacture of articles of natural or cultured pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, synthetic or reconstructed, from pearls or stones is a substantial transformation.

The origin criterion should be : CTH (US, CH, JPN, TH)

OPTION B : Yes, provided that

22. The manufacture of articles of natural or cultured pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, synthetic or reconstructed, from pearls or stones is a substantial transformation provided that it is not limited to permanent stringing, of the pearls or stones.

The origin criterion should be : CTH, except from heading 71.01 to 71.04 when the change is only the result of permanent stringing, of the pearls or stones (AUS, CAN, HK, MEX)

OPTION C : No

23. The manufacture of articles of natural or cultured pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, synthetic or reconstructed, from pearls or stones is not a substantial transformation.

The origin criterion should be : CTH, except from headings 71.01 through 71.04 (EC)

Relevant HS codes:
71.16

CHAPTER 71

Notes:

[For the purpose of this Chapter, whenever finished goods are produced from blanks or other unfinished forms classified in the same heading or subheading as the finished goods, they shall originate in the country in which the goods were finished, provided that:

- (a) In their imported prefinished condition, the blanks or unfinished forms were not capable of being soled in their condition as imported or of functioning for their ultimate use and have not been advanced beyond cleaning or working to remove flash, sprues, burrs or similar excess material, and
- (b) The blanks or unfinished goods are configured to final shape by significant removal of material (other than by edge-working process)].
Submitted to CRO for decision (Issue No. 5).

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
Chapter 71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin			
71.01	Pearls, natural or cultured, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; pearls, natural or cultured, temporarily strung for convenience of transport.	The country of origin of the pearl of this heading is the country where the cultured pearl was cultured or the mollusc containing natural pearl was gathered.		Adopted
71.02	Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set.	<i>As indicated at subheading level</i>		
7102.10	- Unsorted	The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		Adopted
	- Industrial :			

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
7102.21	-- Unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		Adopted
7102.29	-- Other	[CTSH (EC) (EGY)(HK) (IND)(TH)] [The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state (JPN) (CAN) (CH) (MEX) (PHI) (SEN)(US) (BRA) (AUS)]		Referred to CRO for decision Issue 2 (a)
	- Non-industrial :			
7102.31	-- Unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		Adopted
7102.39	-- Other	[CTSH (EC) (EGY)(HK) (IND) (TH)] [CTSH provided the goods are cut or ground to final shape and polished (PHI,US, BRA)] [The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state (JPN) (CAN) (CH) (MEX) (SEN) (AUS)]		Referred to CRO for decision Issue 2 (b)

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
71.03	Precious stones (other than diamonds) and semi-precious stones, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; ungraded precious stones (other than diamonds) and semi-precious stones, temporarily strung for convenience of transport.	<i>See subheadings</i>		
7103.10	- Unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		Adopted
	- Otherwise worked :			
7103.91	-- Rubies, sapphires and emeralds	[CTSH (HK) (EC) (EGY) (IND) (TH)] [CTSH provided the goods are cut or ground to final shape and polished (PHI) (US) (BRA)] [The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state (JPN) (CAN) (CH) (MEX) (SEN) (AUS)]		Referred to CRO for decision Issue 2 (b)
7103.99	-- Other	[CTSH (HK) (EC) (EGY) (IND) (TH)] [CTSH provided the goods are cut or ground to final shape and polished (PHI) (US) (BRA)] [The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state (JPN) (CAN) (CH) (MEX) (SEN) (AUS)]		Referred to CRO for decision Issue 2 (b)

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
71.04	Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; ungraded synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, temporarily strung for convenience of transport.	<i>See subheadings</i>		
7104.10 7104.20 7104.90	- Piezo-electric quartz - Other, unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped - Other	CTH The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this subheading are obtained in their unworked state [CTSH (EC) (EGY) (HK)(TH)]		Adopted Adopted Referred to CRO for decision Issue 2 (c)
		[CTSH provided the goods are cut or ground to final shape and polished (PHI) (US) (BRA)]		
		[The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the goods of this subheading are obtained in their unworked state (JPN) (CAN) (CH) (MEX) (SEN)]		
71.05	Dust and powder of natural or synthetic precious or semi-precious stones.	CTH		Adopted
71.06	Silver (including silver plated with gold or platinum), unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form.	<i>See subheadings</i>		
7106.10	- Powder	<i>See split subheading</i>		
ex7106.10 (a)	<u>Flakes classified with powder¹</u>	CTSHS		Adopted

¹ The HS classifies flakes with powder of subheading 7106.10 when 90 % or more by weight passes through a sieve having a mesh aperture of 0.5 mm

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
ex7106.10 (b)	<u>Powder</u>	CTSH		Adopted
	- Other			
7106.91	--Unwrought:	<i>See split subheading</i>		
ex7106.91 (a)	<u>Refined</u>	CTSHS or Change within this split subheading resulting from purification by electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation of precious metal		
ex7106.91 (b)	<u>Alloyed</u>	CTSHS		Adopted
ex7106.91 (c)	<u>Other</u>	CTH <u>or</u> The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the materials of this split subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		Adopted
7106.92	--Semi-manufactured:	<i>See split subheadings</i>		
ex7106.92 (a)	<u>Gold or platinum plated</u>	[CTSHS (EC) (TH)] [CTSH]		Submitted to CRO for decision Issue 1
ex7106.92 (b)	<u>Other</u>	CTSH		Adopted
71.07	Base metals clad with silver, not further worked than semi-manufactured.	<i>See split heading</i>		
ex 71.07 (a)	<u>Semi-manufactured forms</u>	CTHS		Adopted
ex 71.07 (b)	<u>Other</u>	CTH		Adopted
71.08	Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form.	<i>See subheadings</i>		
	- Non-monetary			

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
7108.11	-- Powder	<i>See split subheading</i>		
ex7108.11 (a)	<u>Flakes classified with powder</u> ²	CTSHS		Adopted
ex7108.11 (b)	<u>Powder</u>	CTSH		Adopted
7108.12	-- Other unwrought forms	<i>See split subheading</i>		
ex 7108.12(a)	<u>Refined</u>	CTSHS <u>or</u> Change within this split subheading resulting from purification by electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation of precious metal		Adopted
ex7108.12 (b)	<u>Alloyed</u>	CTSHS		Adopted
ex7108.12 (c)	<u>Other</u>	CTH <u>or</u> The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the materials of this split subheading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		Adopted
7108.13	-- Other semi-manufactured forms	<i>See split subheading</i>		
ex7108.13 (a)	<u>Plated with platinum</u>	[CTSHS] [CTSH]		Submitted to CRO for decision Issue 1
ex7108.13 (b)	<u>Other</u>	CTSH		Adopted
7108.20	- Monetary	<i>See split subheading</i>		
ex7108.20 (a)	<u>Refined</u>	CTSHS <u>or</u> Change within this split subheading resulting from purification by electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation of precious metal		Adopted
ex7108.20 (b)	<u>Alloyed</u>	CTSHS		Adopted
ex7108.20 (c)	<u>Other</u>	CTSH		Adopted

² The HS classifies flakes with powder of subheading 7108.11 when 90 % or more by weight passes through a sieve having a mesh aperture of 0.5 mm

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
71.09	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, not further worked than semi-manufactured.	<i>See split heading</i>		
ex 71.09 (a)	<u>Semi-manufactured forms</u>	CTHS		Adopted
ex 71.09 (b)	<u>Other</u>	CTH		Adopted
71.10	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form.	<i>See split heading</i>		
ex 71.10 (a)	<u>Flakes classified with powder³</u>	CTHS		Adopted
ex 71.10 (b)	<u>Powder</u>	CTHS		Adopted
ex 71.10 (c)	<u>Unwrought forms, refined</u>	CTHS or Change within this split heading resulting from purification by electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation of precious metal		Adopted
ex 71.10 (d)	<u>Unwrought forms, alloyed</u>	CTHS		Adopted
ex 71.10 (e)	<u>Other unwrought forms</u>	CTH or The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the material of this split heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state		Adopted
ex 71.10 (f)	<u>Other</u>	CTHS		Adopted
71.11	Base metals, silver or gold, clad with platinum, not further worked than semi-manufactured.	<i>See split heading</i>		
ex 71.11 (a)	<u>Semi-manufactured forms</u>	CTHS		Adopted
ex 71.11 (b)	<u>Other</u>	CTH		Adopted

³ The HS classifies flakes with powder of heading 71.10 when 90 % or more by weight passes through a sieve having a mesh aperture of 0.5 mm

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
71.12	Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; other waste and scrap containing precious metal or precious metal compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal.	The origin of the goods shall be the country in which the waste and scrap of this heading are derived from manufacturing or processing operations or from consumption		Adopted
71.13	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.	<i>See split heading</i>		
ex 71.13 (a)	- <u>Articles of jewellery</u>	[CTHS (US) (HK) (CAN) (JPN) (MEX) (CH)] [CTHS, provided the change is not solely the result of gluing, setting or mounting (AUS)] [CTH (EC)]		Referred to CRO for decision Issue 3
ex 71.13 (b)	- <u>Parts</u>	CTH		Adopted
	- Of precious metal whether or not plated or clad with precious metal :	<i>See split headings</i>		
7113.11	-- Of silver, whether or not plated or clad with other precious metal			
7113.19	-- Of other precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal			
7113.20	- Of base metal clad with precious metal			
71.14	Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.	<i>See split heading</i>		
ex 71.14 (a)	- <u>Articles of goldsmiths' wares</u>	[CTHS (US) (HK) (CAN) (JPN) (MEX)(CH)]		Referred to CRO for decision Issue 3

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
		[CTHS, provided the change is not solely the result of gluing, setting or mounting (AUS)] [CTH (EC)]		
ex 71.14 (b)	- <u>Parts</u> - Of precious metal whether or not plated or clad with precious metal	CTH <i>See split headings</i>		Adopted
7114.11	- Of silver, whether or not plated or clad with other precious metal			
7114.19	-- Of other precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal			
7114.20	- Of base metal clad with precious metal			
71.15	Other articles of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.	<i>See split heading</i>		
ex 71.15 (a)	- <u>Articles of jewellery</u>	[CTHS (US) (HK) (CAN) (JPN) (MEX)(CH)] [CTHS, provided the change is not solely the result of gluing, setting or mounting (AUS)] [CTH (EC)]		Referred to CRO for decision Issue 3
ex 71.15 (b)	- <u>Parts</u>	CTH		Adopted
7115.10	- Catalysts in the form of wire cloth or grill, of platinum	<i>See split heading</i>		
7115.90	- Other			
71.16	Articles of natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed).	[CTH (US) (CH) (JPN) (TH)] [CTH, except from headings 71.01 through 71.04 when the change is only the result of permanent stringing, (CAN) (HK) (MEX)] [CTH, except from headings 71.01 through 71.04 (EC) (AUS)]		Referred to CRO for decision Issue 4
7116.10	- Of natural or cultured pearls	<i>See heading</i>		

HS Code Number	Description of Goods	Origin Criteria	Notes	Comments
A	B	C	D	E
7116.20	- Of precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)			
71.17	Imitation jewellery.	CTH		Adopted
71.18	Coin.	CTH		Adopted