



HARMONIZED SYSTEM
REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE

NR0133E2

-
22nd Session
-

O. Eng./Fr.

Brussels, 22 September 2000.

REPORT OF THE 22nd SESSION
OF THE HARMONIZED SYSTEM REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE

1. The Harmonized System Review Sub-Committee held its 22nd Session from 18 to 22 September 2000 at the Headquarters of the World Customs Organization in Brussels, under the Chairmanship of Mr. D. BECK (USA).
2. The following 44 WCO Members and one Customs or Economic Union were represented :

Members

ALBANIA
BANGLADESH
BELGIUM
BENIN
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CONGO (Dem. Rep. of)
EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
FRANCE
INDIA
IRELAND
JAPAN
JORDAN
KENYA
LATVIA
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
MACAO, CHINA
MADAGASCAR
MALAYSIA

MEXICO
MOROCCO
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
PANAMA
POLAND
ROMANIA
RUSSIA (Fed. of)
SAUDI ARABIA
SLOVENIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SRI LANKA
SUDAN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TUNISIA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES
YEMEN

Customs or Economic Union

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC).

3. The following international organization was represented by an observer :
INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS TARIFF BUREAU.
4. The list of participants in the meeting is reproduced in Annex F.

I. AGENDA

5. The Review Sub-Committee adopted the Agenda, which is reproduced in Annex A.

II. QUESTIONS EXAMINED BY THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE

6. The comments made during the discussions and the conclusions reached by the Sub-Committee on the various Agenda items are set out at Annexes B to E to this Report.

III. OTHER

7. Mr. H. KAPPLER, Director of Tariff and Trade Affairs, informed the Sub-Committee that there was a special guest on the dais. He introduced Mr. H. ASAKURA to the new delegates to the Sub-Committee, pointing out that in fact Mr. H. Asakura in many ways did not need any introduction, because he was recognized world-wide as one of the founding fathers of the Harmonized System, a former Director of Nomenclature and Classification, and one of the main persons responsible for the excellent standing of the World Customs Organization in the international trade and Customs community.
8. Mr. Asakura expressed his happiness at seeing many of his old friends in the meeting room as almost seven years passed since he left the Secretariat. He was proud of the continuous development of the Harmonized System. He pointed out that no international trade agreement could exist without reference to the HS. He was also very happy to see references to the HS in various government documents, academic papers, etc. He noted that industry and trade practices were changing so rapidly that the Review Sub-Committee needed to keep the Harmonized System updated in order to avoid the System becoming obsolete.

D. BECK,
Chairman

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DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE 22nd SESSION
OF THE HARMONIZED SYSTEM REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE

(from 18 to 22 September 2000)

<u>Agenda Item Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Annexes</u>
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2.	Scope of the 3 rd HS Review Cycle.....	B/2
III.	<u>TECHNICAL QUESTIONS</u>	
A.	<u>FURTHER STUDIES</u>	
1.	Amendment of the HS 2002 Explanatory Notes arising from the classification of bitter limes referred to as "Citrus latifolia" and "Citrus aurantifolia" in subheading 0805.50	C/1, E/1
2.	Amendment of the Explanatory Note to heading 40.10.....	C/2, E/2
3.	Amendment of the Explanatory Notes to Chapter 41	C/3, E/3
4.	Amendment of the Explanatory Note to heading 85.25.....	C/4, E/4
B.	<u>NEW QUESTIONS</u>	
1.	Possible amendments to the Nomenclature regarding the classification of sauces	D/1
2.	Possible amendments to the Nomenclature to clarify the distinction between headings 19.05 and 20.05	D/2, E/5
3.	Possible amendments to Note 1 (c) to Chapter 41 regarding hides and skins of camels.....	D/3, E/6

<u>Agenda Item Number</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Annexes</u>
4.	Proposal by the Canadian Administration to amend the Nomenclature and Explanatory Notes to Chapter 54	D/4, E/7
5.	General study of Note 5 to Chapter 84.....	D/5
6.	Possible amendments to the Nomenclature and Explanatory Note to heading 84.42.....	D/6
7.	Possible amendments to the Nomenclature and Explanatory Note to heading 84.71	D/7
8.	Possible amendment of the text of heading 85.25 to clarify the classification of cameras.....	D/8
9.	Possible amendment of Note 5 (B) to Chapter 85.....	D/9
10.	Amendment of the text of subheading 9021.10 in order to align the French and English versions	D/10
11.	Amendments to the legal texts consequential upon the amendments to the Recommendation of 25 June 1999 to be made by corrigendum	D/11, E/8
12.	Amendment of the text of heading 83.09 in order to align the French and English versions.....	D/12, E/9
13.	Possible amendments to Note 2 (n) to Chapter 48, Note 1 (e) to Chapter 56 and Note 5 (h) to Chapter 59.....	D/13, E/10
14.	Possible amendment of Note 3 (a) to Chapter 64.....	D/14, E/11
15.	Possible replacement of subheading Note 1 (a) to Section XI regarding elastomeric yarn by a new Note to Section XI	D/15, E/12

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1	2
NR0105E1	Report on the meetings of the Policy Commission (43 rd Session) and the Council (95 th and 96 th Sessions).

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. Introducing Doc. NR0105E1, the Director highlighted the latest developments regarding five issues that were of particular interest to the Sub-Committee.
2. With regard to the fact that the number of Contracting Parties to the HS Convention had reached 102 with the accessions of Azerbaijan, Gabon and the Maldives, the Director informed the Sub-Committee that the prominence given to the Harmonized System passing the 100-member milestone at the Council had prompted a number of other Directors General to assure the Secretariat that their administrations were well advanced in the process of becoming Contracting Parties.
3. On the Council's approval of the updating and improvement of the HS Explanatory Notes to reflect changes in technology and trade patterns, the Secretariat was well advanced in drafting a concrete proposal for the approval of the Policy Commission at its December Session.
4. The Council had approved the Council Recommendation on hand-made products, an issue on which the Sub-Committee had spent a long time.
5. With regard to the use of additional languages as working languages for the Harmonized System, the Director felt that very little progress would be made toward the use of Spanish as a working language for the HS until after the next Council Sessions in June 2001. On the other hand, bearing in mind the generous offer by the Russian Federation with regard to funding of the initiative, the Secretariat had begun exploring the use of Russian with the Russian Administration. In this connection, it was pointed out that there were many questions that needed to be settled before work on this matter could begin, including the scope of the undertaking. Concerning the use of Arabic or other languages, the Policy Commission was instructed to develop a set of specific criteria on the use of additional languages in order to facilitate the examination of any future requests and to suggest how best to deal with the funding difficulties associated with their adoption in the current budgetary environment.
6. With regard to the issue of the use of additional languages, the Delegate of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sought clarification as to whether the development of specific criteria on the use of additional languages would relate to the use of Arabic as a working language in the HS Committee and other WCO technical committees. In response, the Director confirmed that, as clearly shown in the Minutes of the Council, the Council agreed in principle with the

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (contd.)

use of Spanish and Russian as working languages for the Harmonized System. Regarding other languages, criteria would be studied and presented to the Policy Commission in June next year. For the moment, there was no agreement on the use of Arabic.

7. In respect of the Council's approval of placing the HS Explanatory Notes and the HS Commodity Data Base on the WCO Web Site on a subscription basis, the Director indicated that the Secretariat hoped to have these publications up on the Web Site later this year.
8. The Sub-Committee took note of the developments in the Policy Commission (43rd Session) and in the Council (95th and 96th Sessions).

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1	2
NR0106E1	Scope of the 3 rd HS Review Cycle.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. The Director introduced Doc. NR0106E1 and sought views of the Sub-Committee on a number of specific issues, namely, the issues of timing and the focus areas of the new review cycle, whether the general review of the Explanatory Notes should be carried out basically in the Sub-Committee or in the HS Committee and the scope of the review of the Explanatory Notes.
2. Many delegates were of the view that the general review of the Explanatory Notes should be carried out in the Review Sub-Committee and the length of the meetings should be extended to two weeks to accommodate that review.
3. Raising the issue of the timing of adoption of amendments to the Explanatory Notes, the Delegate of the EC suggested that the amendments should be made and published by corrigendum without having to wait until all amendments to the Explanatory Notes were finished. With regard to restructuring the Explanatory Notes to make them easier to understand, as proposed by the Secretariat in paragraph 8 of the working document, he suggested that this did not imply a mandate to restructure as a matter of course the Explanatory Notes on the basis of the 6-digit subheading structure.
4. Commenting on the last point above, the Chairman agreed and pointed out that the possibility of restructuring the Explanatory Notes at 6-digit level should be kept open, if desirable.
5. The Delegate of the United States pointed out that, while his administration had no specific position at this point on the general issues of having the Explanatory Notes reviewed by the Sub-Committee and extending the Sub-Committee meetings, whatever the outcome of the debate on these general issues at policy level, the first priority of the Sub-Committee's work should be new proposals for legal amendments from administrations and the Secretariat. In this connection, he indicated that the US Administration was in the process of developing proposals regarding the technology Chapters and other issues.
6. Referring to the work of substituting references to current products and technology as proposed in paragraph 8 of the working document, the Delegate of Japan observed that the classification of the new products should first be confirmed before they were inserted into the Explanatory Notes. The Chairman pointed out that there was always a possibility that classification problems would arise as a result of the review of the Explanatory Notes and those issues would have to be addressed by the HS Committee.
7. The Sub-Committee finally agreed that the general review of the Explanatory Notes should be undertaken by the Sub-Committee and the Sub-Committee meetings should be

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (contd.)

extended, at a minimum, to two weeks each. The Sub-Committee also agreed with the other proposals made by the Secretariat in paragraphs 4 to 9 of Doc. NR0106E1 and recommended the HS Committee to endorse them.

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Working Doc.	Subject	Classification Opinions	E.N. amendments	Nomenclature amendments
1	2	3	4	5
NR0107E1	Amendment of the HS 2002 Explanatory Notes arising from the classification of bitter limes referred to as " <i>Citrus latifolia</i> " and " <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> " in subheading 0805.50.		<u>See Annex E/1.</u>	

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. It was pointed out that the French version of the working document (Doc. NR0107F1, paragraph 2) did not make clear that only bitter limes were grouped together in subheading 0805.50 in the HS 2002 version.
2. Following the clarification of this point, the Sub-Committee approved, subject to minor editorial amendments, the texts proposed by the Secretariat.
3. As to the classification at subheading level of small green oranges and small green lemons of a kind used for preserving, the Sub-Committee asked the Secretariat with the help of interested administrations to study the 6-digit classification of these products and submit it to the Harmonized System Committee.
4. The texts approved are set out in Annex E/1 to this Report.

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1	2	4
NR0108E1 NR0126E1	Amendment of the Explanatory Note to heading 40.10.	<u>See Annex E/2.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. Beginning the discussion of this Agenda item, the Delegate of Canada, referring to the Secretariat's comments in paragraph 3 of Doc. NR0126E1, stated that those comments did not truly reflect Canada's position and that Canada regretted that its Submission was unclear. Canada agreed that belts with both longitudinal and transverse grooves fall within the category of V-ribbed transmission belts.
2. The Sub-Committee then agreed to proceed with its examination of this issue on the basis of the new Secretariat proposal set out in Doc. NR0108E1.
3. The Sub-Committee agreed to insert "(V-ribbed)" after "side" in Example (C), fifth paragraph of the Explanatory Note to heading 40.10 (page 639). The Sub-Committee also agreed to the proposed new sixth paragraph of the same Explanatory Note, subject to replacing the reference to "transverse grooves" with "transverse or oblique grooves".
4. In respect of the present sixth paragraph of the Explanatory Note, some delegates supported the Secretariat's approach and expressed the view that it should refer to V-belts or belting in general and should explain that transverse or oblique grooves did not affect the classification of V-belts or belting. They stressed that, under the ISO 1081 definition, the orientation of grooves did affect the classification of V-belts or belting in the 2002 version of the Harmonized System.
5. Another delegate, however, expressed the view that this paragraph should refer specifically to V-ribbed belts. He was opposed to the last sentence since it referred only to transverse grooves. He also pointed out that in the English text it was only the last sentence that differed from the present sixth paragraph whereas in the French text the word "striées" had also been introduced in place of the word "trapézoïdales" in the first sentence.
6. After a lengthy discussion the Sub-Committee decided to place the word "striées" in the French text of the first sentence and the last sentence as well as the whole paragraph in square brackets and asked administrations to study this issue further during the intersession.
7. The texts approved and those placed in square brackets are set out in Annex E/2 to this Report.

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1	2	4
NR0109E1 NR0128E1	Amendment of the Explanatory Notes to Chapter 41.	<u>See Annex E/3.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. On the issue of how to express the scope of Note 2 (A) to Chapter 41 in terms of reversible processes (second paragraph of Part (I) of the General Explanatory Note to Chapter 41), one delegate indicated that, though he could accept either text (i.e., the US proposal or the Secretariat's alternative), the views expressed by the Secretariat in Doc. NR0109E1 were correct in terms of the legal provisions. This view was supported by another delegate, who preferred the text suggested by the Secretariat.
2. Yet another delegate informed the Sub-Committee that the trade had always wanted to classify products which had undergone only a pre-tanning process in headings 41.01 to 41.03. He indicated that in the new review cycle, his administration might propose further amendments to the legal texts to improve this situation, noting that the current legal provisions (i.e., Note 2 to Chapter 41) did not completely reflect industry's view. Nonetheless, he could accept the Secretariat's proposal if a reference was inserted to "a light tanning (including pre-tanning) process which is reversible". Following this intervention, the Sub-Committee adopted the Secretariat's proposal, adapted as suggested.
3. With respect to the question as to whether to use the term "fleshing" or "defleshing" in the English version, the Sub-Committee adopted the suggestion made by one of the delegates to use both terms and to refer to "defleshing ("fleshing")".
4. With regard to the question as to whether references in the Explanatory Notes should be made to "hides and skins" or to "leather", the Sub-Committee adopted the principle that the expression "hides and skins" should be used when referring to the starting material, whereas the term "leather" would be used when referring to the product obtained. Following this decision, the Explanatory Notes to the various headings were considered and adopted in accordance with this principle.
5. With respect to the text of the second paragraph of the Explanatory Note to heading 41.01 (and similar texts in the Explanatory Notes to headings 41.02 and 41.03), the Sub-Committee reached consensus on the suggested text (i.e., temporarily preserved), but was unable to reach consensus on the proposal of the United States to refer to a light tanning process, since the term "light" was (i) open to interpretation and (ii) not part of the legal provisions, in particular Note 2 (a) to this Chapter. Therefore, the Sub-Committee placed the word "light" in square brackets, leaving the issue to the HS Committee to decide.
6. Although the Sub-Committee agreed to delete the words "into leather" from the first sentence of Item (II) of the General Explanatory Note, it was also unable to reach consensus on the proposal of the United States to insert the words "into leather" after the phrase "which have been tanned or crusted" in the first paragraph of the Explanatory Notes to

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (contd.)

headings 41.04, 41.05 and 41.06 (English text only). Consequently, these words were placed in square brackets, leaving the question to the HS Committee to decide.

7. The Sub-Committee was also unable to adopt the reference to “bastards” in the French version of the first paragraph of the Explanatory Notes to headings 41.05 and 41.12, given the lack of information as to whether the term was correct or not, when used in the context of “métis des Indes”. The Sub-Committee, while asking the Secretariat to study this matter, placed the reference in square brackets, leaving the question to the HS Committee to decide.
8. The texts approved together with the texts placed in square brackets are set out in Annex E/3 to this Report.

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1	2	4
NR0110E1 NR0131E1	Amendment of the Explanatory Note to heading 85.25.	<u>See Annex E/4.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Fr.)

1. The Sub-Committee examined the draft amendments to the Explanatory Note to heading 85.25 consequential upon the amendments to the legal texts in the 2002 version of the HS.
2. From the outset it was explained that, in accordance with the Committee's instructions, the draft text prepared by the Secretariat was intended to describe, in Part (D) of the Explanatory Note to heading 85.25, the different types of apparatus classifiable in new subheading 8525.40. It was also pointed out that the legal text of heading 85.25 indicated that still image video cameras and digital cameras were two different types of apparatus.
3. After delegates had been able to consult the comments by the Japanese Administration, set out in Doc. NR0131E1, which had only recently been published, the Sub-Committee agreed to work on the basis of the draft text prepared by the Secretariat and appended to Doc. NR0110E1.
4. The Delegate of the United States noted that the HS Committee had requested the RSC to endeavour to develop an Explanatory Note that would differentiate between the three product categories: "still image video cameras", "other video camera recorders" and "digital cameras". After much study and consultation with the trade, his Administration had concluded that such an endeavour was impossible, since the categories were clearly not mutually exclusive, at least in the English language text. The LCD Digital Camera QV-10 classified by the HS Committee in existing subheading 8525.40 ("Still image video cameras and other video camera recorders") would also be covered by the new text ("Digital cameras"). Furthermore, digital motion picture cameras, which were most certainly covered in the current text by the expression "other video camera recorders", would also be covered by the new text.
5. In his administration's view, since all three parts of the text applied to the same subheading, it was not necessary for classification purposes to distinguish among them. If the HS Committee were to adopt Explanatory Note texts suggesting that the three expressions represented discrete categories, administrations might be tempted to make them the basis for three national subdivisions. Therefore, a simplified Explanatory Note text for the entire subheading was the most practical solution to the problem.
6. With regard to still image video cameras, the US Delegate stated that his administration had not found any evidence that analog cameras had been manufactured or distributed since 1996. Several other delegations concurred in that assessment.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (contd.)

7. The Delegate of the EC said that the legal text of subheading 8525.40 comprised two completely distinct parts separated by a semi-colon: the first for still image video cameras and other video camera recorders, and the second for new digital cameras. This amendment had been unanimously adopted by the HSC and approved by the Council in June 1999. As no reservation had been entered against this text, it would therefore enter into force in January 2002.
8. The EC was aware that still image video cameras would be replaced in the very near future and it would not be in favour of giving them separate status in a specific subheading. However, he pointed out that the item under examination concerned an Explanatory Note to a legal text which distinguished between different types of apparatus, the aim of an Explanatory Note being to provide operators and the Customs with information on each of the apparatus mentioned in the legal text.
9. The Delegate of the EC asked that, at this point, the apparatus be described on the basis of their present characteristics. The EC had difficulty accepting that the three types of apparatus mentioned might in reality be one and the same apparatus and that a distinction could not be made at Explanatory Note level. At all events, certain Customs tariffs currently distinguished between still image video cameras, taking account of their analogue or digital recording capacity, and other video camera recorders. Subject to certain amendments, the EC agreed with the text examined by the Committee at the previous sessions. However, it would not be opposed to studying possible amendment of the legal text of subheading 8525.40.
10. With regard to the actual text, several delegates felt that the technical information was too detailed. In this respect, it was pointed out that, if parts were expressly identified in the Explanatory Note, their classification should also be specified when they were presented separately. Hence, there was consensus that the proposed texts should be substantially simplified. In addition, the words "or digital" were placed in square brackets in the text of the first paragraph of part (1) there being no consensus as to whether still image video cameras that recorded in digital form existed.
11. The Sub-Committee also decided to place in square brackets other structural information which, even if it did not influence the classification, could, in the opinion of some delegates, contribute to a better understanding of the still image video cameras covered in part (1) of the draft text.
12. In addition, the Delegate of Japan asked for inclusion of a reference to the existence of internal storage media in digital cameras (part (3)) in order to clarify that such cameras should have the storage medium to record the taken image. As no consensus was reached on this proposal, this reference was also placed in square brackets. Although Japan proposed the deletion of the third paragraph of part (3) since it did not explain the principal function of a digital camera, it was agreed to keep this paragraph, subject to minor modifications in the English text.
13. Recalling his earlier statement, the US Delegate reiterated that the HSC had classified the LCD Digital Camera QV10 in current subheading 8525.40, undoubtedly as a "still image video camera", and that the proposed new Explanatory Note would limit the meaning of that

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (contd.)

expression to analogue cameras and therefore change the meaning of “still image video cameras” in the year 2002.

14. With regard to other video camera recorders, the US Delegate reminded the Sub-Committee of his administration’s concerns and noted that (i) in the case of “still image video cameras” the Sub-Committee chose to apply a new meaning that would **exclude** digital cameras, while (ii) in the case of “other video camera recorders”, the Sub-Committee chose to apply a meaning that would **include** digital cameras.
15. In this regard, the EC Delegate noted that the apparatus mentioned by the US had been properly classified in present subheading 8525.40 which clearly did not rule out recording by a digital process.
16. Finally, the Sub-Committee approved the text prepared by the Secretariat, subject to certain parts being placed in square brackets.
17. The texts approved including the texts in square brackets are set out in Annex E/4 to this Report.

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Working Doc.	Subject	Classification Opinions	E.N. amendments	Nomenclature amendments
1	2	3	4	5
NR0111E1	Possible amendments to the Nomenclature regarding the classification of sauces.			

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. Many delegates expressed their views in support of the Secretariat's conclusion in the working document that it would be premature to examine possible legal amendments to Chapter 20 and/or Chapter 21 at this stage – not knowing the outcome of the HS Committee's examination regarding the relevant parts of the Explanatory Notes in November 2000.
2. In this regard, one delegate pointed out that the Sub-Committee dealt with legal text amendments to enter into force in the year 2007, meaning that, strictly speaking, it was not necessary to wait for the HS Committee's decision. On the other hand, there was enough time to wait for the result of the HS Committee's deliberations. He emphasized that it was very important to establish a dividing line between sauces of heading 21.03 and certain products of Chapter 20 present in a sauce. It was therefore necessary for the Secretariat (with contributions from Contracting Parties and the industry) to embark on a study at an early stage.
3. Another delegate noted that by waiting for the HS Committee to conclude its current work in this area, the Review Sub-Committee will have a more precise indication from the HSC of the current scope of the relevant heading. He further noted that so far no delegation to the HS Committee or Review Sub-Committee had indicated any intent to change the scope of the provisions.
4. Finally, the Sub-Committee concluded that this issue should be examined on the basis of the results of the HS Committee's examination with regard to the relevant parts of the Explanatory Notes.

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1	2	5
NR0112E1	Possible amendments to the Nomenclature to clarify the distinction between headings 19.05 and 20.05.	<u>See Annex E/5.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. The Sub-Committee approved, subject to minor editorial amendments, the texts proposed by the Secretariat in paragraph 9 of the working document.
2. The texts approved are set out in Annex E/5 to this Report.

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1	2	4	5
NR0113E1	Possible amendments to Note 1 (c) to Chapter 41 regarding hides and skins of camels.	<u>See Annex E/6.</u>	<u>See Annex E/6.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Fr.)

1. One delegate felt that this proposal was acceptable, but wondered about the possible transfers from Chapter 43 which might result from amendment of Note 1 (c) to Chapter 41 and also whether there was a need to amend the Notes to Chapter 43.
2. Another delegate questioned the importance of trade in such hides and skins and whether both the terms "camels" and "dromedaries" needed to be retained.
3. In this connection, it was pointed out that "chameau" and "dromadares" in the French text were animals of the "Camelidae" family, while "camels" would include "dromedaries" in the English text.
4. The Director stated that the proposed amendments would not require any corresponding amendments to Chapter 43.
5. Subject to minor drafting changes, the Sub-Committee approved the amendment of the Note at issue, as well as the amendments to the Explanatory Notes to Chapters 41 and 43, proposed by the Secretariat.
6. The texts approved are set out in Annex E/6 to this Report.

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1	2	5
42.239 42.476 (RSC/18) NR0114E1	Proposal by the Canadian Administration to amend the Nomenclature and Explanatory Notes to Chapter 54.	<u>See Annex E/7.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Fr.)

1. The Delegate of the EC requested that only a preliminary discussion be held on Canada's proposal to amend the legal texts to Chapter 54, since he was not yet in a position to express definitive views. He wondered whether the proposed amendments would substantially affect other parts of the Nomenclature or whether they would improve and clarify the present texts. He further stated that the proposed amendments regarding polymer names should be examined by the Scientific Sub-Committee.
2. After a preliminary discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed to place the proposed texts in square brackets for possible examination at its next session and administrations were invited to consider the proposal during the intersession.
3. The texts placed in square brackets are set out in Annex E/7 to this Report.

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1	2
NR0115E1	General study of Note 5 to Chapter 84.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. After a brief discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed that a separate Working Group outside the Sub-Committee should be set up with a view to updating and clarifying Note 5 to Chapter 84, given the rapid development in the application of digital technologies in various apparatus. In this context, a number of delegates referred to interpretation problems they were encountering, as well as to difficulties in administering that Note properly. Some other delegates indicated that headings covering apparatus provided for by Note 5 to Chapter 84 as well as headings covering apparatus connected to or working in conjunction with those covered by that Note, should also be included in the study.
2. The Director, while indicating that this Working Group should meet outside the RSC schedule, thought that meetings just before or after the regular Sub-Committee's sessions could be considered, and pointed out that membership in the Working Group would be open to all HS Members. The Secretariat intended to write to Contracting Parties to identify those administrations that wished to participate in the Working Group.
3. In conclusion, the Chairman noted that the Sub-Committee favoured a special Working Group to examine Note 5 to Chapter 84, including any related legal provisions.

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1	2
NR0116E1 NR0130E1	Possible amendments to the Nomenclature and Explanatory Note to heading 84.42.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. The Sub-Committee undertook a preliminary discussion on this item and agreed that a study of the heading text and Explanatory Note to heading 84.42 should be undertaken. While expressing support for the Secretariat's initiative in presenting its proposal, delegates were in agreement that these proposals would have to be carefully considered, in consultation with the trade. One delegate indicated that subheadings 8442.10 and 8442.20 were still important in international trade. Consequently, his administration would have to study the effect of these deletions on its own economy.
2. A number of delegates stated that, after the HS 2002 legal amendments come into effect, headings 84.42 and 84.43 would be more closely linked. Consequently, heading 84.43 would also have to be examined, in light of any changes made to heading 84.42.
3. The Secretariat's goal in publishing Doc. NR0116E1 was to stimulate discussion on the possible deletion of legal and Explanatory Note texts in heading 84.42 which it felt were obsolete. At this point, in its proposal it did not include either the possibility of inserting new products or the ramifications of the deletion of various texts. However, the Secretariat appreciates the comments from the Delegate of Sweden regarding the Secretariat's proposed deletion of the word "other" in subheading 8442.30. He indicated that it would be necessary to add the phrase "for preparing or making plates, cylinders or other printing components" at the end of the subheading text in order to complete the text. Another delegate indicated that his administration had some editorial comments, which he would submit to the Secretariat and the Secretariat appreciates these comments as well.
4. The Sub-Committee agreed to continue discussion of this item at its next meeting. During the intersession, administrations would consult with the trade in order to verify the acceptability of the Secretariat's proposed deletions, as well as to look into the possible insertion of references to new products in the Explanatory Notes.

* * *

1	2
NR0117E1	Possible amendments to the Nomenclature and Explanatory Note to heading 84.71.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

The Sub-Committee took note of the developments vis-à-vis the possible revision of the Explanatory Note to heading 84.71, bearing in mind that the Committee had not yet concluded its discussions on the classification of all products concerned.

* * *

1	2
NR0118E1	Possible amendment of the text of heading 85.25 to clarify the classification of cameras.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. The Delegate of Canada began the discussion of this Agenda item by indicating support for the thrust of the Secretariat's proposal. He also indicated that the Canadian Administration may be in a position to submit a document for the next meeting of the Review Sub-Committee, proposing to regroup all digital still image cameras in heading 90.06.
2. Another delegate indicated his administration's difficulties in understanding the Secretariat's document. In this regard, he mentioned the Color QuickCam and the Secretariat's comments in paragraph 4 of Doc. NR0118E1, wherein the Secretariat indicated that its proposed text would also cover "cameras" such as the Color QuickCam. If the HS Committee in November decided to classify the Color QuickCam in subheading 8525.40, then the Secretariat's proposal might cover such cameras. However, if the Committee re-affirmed classification of the Color QuickCam in subheading 8525.30, the Secretariat's proposed amendment for subheading 8525.40 would not affect the classification of such cameras as the Color QuickCam, as they would continue to be classified in subheading 8525.30.
3. One delegate referred to the reservation on the Color QuickCam at the upcoming HS Committee meeting in November and pointed out that the Sub-Committee would have to wait for the Committee's decision before being in a position to take any position on proposals to amend the Nomenclature for the year 2007.
4. A fourth delegate pointed out that since the last revision in this area, there had been changes in both the industry and in the terminology used. His administration was of the opinion that the still image video cameras the HS Committee originally examined were analog devices and that there was no evidence available to support the position that such devices have been manufactured since 1996. He pointed out two concerns that his administration had in this area. The first concern involved digital cameras that do not record. These cameras have no method of storing an image and retrieving it at a later date. The classification of this type of product was in doubt. The second concern was the continual convergence of devices in this area. For example, still image cameras can now take short videos and video cameras can now take still images. He indicated that by the year 2007, there could be a convergence of these devices into one.
5. The Sub-Committee agreed to continue to examine possible amendments to the legal text of heading 85.25 and possibly heading 90.06, taking into account the HS Committee's decision on the reservation of the Color QuickCam and the likely proposal from Canada.

* * *

1	2
NR0119E1 NR0129E1	Possible amendment of Note 5 (B) to Chapter 85.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Fr.)

1. The Sub-Committee examined the possible amendment of Note 5 (B) to Chapter 85 aimed at mentioning new processes, such as printing and etching, for obtaining passive elements of the hybrid integrated circuits of heading 85.42.
2. Several delegates favoured a study which might lead to easier classification of this type of article.
3. However, one delegate pointed out that no proposal had come yet from an administration or from the Secretariat and, consequently, the Secretariat should first undertake a study on the possible impact of such an amendment on the rest of the Nomenclature.
4. Another delegate said that he preferred maintaining the status quo in view of the change to the scope of heading 85.42 if Note 5 (B) to Chapter 85 were to be extended to include other technologies.
5. Referring to the comments by South Africa in Doc. NR0129E1 which mentioned SIMM (*Single Inline Memory Module*) and DIMM (*Dual Inline Memory Module*) memory modules, a third delegate proposed that the classification of these articles be examined by the HSC, provided that the administration concerned could send the Secretariat the necessary information.
6. The Delegate of South Africa said that his administration would endeavour to put forward a specific proposal in respect of these articles.
7. The Sub-Committee therefore agreed to return to this question on the basis of information arising out of the examination of the classification question to be submitted by the South African Administration.
8. Finally, the Sub-Committee invited administrations to submit specific proposals concerning the possible amendment of Note 5 (B) to Chapter 85.

* * *

1	2
NR0120E1	Amendment of the text of subheading 9021.10 in order to align the French and English versions.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. The Delegate of the EC indicated that before deciding on whether the amendment proposed by the Secretariat in the Annex to the working document should be made by corrigendum or by Article 16 procedure, the Sub-Committee should first agree on the substance of the amendment. He agreed that the French version of the text of HS 2002 subheading 9021.10, i.e., “Appareils d’orthopédie ou pour fractures” would appear to be more restrictive than the text of the 4-digit heading, i.e., “Articles et appareils d’orthopédie...; ...et articles et appareils pour fractures;...”, while the English version used the term “appliances” both in heading 90.21 and in subheading 9021.1. As proposed by the Secretariat, the alignment in the French version of the texts of the heading and subheading concerned could be achieved by inserting “Articles et” in the French version of the text of HS 2002 subheading 9021.10.
2. However, he expressed concern as to whether this would widen the scope of the French version of the text of HS 2002 subheading 9021.10 vis-a-vis the English version, since he felt that the English term “appliance” did not cover both “article” and “appareil” in French. From the legal point of view, this might lead to the possibility of a small margin of difference between the scope of the French and English versions of HS 2002 subheading 9021.10. Therefore, he suggested that the Sub-Committee should consider whether the English version of the texts of both heading 90.21 and HS 2002 subheading 9021.10 should also be amended.
3. Drawing the attention of the Sub-Committee to the present Explanatory Note to heading 90.21 (pages 1620 and 1621), the Delegate of the UK added that present subheading 9021.10 covered certain goods which were not appliances but articles, whereas the term “articles” did not appear in the English text of the 4-digit heading. Therefore, he believed that, to provide a better alignment between the English and French versions, it would be appropriate to amend the English version of both heading 90.21 and HS 2002 subheading 9021.10 by inserting the term “articles” after “orthopaedic”, in addition to the amendment proposed for the French version of HS 2002 subheading 9021.10.
4. The Delegate of Switzerland agreed with the views expressed by the EC and the UK, but pointed out that the terms “articles” and “appareils” had different meanings in French and, because the addition of “articles” in the French version of the text of HS 2002 subheading 9021.10 would be widening its scope, the amendment had to be made by Article 16 procedure.
5. The Delegate of Canada expressed his concern about the insertion of the term “articles” in the English version of heading 90.21 and HS 2002 subheading 9021.10, since this would, in practice, not change the coverage of heading 90.21, but would most likely be

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (contd.)

misinterpreted by lawyers in many countries as having expanded the scope of the heading. He pointed out that the immediate question before the Sub-Committee was the alignment of the French text of HS 2002 subheading 9021.10 as proposed by the Secretariat. The question of possible amendments to the English version of heading 90.21 and HS 2002 subheading 9021.10 might be considered by the Sub-Committee at a future session on the basis of a new proposal by the EC. He agreed with the text proposed by the Secretariat.

6. Taking into account the developments as regards the possibility of legal amendments to the English texts involved, the EC Delegate suggested that the scope of HS 2002 subheading 9021.10 could possibly be clarified by establishing a new Subheading Explanatory Note.
7. The Director explained that the proposed amendments would certainly be made by Article 16 procedure for 2007, as required under the provisions of the Harmonized System Convention. He invited the Sub-Committee to accept the texts proposed and give its view as to whether the corrigendum procedure might be applied in this particular case, in addition to the Article 16 procedure, so that the amendment could be implemented on 1 January 2002 to provide for uniform application of the HS.
8. He further noted that the corrigendum procedure was subject to the unanimous approval of the Harmonized System Committee and of the Council. Moreover, Contracting Parties were not legally obliged to implement such amendments immediately. He believed that, in practice, there was no misalignment between the English version of the text of heading 90.21 and the text of HS 2002 subheading 9021.10. The question related to terminology and could be re-examined by the Sub-Committee at its next session. In addition, the EC proposal concerning the insertion of a new Subheading Explanatory Note for the clarification of the scope of 2002 subheading could be examined as another option.
9. After discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed on the text proposed by the Secretariat, but decided to re-examine the entire question at its next session on the basis of a new document to be prepared by the Secretariat.

* * *

1	2	5
NR0121E1	Amendments to the legal texts consequential upon the amendments to the Recommendation of 25 June 1999 to be made by corrigendum.	<u>See Annex E/8.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Eng.)

1. The Sub-Committee unanimously agreed to the proposed amendments to the legal texts set out in the Annex to Doc. NR0121E1.
2. The texts approved are reproduced in Annex E/8 to this Report.

* * *

1	2	5
NR0122E1	Amendment of the text of heading 83.09 in order to align the French and English versions.	<u>See Annex E/9.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Fr.)

1. The Delegate of the EC explained that the proposed amendment did not in any way alter the scope of heading 83.09. It simply aligned the French and English versions, given that the present French text of the heading did not refer to “couvercles”, whereas the English text mentioned “lids”. While accepting the adoption procedure put forward by the Secretariat, he felt that it might be possible for this type of amendment to also be made under the Article 8 (corrigendum) procedure, given that the English equivalent of reference to “couvercles” already appeared in the English text.
2. The Sub-Committee finally approved, without modification, the Secretariat’s proposed amendment to the text of heading 83.09.
3. The text approved is set out in Annex E/9 to this Report.

* * *

1	2	4	5
NR0123E1	Possible amendments to Note 2 (n) to Chapter 48, Note 1 (e) to Chapter 56 and Note 5 (h) to Chapter 59.	<u>See Annex E/10.</u>	<u>See Annex E/10.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Fr.)

1. With regard to the Secretariat's proposal to replace the reference to Section XV by a reference to Sections XIV and XV at the end of Note 2 (n) to Chapter 48, Note 1 (e) to Chapter 56 and Note 5 (h) to Chapter 59, one delegate felt that Section VI might also be referenced, whereas another considered that the scope was very well defined by Note 1 to Chapter 71 and that the reference to Section XIV was not really essential.
2. The Sub-Committee finally agreed that, in practice, only Sections XIV and XV were involved; it approved the draft amendments to the Nomenclature and the Explanatory Notes proposed by the Secretariat in the Annex to Doc. NR0123E1, subject to adding the word "generally".
3. The texts approved are set out in Annex E/10 to this Report.

* * *

1	2	5
NR0124E1	Possible amendment of Note 3 (a) to Chapter 64.	<u>See Annex E/11.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Fr.)

1. The Sub-Committee agreed that the second part of the French version of Note 3 (a) to Chapter 64 should be amended.
2. The Sub-Committee chose the third option proposed by the Secretariat in Doc. NR0124E1, namely replacing the expression “par ces opérations” with “par les opérations d’obtention de cette couche extérieure”.
3. The text approved is set out in Annex E/11 to this Report.

* * *

1	2	5
NR0125E1	Possible replacement of Subheading Note 1 (a) to Section XI regarding elastomeric yarn by a new Note to Section XI.	<u>See Annex E/12.</u>

OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE (O. Fr.)

1. Subject to a drafting amendment, the Sub-Committee unanimously adopted the Secretariat's proposal and approved the draft amendments to the Nomenclature proposed in the Annex to Doc. NR0125E1.
2. The texts approved are set out in Annex E/12 to this Report.

* * *

ANNEXE E/1

MODIFICATION DES NOTES EXPLICATIVES DECOULANT DE LA RECOMMANDATION

DU 25 JUIN 1999 DANS LE CADRE DE L'ARTICLE 16

(Voir annexe C/1 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/1

AMENDMENT TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES CONSEQUENTIAL

UPON THE ARTICLE 16 RECOMMENDATION OF 25 JUNE 1999

(See Annex C/1 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16

MODIFICATION DES NOTES EXPLICATIVES

CHAPITRE 8.

Page 60. N° 08.05. Premier paragraphe.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“On entend par *agrumes* notamment :

- 1) les oranges, douces ou amères (bigarades);
- 2) les mandarines (y compris les tangérines et satsumas); les clémentines, wilkings et hybrides similaires d'agrumes;
- 3) les pamplemousses et pomelos;
- 4) les citrons (*Citrus limon*, *Citrus limonum*) et les limes (*Citrus aurantifolia*, *Citrus latifolia*);
- 5) les cédrats, les kumquats, les bergamotes, etc.

La présente position couvre également les chinois (petits citrons verts et petites oranges vertes) destinés à la conserve.”

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE
AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

CHAPTER 8.

Page 60. Heading 08.05. First paragraph.

Delete and substitute :

“The expression “citrus fruit” applies *inter alia* to :

- (1) Oranges, sweet or bitter (Seville oranges).
- (2) Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids.
- (3) Grapefruit (including pomelos).
- (4) Lemons (*Citrus limon*, *Citrus limonum*) and limes (*Citrus aurantifolia*, *Citrus latifolia*).
- (5) Citrons, kumquats, bergamots, etc.

The heading also includes small green oranges and small green lemons of a kind used for preserving.”

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE E/2

MODIFICATIONS DES NOTES EXPLICATIVES DECOULANT DE LA RECOMMANDATION
DU 25 JUIN 1999 DANS LE CADRE DE L'ARTICLE 16

(Voir annexe C/2 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/2

AMENDMENTS OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES CONSEQUENTIAL UPON THE
ARTICLE 16 RECOMMENDATION OF 25 JUNE 1999

(See Annex C/2 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16

MODIFICATIONS DE LA NOTE EXPLICATIVE DU N° 40.10

Page 639. N° 40.10.

1. Cinquième paragraphe. Exemple C).

Après "face", insérer "(courroies striées)".

2. Nouveau sixième paragraphe.

Insérer le nouveau paragraphe suivant :

"Une courroie striée est une courroie sans fin à surface de traction rainurée dans le sens longitudinal qui entraîne par frottement des gorges de poulies de forme similaire. Parfois, ces courroies présentent également des rainures transversales ou obliques."

3. Actuel sixième paragraphe.

Nouvelle rédaction :

"[Les cannelures ou rainures (moulées ou taillées) apparentes sur les courroies [striées] ont pour rôle de réduire la contrainte de flexion et de contribuer à dissiper la chaleur produite par une flexion rapide, comme c'est le cas avec les mécanismes d'entraînement où les courroies s'enroulent autour de poulies de petit diamètre à vitesse élevée. [Les cannelures ou rainures transversales ou obliques, qui ne sont présentes que sur certaines courroies trapézoïdales, n'ont aucune incidence sur le classement.]]"

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE

AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES TO HEADING 40.10

Page 639. Heading 40.10.

1. Fifth paragraph. Example (C).

After "side", insert "(V-ribbed)".

2. New sixth paragraph.

Insert the following new paragraph :

"A V-ribbed belt is an endless belt with a longitudinally ribbed traction surface which engages and grips, by friction, pulley grooves of similar shape. V-ribbed belts sometimes also contain transverse or oblique grooves."

3. Present sixth paragraph.

Delete and substitute :

"[Grooves (whether moulded or cut) in V-belts or belting reduce bending stress and help dissipate the heat from rapid flexing; this is especially important on drives where the belts run over small sheaves at high speeds. [Transverse or oblique grooves, which are present in certain types of V-belts or belting, do not affect classification.]]"

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE E/3

MODIFICATIONS DES NOTES EXPLICATIVES DECOULANT DE LA RECOMMANDATION
DU 25 JUIN 1999 DANS LE CADRE DE L'ARTICLE 16

(Voir annexe C/3 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/3

AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES CONSEQUENTIAL UPON THE
ARTICLE 16 RECOMMENDATION OF 25 JUNE 1999

(See Annex C/3 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16
MODIFICATIONS DES NOTES EXPLICATIVES

CHAPITRE 5.

Page 43. N° 05.11.

1. Alinéa 10).

Remplacer "**de peaux brutes**" par "**de cuirs et peaux bruts**".

2. Alinéa 11).

Remplacer "peaux revêtues de leurs poils, brutes, non ouvrées ni apprêtées" par "cuirs et peaux revêtus de leurs poils, bruts, non ouvrés ni apprêtés".

CHAPITRE 34.

Page 521. N° 34.02. Partie II. Alinéa A. Deuxième sous-paragraphe. Point 3°).

Remplacer "(pour peaux brutes)" par "(pour cuirs et peaux bruts)".

CHAPITRE 41.

Page 649.

1. Note 1 c).

Remplacer "les peaux brutes, tannées ou apprêtées, non épilées" par "les cuirs et peaux bruts, tannés ou apprêtés, non épilés".

2. Nouvelle Note 2.

Insérer la nouvelle Note 2 suivante :

"2.- A) Les n°s 41.04 à 41.06 ne comprennent pas les cuirs et les peaux ayant subi une opération de tannage (y compris de prétannage) réversible (n°s 41.01 à 41.03, selon le cas).

B) Aux fins des n°s 41.04 à 41.06, le terme *en croûte* couvre également les cuirs et peaux qui ont été retannés, colorés ou nourris en bain avant le séchage."

La Note 2 actuelle devient la Note 3.

3. Note 2 actuelle.

Remplacer "n° 41.11" par "n° 41.15".

Pages 649 et 650. Considérations générales.

Nouvelle rédaction :

"CONSIDERATIONS GENERALES

Le présent Chapitre comprend :

- I) **Les cuirs et peaux bruts, à l'exclusion des cuirs et peaux revêtus de leurs poils ou de leurs plumes ou de leur duvet (n°s 41.01 à 41.03).** Ces positions comprennent également certains cuirs et peaux bruts non épilés d'animaux mentionnés dans la Note 1 c) ainsi que dans les Notes explicatives des n°s 41.01 à 41.03.

Les n°s 41.01 à 41.03 comprennent également les cuirs et peaux bruts épilés qui ont été soumis à une opération de tannage léger (y compris un prétannage) réversible. Cette opération stabilise temporairement le cuir ou la peau aux fins des opérations de refendage et empêche momentanément la décomposition. Les cuirs et peaux ainsi traités **ne** sont **pas** considérés comme des produits des n°s 41.04 à 41.06.

Les cuirs et peaux non épilés ayant été prétannés ou autrement préparés sont exclus du présent Chapitre par la Note de Chapitre 1 c).

- II) **Les cuirs et peaux tannés ou en croûte mais non autrement préparés (n°s 41.04 à 41.06).** Le tannage empêche la décomposition des cuirs et peaux, augmente leur résistance et leur imperméabilité. Les cuirs et peaux sont soumis, avant le tannage proprement dit, à une série d'opérations préparatoires (travail de rivière), qui consiste à les tremper dans des eaux alcalines pour les débarrasser du sel utilisé pour les conserver et les assouplir (trempe ou reverdissage), à les épiler et à les écharner, puis à éliminer la chaux et autres ingrédients qui ont servi à l'épilage (déchaulage) et, enfin, à les rincer.

Le tannage effectué dans des bains contenant soit des bois, écorces, feuilles, etc. ou leurs extraits (tannage végétal), soit des sels minéraux, tels que les sels de chrome ou de fer, aluns, etc. (tannage minéral), soit encore du formaldéhyde et des tannants synthétiques (tannage dit chimique ou synthétique). Ces différents procédés sont parfois combinés. On appelle **hongroyage** le tannage des gros cuirs à l'aide d'un mélange d'alun et de sels et **mégisserie** celui recourant à un mélange de sels, d'aluns, de jaunes d'oeufs et de farine. Les cuirs et peaux mégissés sont surtout utilisés pour la fabrication de gants, de vêtements et de chaussures.

Par "**cuirs**" on entend les cuirs et les peaux ayant été tannés ou préparés après tannage. Par "**cuir en croûte**" on entend le cuir ayant été séché après tannage. Lors de l'opération de dessèchement, la croûte peut être nourrie en bain ou soumise à un tannage à l'huile pour être lubrifiée et assouplie et les cuirs et peaux peuvent être retannés ou colorés en bain (par exemple, dans un tambour) avant séchage.

Les cuirs et peaux chamoisés (y compris le chamois combiné) sont des peaux d'ovins qui ont été soumises à un tannage spécial à l'huile. Ces peaux d'ovins et d'agneaux relèvent du **n° 41.14**.

- III) Les cuirs préparés après tannage ou après dessèchement (n°s 41.07, 41.12 et 41.13).** Après le tannage ou le dessèchement, le cuir est souvent soumis à une série d'opérations qui le rend directement utilisable : "le corroyage". Ces opérations consistent à l'assouplir ou, dans certains cas, à le rendre plus ferme, à en égaliser l'épaisseur, à en aplanir et lustrer la surface, etc. Elles s'accompagnent la plupart du temps d'un nourrissage (à l'huile, au suif, au dégras, etc.) destiné soit à l'assouplir encore davantage, soit à le rendre imperméable.

Le cuir peut être ensuite soumis à des opérations de finissage : application d'une coloration ou pigmentation superficielle, grainage ou gaufrage (pour imiter d'autres peaux), encollage, meulage du côté chair ou parfois du côté fleur pour lui donner l'aspect du daim (cuir suédé ou velouté), impression, cirage, passage au noir, lissage (glaçage), satinage, etc.

Les cuirs et peaux parcheminés ne sont pas tannés, mais subissent uniquement certains traitements en vue de leur conservation. Ils sont obtenus à partir de cuirs et peaux brutes, qui sont successivement reverdis, épilés, écharnés, lavés, tendus sur cadre, etc.; puis recouverts d'une pâte à base de blanc d'Espagne et de carbonate de soude ou de chaux éteinte; ils sont ensuite raclés et meulés à la pierre ponce. Ils peuvent en outre être apprêtés au moyen d'une colle à base d'amidon et de gélatine.

Les plus belles qualités, appelées "vélin", proviennent de peaux de jeunes veaux. Ces peaux sont utilisées dans la reliure, pour l'impression de documents importants ou la fabrication de peaux de tambours. D'autres cuirs et peaux (de grands animaux généralement) sont également traités de la même manière et sont destinés à la fabrication de parties de machines, d'outils, d'articles de voyage, etc.

- IV) Les cuirs et peaux chamoisés; les cuirs vernis ou plaqués, les cuirs métallisés (n° 41.14).** Le n° 41.14 comprend les cuirs spéciaux énumérés dans le libellé de la position et obtenus par des opérations de finissage spécifique. La position comprend donc les peaux d'ovins qui ont été soumises à un tannage en présence d'huile et préparées pour obtenir **le cuir chamois** (y compris le chamois combiné); le cuir ayant été enduit d'une couche de vernis ou recouvert d'un film préformé en matière plastique (**cuir verni ou plaqué**); et le cuir recouvert de poudre ou de feuilles métalliques (**cuir métallisé**).
- V) Le cuir reconstitué à base de cuir ou de fibres de cuir (n° 41.15).**

VI) Les rognures et autres déchets de cuir ou de cuir reconstitué (n° 41.15). Sont exclus de la présente position les rognures et les déchets similaires de cuirs et peaux bruts ou de pelleteries.

Les peaux et cuirs du présent Chapitre peuvent être présentés sous forme de cuirs et peaux entiers dont la tête et les pattes peuvent avoir été détachées ou de parties (demi-peaux, bandes, collets, croupons, flancs, etc.) et autres pièces. Toutefois, les parties préparées, découpées en vue d'un usage déterminé, relèvent d'autres Chapitres et en particulier des **Chapitres 42 ou 64.**

Les cuirs et peaux refendus sont à classer dans les mêmes positions que les cuirs et peaux complets correspondants. Le refendage s'effectue soit avant, soit après le tannage."

Pages 650 et 651. N° 41.01 et n°s 4101.10 à 4101.40.

Nouvelle rédaction :

"41.01 - CUIRS ET PEAUX BRUTS DE BOVINS (Y COMPRIS LES BUFFLES) OU D'EQUIDES (FRAIS, OU SALES, SECHES, CHAULES, PICKLES OU AUTREMENT CONSERVES, MAIS NON TANNES NI PARCHEMINES NI AUTREMENT PREPARES), MEME EPILES OU REFENDUS (+).

4101.20 - **Cuirs et peaux bruts entiers, d'un poids unitaire n'excédant pas 8 kg lorsqu'ils sont secs, 10 kg lorsqu'ils sont salés secs et 16 kg lorsqu'ils sont frais, salés verts ou autrement conservés**

4101.50 - **Cuirs et peaux bruts entiers, d'un poids unitaire excédant 16 kg**

4101.90 - **Autres, y compris les croupons, demi-croupons et flancs"**.

Page 651. N° 41.01.

1. Premier paragraphe. Première ligne.

Nouvelle rédaction :

"La présente position couvre les cuirs et peaux bruts (même épilés) de bovins (y compris les buffles) (c'est-à-dire les animaux)".

2. Deuxième paragraphe.

Nouvelle rédaction :

"Ces cuirs et peaux bruts peuvent être présentés à l'état frais ou avoir été conservés provisoirement par salage, séchage, chaulage, picklage ou par toute autre méthode visant à empêcher la putréfaction; ils peuvent également avoir été nettoyés, refendus ou raclés, ou avoir subi une opération [légère] de tannage (y compris de prétannage) réversible, mais ils ne doivent pas avoir été parcheminés, ni tannés (même partiellement) ni autrement préparés."

3. Troisième paragraphe. Première phrase.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Les cuirs et peaux peuvent être **salés à sec** ou **au moyen de saumure.**”

4. Quatrième paragraphe.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Les cuirs et peaux peuvent être **séchés** directement ou après salage. Avant séchage ou au cours du séchage, ils sont souvent traités au moyen d'insecticides, de désinfectants ou de préparations similaires.”

5. Cinquième et sixième paragraphes.

Remplacer “peaux” par “cuirs et peaux”, chaque fois.

6. Dernier paragraphe. Exclusion b).

Remplacer “peaux brutes” par “cuirs et peaux bruts”.

7. Note explicative de sous-positions. Titre.

Remplacer “N° 4101.10” par “N° 4101.20”.

8. Note explicative de sous-positions.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Le n° 4101.20 **ne couvre pas** les cuirs et peaux refendus.”

Page 652.

1. N° 41.02. Premier paragraphe.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Ces peaux brutes peuvent être présentées à l'état frais ou avoir été conservées provisoirement par salage, séchage, chaulage, pickage ou par toute autre méthode visant à empêcher la putréfaction (voir la Note explicative du n° 41.01). Elles peuvent également avoir été nettoyées, refendues ou raclées, ou avoir subi une opération [légère] de tannage (y compris de prêtannage) réversible, mais elles ne doivent pas avoir été parcheminées, ni tannées (même patiellement), ni autrement préparées.”

2. N° 41.02. Deuxième paragraphe. Exclusion b).

Remplacer “peaux brutes” par “cuirs et peaux bruts”.

3. N° 41.03. Libellé.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“41.03 - AUTRES CUIRS ET PEAUX BRUTS (FRAIS, OU SALES, SECHES, CHAULES, PICKLES OU AUTREMENT CONSERVES, MAIS NON TANNES NI PARCHEMINES NI AUTREMENT PREPARES), MEME EPILES OU REFENDUS, AUTRES QUE CEUX EXCLUS PAR LES NOTES 1 b) OU 1 c) DU PRESENT CHAPITRE.”

4. Nouveau n° 4103.30.

Insérer le nouveau n° 4103.30 suivant :

“4103.30 - **De porcins**”.

5. N° 41.03. Premier paragraphe. Partie A). Première phrase.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Tous les cuirs et peaux bruts épilés **autres que** ceux des n°s **41.01** ou **41.02.**”

6. N° 41.03. Premier paragraphe. Partie B). Première ligne.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Les cuirs et peaux bruts non épilés des animaux ci-après uniquement :”

7. N° 41.03. Deuxième paragraphe.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Ces cuirs et peaux bruts peuvent être présentés à l'état frais ou conservés provisoirement par salage, séchage, chaulage, picklage ou par toute autre méthode visant à empêcher la putréfaction (voir la Note explicative du n° 41.01). Ils peuvent également avoir été nettoyés, refendus ou raclés, ou avoir subi une opération [légère] de tannage (y compris de prêtannage) réversible, mais ils ne doivent pas avoir été parcheminés, ni tannés (même partiellement) ni autrement préparés.”

8. N° 41.03. Troisième paragraphe. Exclusion b).

Remplacer “peaux brutes” par “cuirs et peaux bruts”.

Pages 652 à 657. N°s 41.04 à 41.11.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“41.04 - CUIRS ET PEAUX TANNES OU EN CROUTE DE BOVINS (Y COMPRIS LES BUFFLES) OU D'EQUIDES, EPILES, MEME REFENDUS, MAIS NON AUTREMENT PREPARES.

- **A l'état humide (y compris *wet-blue*) :**
 - 4104.11 -- **Pleine fleur, non refendue; côtés fleur**
 - 4104.19 -- **Autres**
- **A l'état sec (en croûte) :**
 - 4104.41 -- **Pleine fleur, non refendue; côtés fleur**
 - 4104.49 -- **Autres**

La présente position comprend les cuirs et peaux de bovins (y compris les buffles) ou d'équidés, tannés ou en croûte, à condition toutefois qu'ils soient épilés, mais non autrement préparés (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

Sont **exclus** de la présente position :

- a) Les cuirs et peaux chamoisés (y compris le chamois combiné) du n° **41.14**.
- b) Les rognures et autres déchets de cuirs tannés ou séchés après tannage (n° **41.15**).
- c) Les cuirs et peaux de bovins (y compris les buffles) ou d'équidés, tannés ou séchés après tannage, non épilés (**Chapitre 43**).

41.05- PEAUX TANNEES OU EN CROUTE D'OVINS, EPILEES, MEME REFENDUES, MAIS NON AUTREMENT PREPAREES.

- 4105.10 - **A l'état humide (y compris *wet-blue*)**
- 4105.30 - **A l'état sec (en croûte)**

La présente position comprend les peaux d'ovins (y compris les peaux de métis des Indes [ou bastards]) épilées, qui ont été tannées ou en croûte, mais non autrement préparées (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

Les cuirs d'ovins présentent une certaine ressemblance avec les cuirs de caprins, mais ils se différencient de ces derniers par une texture moins homogène et un grain moins régulier.

Les peaux d'ovins sont souvent mégissées (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

Le côté fleur d'une peau d'ovin tannée est dénommé *scié* ou *fleur*. Traitées par certains tannants végétaux, les peaux d'ovins constituent les basanes.

Sont **exclus** de la présente position :

- a) Les cuirs et peaux chamoisés (y compris le chamois combiné) du n° **41.14**.

- b) Les rognures et autres déchets de cuirs tannés ou séchés après tannage (n° 41.15).
- c) Les peaux d'ovins, tannées ou séchées après tannage, non épilées (**Chapitre 43**).

41.06 - CUIRS ET PEAUX EPILES D'AUTRES ANIMAUX ET PEAUX D'ANIMAUX DEPOURVUS DE POILS, TANNES OU EN CROUTE, MEME REFENDUS, MAIS NON AUTREMENT PREPARES.

- **De caprins :**
 - 4106.21 -- **A l'état humide (y compris *wet-blue*)**
 - 4106.22 -- **A l'état sec (en croûte)**
- **De porcins :**
 - 4106.31 -- **A l'état humide (y compris *wet-blue*)**
 - 4106.32 -- **A l'état sec (en croûte)**
- 4106.40 - **De reptiles**
- **Autres :**
 - 4106.91 -- **A l'état humide (y compris *wet-blue*)**
 - 4106.92 -- **A l'état sec (en croûte)**

La présente position comprend les peaux de caprins épilées, qui ont été tannées ou en croûte, mais non autrement préparées (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

La distinction entre les cuirs de caprins et les cuirs d'ovins est précisée dans la Note explicative du n° 41.05.

Les peaux de caprins peuvent être mégissées (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

La présente position englobe également les cuirs et peaux épilés de tous les animaux **autres que** ceux visés aux n°s **41.04** ou **41.05**, ainsi que les peaux des animaux dépourvus de poils, ayant subi les mêmes opérations que les cuirs et peaux repris dans ces positions (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

Sont notamment classés ici les cuirs épilés, de porcins, d'antilopes, de kangourous, de chevreuils, de chamois, de rennes, d'élans, d'éléphants, de chameaux, d'hippopotames, de chiens, etc., ainsi que les peaux de reptiles (lézards, serpents, crocodiles, etc.), de poissons ou de mammifères marins.

Sont **exclus** de la présente position :

- a) Les cuirs et peaux chamoisés (y compris le chamois combiné) du n° 41.14.
- b) Les rognures et autres déchets de cuirs tannés ou séchés après tannage (n° 41.15).
- c) Les cuirs et peaux, tannés ou séchés après tannage, non épilés (**Chapitre 43**).

41.07 - CUIRS PREPARES APRES TANNAGE OU APRES DESSECHEMENT ET CUIRS ET PEAUX PARCHEMINES, DE BOVINS (Y COMPRIS LES BUFFLES) OU D'EQUIDES, EPILES, MEME REFENDUS, AUTRES QUE CEUX DU N° 41.14.

- **Cuirs et peaux entiers :**

4107.11 -- **Pleine fleur, non refendue**

4107.12 -- **Côtés fleur**

4107.19 -- **Autres**

- **Autres, y compris les bandes :**

4107.91 -- **Pleine fleur, non refendue**

4107.92 -- **Côtés fleur**

4107.99 -- **Autres**

Sont repris ici les cuirs et peaux de bovins (y compris les buffles) ou d'équidés, épilés, qui ont été parcheminés et les cuirs préparés après tannage ou après dessèchement (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

Les cuirs repris ici sont particulièrement résistants; aussi les semelles pour chaussures et les courroies sont-elles généralement fabriquées avec ces sortes de cuirs.

Le **cuir pour semelles** est un cuir fortement pressé (par battage ou cylindrage); s'il est tanné au moyen de substances végétales ou par des procédés combinés, il est de couleur brune; s'il est tanné au chrome, il est d'une couleur bleu verdâtre.

Le **cuir pour courroies** de machines est obtenu à partir de croupons de bovins. Ce cuir, généralement tanné à l'aide de produits végétaux, est fortement imprégné d'huile, afin de le rendre solide, souple et inextensible.

Les cuirs de bovins (y compris les buffles) ou d'équidés sont utilisés plus particulièrement pour la confection d'empignes de chaussures. La variété dite *box-calf*, qui est une peau de veau tannée au chrome ou parfois par des procédés combinés, teinte et polie, est également destinée à cet usage.

Sont **exclus** de la présente position :

- a) Les cuirs et peaux chamoisés (y compris le chamois combiné), et les cuirs et peaux vernis ou plaqués et les cuirs et peaux métallisés (n° 41.14).

- b) Les rognures et autres déchets de cuirs ou de peaux préparés (n° 41.15).
- c) Les cuirs et peaux de bovins (y compris les buffles) ou d'équidés, apprêtés, non épilés (**Chapitre 43**).

[41.08]

[41.09]

[41.10]

[41.11]

41.12- CUIRS PREPARES APRES TANNAGE OU APRES DESSECHEMENT ET CUIRS ET PEAUX PARCHEMINES, D'OVINS, EPILES, MEME REFENDUS, AUTRES QUE CEUX DU N° 41.14.

La présente position comprend les cuirs et peaux d'ovins (y compris les peaux de métis des Indes [ou bastards]), qui ont été parcheminés, et les cuirs d'ovins (y compris les cuirs de métis des Indes [ou bastards]) épilés, préparés après tannage ou après dessèchement (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

Les cuirs d'ovins présentent une certaine ressemblance avec les cuirs de caprins, mais ils se différencient de ces derniers par une texture moins homogène et un grain moins régulier.

Sont **exclus** de la présente position :

- a) Les cuirs et peaux chamoisés (y compris le chamois combiné), et les cuirs et peaux vernis ou plaqués et les cuirs et peaux métallisés (n° 41.14).
- b) Les rognures et autres déchets de cuirs ou de peaux préparés (n° 41.15).
- c) Les peaux d'ovins, apprêtées, non épilées (**Chapitre 43**).

41.13- CUIRS PREPARES APRES TANNAGE OU APRES DESSECHEMENT ET CUIRS ET PEAUX PARCHEMINES, D'AUTRES ANIMAUX, EPILES, ET CUIRS PREPARES APRES TANNAGE ET CUIRS ET PEAUX PARCHEMINES, D'ANIMAUX DEPOURVUS DE POILS, MEME REFENDUS, AUTRES QUE CEUX DU N° 41.14.

- 4113.10 - **De caprins**
- 4113.20 - **De porcins**
- 4113.30 - **De reptiles**
- 4113.90 - **Autres**

Cette position comprend les peaux de caprins, qui ont été parcheminées, et les cuirs de caprins épilés, préparés après tannage ou après dessèchement après tannage (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

La distinction entre les cuirs de caprins et les cuirs d'ovins est précisée dans la Note explicative du n° 41.12.

Les peaux de caprins sont souvent mégissées (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

La présente position englobe également les cuirs et peaux épilés de tous les animaux **autres que** ceux visés aux n°s **41.07** ou **41.12**, ainsi que les peaux des animaux dépourvus de poils, ayant subi les mêmes opérations que les cuirs et peaux repris dans ces positions (voir les Considérations générales du présent Chapitre).

Sont notamment classés ici les cuirs et peaux épilés (**autres que** ceux du n° **41.14**), de porcins, d'antilopes, de kangourous, de chevreuils, de chamois, de rennes, d'élans, d'éléphants, de chameaux, d'hippopotames, de chiens, etc., ainsi que les peaux de reptiles (lézards, serpents, crocodiles, etc.), de poissons ou de mammifères marins.

Les peaux connues commercialement sous le nom de *doeskin*, qui sont des peaux lavables provenant de peaux d'ovins refendues, tannées au formaldéhyde ou à l'huile, sont **exclus** (n°s **41.12** ou **41.14**).

Sont également **exclus** de la présente position :

- a) Les cuirs et peaux chamoisés (y compris le chamois combiné), et les cuirs et peaux vernis ou plaqués et les cuirs et peaux métallisés (n° **41.14**).
- b) Les rognures et autres déchets de cuirs ou de peaux préparés (n° **41.15**).
- c) Les cuirs et peaux, apprêtés, non épilés (**Chapitre 43**).

41.14- CUIRS ET PEAUX CHAMOISES (Y COMPRIS LE CHAMOIS COMBINÉ); CUIRS ET PEAUX VERNIS OU PLAQUES; CUIRS ET PEAUX METALLISES.

4114.10 - **Cuirs et peaux chamoisés (y compris le chamois combiné)**

4114.20 - **Cuirs et peaux vernis ou plaqués; cuirs et peaux métallisés**

I) Cuirs et peaux chamoisés (y compris le chamois combiné)

Les cuirs et peaux chamoisés sont soumis à un tannage spécial par des foulages énergiques et répétés en présence d'huile de poisson ou d'autres huiles animales, puis séchés à l'étuve ou à l'air et partiellement dégraissés par immersion dans une solution alcaline. On peut ensuite les meuler à la pierre ponce pour obtenir une surface veloutée. Les cuirs et peaux traités de cette manière proviennent, d'ordinaire, du côté chair des peaux d'ovins refendues ou non, dont la fleur a été retirée.

Les cuirs et peaux chamoisés se caractérisent par leur douceur au toucher, leur souplesse, leur couleur jaune (pour autant qu'ils ne soient pas teints) et par le fait qu'ils sont lavables; on les utilise en ganterie ou comme articles d'essuyage. Les peaux de gros animaux (chevreuils, cerfs, etc.) servent à la fabrication d'articles industriels, d'équipement ou de harnachement.

Les cuirs et peaux qui sont obtenus en utilisant uniquement des huiles, comme il est indiqué ci-dessus, sont parfois désignés sous le nom de chamois pleine huile.

Les peaux blanches, lavables, qui possèdent les mêmes propriétés que les peaux chamoisées et qui sont obtenues par un tannage partiel au formol suivi d'un tannage à l'huile semblable au chamoisage décrit ci-dessus (peaux connues sous le nom de chamois combiné), demeurent classées dans la présente position. Par contre, les cuirs et peaux préalablement mégissés, puis traités au formol pour obtenir des peaux blanches et lavables, en sont exclus. Il en est de même des cuirs et peaux simplement nourris à l'huile, après avoir été tannés par d'autres procédés.

II) Cuirs et peaux vernis ou plaqués; cuirs et peaux métallisés

Ce groupe comprend :

- 1) Les **cuirs et peaux vernis**. Il s'agit de cuirs enduits d'une couche de vernis ou recouverts d'un film préformé en matière plastique brillant comme une glace.

Le vernis utilisé peut être pigmenté ou non et être à base :

- a) d'huile végétale siccatrice (huile de lin généralement);
- b) de dérivés de la cellulose (notamment, la nitrocellulose);
- c) de produits synthétiques (même thermoplastiques), principalement des polyuréthanes.

Le film de matière plastique préformé qui recouvre le cuir est, généralement, en polyuréthane ou en poly(chlorure de vinyle).

La surface des produits de l'espèce n'est pas nécessairement lisse. Elle peut être estampée pour imiter certaines peaux (crocodile, lézard, etc.) ou artificiellement froissée, ridée ou chagrinée. Néanmoins, cette surface doit demeurer brillante comme une glace.

L'épaisseur de la couche ou du film ne doit pas excéder 0,15 mm.

Sont également compris dans ce groupe les cuirs et peaux enduits ou recouverts d'une peinture ou d'une laque constituée par des pigments (paillettes de mica, de silice ou paillettes analogues, par exemple) donnant à la surface un éclat métallique, dans un liant de matières plastiques ou d'huile siccatrice végétale, notamment ("imitations de cuirs et peaux métallisés").

- 2) Les **cuirs plaqués**. Ce sont des cuirs recouverts d'un film préformé en matière plastique, ce film étant d'une épaisseur excédant 0,15 mm mais inférieure à la moitié de l'épaisseur totale, dont la surface brillante comme une glace rappelle celle du cuir verni. (Les cuirs recouverts d'un film préformé en matière plastique d'une épaisseur excédant 0,15 mm, mais égale ou supérieure à la moitié de l'épaisseur totale relèvent du **Chapitre 39**.)
- 3) Les **cuirs et peaux métallisés**. Il s'agit de cuirs et peaux recouverts de poudre ou de feuilles métalliques (argent, or, bronze, aluminium, etc.).

Les cuirs reconstitués, vernis ou métallisés, rentrent dans le n° 41.15.

41.15- CUIR RECONSTITUE, A BASE DE CUIR OU DE FIBRES DE CUIR, EN PLAQUES, FEUILLES OU BANDES MEME ENROULEES; ROGNURES ET AUTRES DECHETS DE CUIRS OU DE PEAUX PREPARES OU DE CUIR RECONSTITUE, NON UTILISABLES POUR LA FABRICATION D'OUVRAGES EN CUIR; SCIURE, POUDRE ET FARINE DE CUIR.

- 4115.10 - **Cuir reconstitué, à base de cuir ou de fibres de cuir, en plaques, feuilles ou bandes même enroulées**
- 4115.20 - **Rognures et autres déchets de cuirs ou de peaux préparés ou de cuir reconstitué, non utilisables pour la fabrication d'ouvrages en cuir; sciure, poudre et farine de cuir**

I) Cuir reconstitué

Ce groupe ne comprend que les cuirs reconstitués à base de cuir naturel ou de fibres de cuir. Elle **ne comprend** donc **pas** les imitations du cuir ne contenant pas de cuir naturel, telles que les matières plastiques (**Chapitre 39**), le caoutchouc (**Chapitre 40**), les papiers et cartons (**Chapitre 48**), les tissus enduits (**Chapitre 59**), etc.

Le cuir reconstitué peut être obtenu suivant divers procédés :

- 1) Par agglomération sous pression, à l'aide de colle ou d'autres liants, de rognures, déchets ou fibres de cuir.
- 2) Par agglomération, sans liant, de morceaux de cuir superposés et fortement comprimés.
- 3) Par traitement, à l'eau chaude, des rognures et déchets de cuir, qui sont réduits en fibres; la pâte ainsi obtenue est ensuite tamisée, laminée et calandrée en feuilles, sans adjonction de liant.

Le cuir reconstitué peut être peint, poli, grainé ou estampé, meulé au moyen d'abrasifs (cuir suédé), verni ou métallisé.

Il reste classé dans la présente position lorsqu'il est présenté en plaques, feuilles ou bandes, de forme carrée ou rectangulaire, même enroulées. Autrement présenté, il relève d'autres Chapitres et notamment du **Chapitre 42**.

II) Rognures et autres déchets

Ce groupe comprend :

- 1) Les rognures et autres déchets de cuirs ou de peaux préparés ou de cuir reconstitué obtenus au cours de la fabrication d'articles en cuir, susceptibles d'être utilisés notamment pour la fabrication de cuir reconstitué ou de colle, ou comme engrais.
- 2) Les ouvrages usagés inutilisables en l'état ou pour la confection d'autres articles.
- 3) La sciure et la poudre de cuir (déchets du meulage du cuir) utilisées comme engrais ou pour la fabrication de tissus suédés artificiels, de couvre-parquets reconstitués, etc.
- 4) La farine de cuir, provenant de la mouture de déchets de cuir et utilisée notamment pour la fabrication des tissus suédés ou comme matière de charge dans la fabrication des matières plastiques.

Les rognures et vieux ouvrages (courroies usagées, par exemple) pouvant encore être utilisés en vue de la fabrication d'articles en cuir sont classés aux n°s **41.07** ou **41.12** à **41.14**.

Sont également **exclus** de la présente position :

- a) Les rognures et déchets similaires de cuirs et peaux bruts (n° **05.11**).
- b) Les chaussures usagées du n° **63.09**."

CHAPITRE 43.

Page 665.

1. Note 2 b).

Remplacer "les peaux brutes, non épilées, de la nature de celles" par "les cuirs et peaux bruts, non épilés, de la nature de ceux".

2. Considérations générales. Premier paragraphe. Alinéas 1) à 3).

Nouvelle rédaction :

- “ 1) Les pelleteries brutes **autres que** les cuirs et peaux bruts des **n°s 41.01, 41.02 ou 41.03.**
- 2) Les cuirs et peaux non épilés, simplement tannés ou autrement apprêtés pour la pelleterie, assemblés ou non.
- 3) Les vêtements, accessoires du vêtement et autres articles fabriqués à l'aide des cuirs et peaux visés ci-dessus (sous réserve des **exceptions** prévues à la Note explicative du n° 43.03).”

Page 666. N° 43.01.

1. Premier paragraphe. Première et deuxième lignes.

Remplacer “les peaux brutes non épilées de tous les animaux, à l'**exception** des peaux” par “les cuirs et peaux bruts non épilés de tous les animaux, à l'**exception** des cuirs et peaux”.

2. Premier paragraphe. Exclusion a).

Remplacer “Peaux de bovins” par “Cuirs et peaux de bovins (y compris les buffles)”.

3. Premier paragraphe. Exclusions b), f) et g).

Remplacer “Peaux” par “Cuirs et peaux” (trois fois).

4. Deuxième paragraphe.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Les cuirs et peaux de la présente position sont considérés comme bruts, non seulement lorsqu'ils sont présentés à l'état naturel, mais aussi lorsqu'ils ont été nettoyés et préservés de la détérioration par séchage, salage (humide ou sec) ou même lorsqu'ils ont été soumis aux opérations de l'éjarrage (enlèvement des jarres ou poils grossiers qui dépassent le duvet dans certaines pelleteries) ou de l'écharnage (enlèvement du tissu fibreux et adipeux collé au derme).”

Page 667. N° 43.02.

1. Premier paragraphe. Alinéa 1). Première phrase.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Les cuirs et peaux non assemblés (y compris les têtes, queues, pattes et autres morceaux, déchets et chutes), non épilés, qui ont été simplement tannés ou autrement apprêtés, à condition qu'ils n'aient **pas** été découpés en vue d'un usage particulier.”

2. Troisième paragraphe.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Sont également compris ici les cuirs et peaux non épilés, tannés ou apprêtés, des espèces exclues du n° 43.01, tels que les cuirs et peaux de poulains, de veaux ou d'ovins, par exemple.”

Page 668. N° 43.03. Troisième paragraphe.

Remplacer “les peaux non épilées, simplement tannées ou autrement apprêtées pour la pelleterie, assemblées” par “les cuirs et peaux non épilés, simplement tannés ou autrement apprêtés pour la pelleterie, assemblés”.

CHAPITRE 51.

Page 795. N° 51.02.

1. Avant-dernier paragraphe. Deuxième ligne.

Remplacer "de peaux" par "de cuirs et peaux".

2. Dernier paragraphe. Exclusion b).

Remplacer "Les peaux et" par "Les cuirs et peaux bruts et les".

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE
AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

CHAPTER 5.

Page 43. Heading 05.11.

1. Item (10).

French text only.

2. Item (11).

French text only.

CHAPTER 34.

Page 521. Heading 34.02. Part (II). Item (A). Second subparagraph. Item (iii).

French text only.

CHAPTER 41.

Page 649.

1. Note 1 (c).

French text only.

2. New Note 2.

Insert the following new Note 2 :

“2.- (A) Headings 41.04 to 41.06 do not cover hides and skins which have undergone a tanning (including pre-tanning) process which is reversible (headings 41.01 to 41.03, as the case may be).

(B) For the purposes of headings 41.04 to 41.06, the term “crust” includes hides and skins that have been retanned, coloured or fat-liquored (stuffed) prior to drying.”

Renumber present Note 2 as Note 3.

3. Present Note 2.

Delete "heading No. 41.11" and substitute "heading 41.15".

Pages 649 and 650. General.

Delete and substitute :

"GENERAL

This Chapter covers :

- (I) **Raw hides (the skins of the larger quadrupeds) and skins (other than birdskins with their feathers or down and furskins) (headings 41.01 to 41.03).** These headings also include raw hides and skins with the hair or wool on of animals mentioned in Note 1 (c) and referred to in the Explanatory Notes to headings 41.01 to 41.03.

Headings 41.01 to 41.03 also cover raw hides and skins without the hair or wool, which have been subjected to a light tanning (including pre-tanning) process which is reversible. Such process temporarily stabilises the hide or skin for splitting operations and temporarily prevents putrefaction. Hides and skins thus processed are **not** considered products of headings 41.04 to 41.06.

Hides and skins with the hair or wool on that have been pre-tanned or further prepared are **excluded** from this Chapter by Note 1(c) to this Chapter.

- (II) **Hides and skins which have been tanned or crusted but not further prepared (headings 41.04 to 41.06).** Tanning renders the hides and skins resistant to decay, and increases their physical strength and impermeability to water. Before undergoing tanning proper, hides and skins are first subjected to a series of preparatory processes, which consist of soaking them in alkaline solutions (to soften them and remove any salt used for preservation), dehairing and defleshing ("fleshing"), then removing the lime and other substances used in dehairing, and finally rinsing.

They are then either "vegetable tanned" (in baths containing certain woods, barks, leaves, etc., or their extracts), "mineral tanned" (with mineral salts, e.g., chrome salts, iron salts or alums) or "chemically tanned" (with formaldehyde or certain synthetic chemicals). Sometimes combinations of these processes are used. Tanning of heavy leather by a mixture of alum and salt is known as **Hungarian dressing**, while in **alum tanning** a mixture of salt, alum, egg yolk and flour is used. Alum tanned hides and skins are used mainly in the manufacture of gloves, apparel and footwear.

Hides and skins which have been tanned or further prepared beyond tanning are known in trade as "**leather**". Leather which has been dried after tanning is known as "**crust**" or "**crust leather**". During the crusting procedure, a fat-liquor or oil may be added to give the crust some lubrication and flexibility, and the hide or skin may be retanned or coloured by immersion (e.g., in a drum) before drying.

Sheep and lamb skins which have been oil-tanned and dressed to produce **chamois** leather (including combination chamois leather) are provided for in **heading 41.14**.

- (III) **Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting (headings 41.07, 41.12 and 41.13)**. After tanning or crusting, the leather frequently undergoes further treatment ("currying") to remove irregularities of the surface and render it ready for use by making it more supple, waterproof, etc. These processes consist of further working by softening, stretching, thinning, beating or hardening the surface, and feeding ("stuffing") with oils.

The leather may then be further dressed or finished by the application of a surface colour or pigment, graining or stamping to imitate skins of other kinds, sizing, polishing, grinding (or buffing) of the flesh side (or occasionally the grain side) to give a suède or velvet finish, waxing, blacking, smoothing (glazing), satin finishing, printing, etc.

Parchment-dressed leather is prepared from raw hides or skins, not by a process of tanning, but by treating the raw hides and skins to ensure their preservation. These are softened, dehaired, defleshed, washed and then stretched on a frame, coated with a paste containing whiting and soda or slaked lime, shaved to reduce them to the desired thickness and ground with pumice. Finally, they may be dressed with gelatin and starch.

The finer quality leathers, called "vellum", are prepared from the skins of newborn calves. These materials are used for fine bookbinding, for important documents, for drum-skins, etc. Thicker hides and skins (i.e., usually of larger bovine animals) are sometimes similarly treated (the coarser products being known as "rawhide") and are used for the manufacture of machinery parts, tools, travel goods, etc.

- (IV) **Chamois leather; patent leather and patent laminated leather; metallised leather (heading 41.14)**. Heading 41.14 includes the specialty leathers named in the heading text and produced by specific finishing operations. The heading therefore covers sheep and lamb skins which have been oil-tanned and dressed to produce **chamois leather** (including combination chamois leather); leather which has been coated or covered with a varnish or lacquer or with a pre-formed sheet of plastics (**patent leather or patent laminated leather**); and leather which has been coated with metal powder or metal leaf (**metallised leather**).
- (V) **Composition (bonded) leather with a basis of leather or leather fibre (heading 41.15)**.

(VI) Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather (heading 41.15).

This heading does not include parings and similar waste of raw hides or skins or of furskins.

Hides, skins and leather fall in this Chapter whether whole (which may have the skin of the head and legs removed) or in portions (e.g., sides, shoulders, butts, bends, bellies, cheeks), strips or sheets; pieces of leather cut to special shapes are, however, regarded as articles of other Chapters, particularly **Chapter 42 or 64**.

Split hides and skins and split leathers are classified in the same headings as the corresponding whole hides and skins and whole leathers respectively. Splitting may be carried out either before or after tanning."

Pages 650 and 651. Heading 41.01 and subheadings 4101.10 to 4101.40.

Delete and substitute :

"41.01 - RAW HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINE (INCLUDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE ANIMALS (FRESH, OR SALTED, DRIED, LIMED, PICKLED OR OTHERWISE PRESERVED, BUT NOT TANNED, PARCHMENT-DRESSED OR FURTHER PREPARED), WHETHER OR NOT DEHAIRD OR SPLIT (+).

4101.20 - **Whole hides and skins, of a weight per skin not exceeding 8 kg when simply dried, 10 kg when dry-salted, or 16 kg when fresh, wet-salted or otherwise preserved**

4101.50 - **Whole hides and skins, of a weight exceeding 16 kg**

4101.90 - **Other, including butts, bends and bellies"**.

Page 651. Heading 41.01.

1. First paragraph. First and second lines.

Delete "bovine animals" and substitute "bovine animals (including buffalo)".

2. Second paragraph.

Delete and substitute :

"These raw hides and skins may be fresh (green) or temporarily preserved by salting, drying, liming, pickling or any other method to prevent putrefaction in the short term. They may also be cleaned, split or scraped, or may have undergone a [light] tanning (including pre-tanning) process which is reversible, but not subjected to any other tanning or equivalent process (such as parchment-dressing) nor further prepared."

3. Third paragraph. First sentence.

French text only.

4. Fourth paragraph.

French text only.

5. Fifth and sixth paragraphs.

French text only.

6. Last paragraph. Exclusion (b).

French text only.

7. Subheading Explanatory Note. Title.

Delete "**Subheading 4101.10**" and substitute "**Subheading 4101.20**".

8. Subheading Explanatory Note.

Delete "Subheading 4101.10" and substitute "Subheading 4101.20".

Page 652.

1. Heading 41.02. First paragraph.

Delete and substitute :

"These raw skins may be fresh (green) or temporarily preserved by salting, drying, liming, pickling or any other method to prevent putrefaction in the short term (see the Explanatory Note to heading 41.01). They may also be cleaned, split or scraped, or may have undergone a [light] tanning (including pre-tanning) process which is reversible, but not subjected to any other tanning or equivalent process (such as parchment-dressing) nor further prepared."

2. Heading 41.02. Second paragraph. Exclusion (b).

French text only.

3. Heading 41.03. Heading text.

French text only.

4. New subheading 4103.30.

Insert the following new subheading 4103.30 :

“4103.30 - **Of swine**”.

5. Heading 41.03. First paragraph. Part (A).

French text only.

6. Heading 41.03. First paragraph. Part (B).

French text only.

7. Heading 41.03. Second paragraph.

Delete and substitute :

“These raw hides and skins may be fresh (green) or temporarily preserved by salting, drying, liming, pickling or any other method to temporarily prevent putrefaction in the short term (see the Explanatory Note to heading 41.01). They may also be cleaned, split or scraped, or may have undergone a [light] tanning (including pre-tanning) process which is reversible, but not subjected to any other tanning or equivalent process (such as parchment-dressing) nor further prepared.”

8. Heading 41.03. Third paragraph. Exclusion (b).

French text only.

Pages 652 to 657. Headings 41.04 to 41.11.

Delete and substitute :

“41.04 - TANNED OR CRUST HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINE (INCLUDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE ANIMALS, WITHOUT HAIR ON, WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT, BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED.

- **In the wet state (including wet-blue) :**

4104.11 -- **Full grains, unsplit; grain splits**

4104.19 -- **Other**

- **In the dry state (crust) :**

4104.41 -- **Full grains, unsplit; grain splits**

4104.49 -- **Other**

This heading covers dehaired hides and skins, of bovine (including buffalo) or equine animals, which have been tanned or crusted [into leather] but not further prepared (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

The heading **excludes** :

- (a) Chamois (including combination chamois) leather (**heading 41.14**).
- (b) Parings and other waste of tanned or crust leather (**heading 41.15**).
- (c) Hides and skins of bovine (including buffalo) or equine animals, tanned or crusted, with the hair on (**Chapter 43**).

41.05- TANNED OR CRUST SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS, WITHOUT WOOL ON, WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT, BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED.

4105.10 - **In the wet state (including wet-blue)**

4105.30 - **In the dry state (crust)**

This heading covers the skins of sheep or lambs (including those of crossed sheep and goats), without the wool on, which have been tanned or crusted [into leather] but not further prepared (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

Sheep or lamb leather is somewhat similar to that of goats or kids but is of looser texture and has a more irregular grain.

Sheepskins are often "alum tanned" (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

The grain splits of the sheepskin, when tanned, are called a "skiver"; "basils" are sheepskins tanned with certain vegetable tannings.

The heading **excludes** :

- (a) Chamois (including combination chamois) leather (**heading 41.14**).

- (b) Parings and other waste of tanned or crust leather (**heading 41.15**).
- (c) Sheep or lamb skins, tanned or crusted, with the wool on (**Chapter 43**).

41.06 - TANNED OR CRUST HIDES AND SKINS OF OTHER ANIMALS, WITHOUT WOOL OR HAIR ON, WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT, BUT NOT FURTHER PREPARED.

- Of goats or kids :

4106.21 -- **In the wet state (including wet-blue)**

4106.22 -- **In the dry state (crust)**

- Of swine :

4106.31 -- **In the wet state (including wet-blue)**

4106.32 -- **In the dry state (crust)**

4106.40 - **Of reptiles**

- Other :

4106.91 -- **In the wet state (including wet-blue)**

4106.92 -- **In the dry state (crust)**

This heading covers the skins of goats or kids without the hair which have been tanned or crusted [into leather] but not further prepared (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

Features which distinguish sheep leather from that of goats are referred to in the Explanatory Note to heading 41.05.

Goat or kid skins may also be "alum tanned" (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

This heading also covers the hairless or dehaired hides or skins of all animals **not referred** to in **headings 41.04 and 41.05** which have been processed in the same way as the hides and skins of those headings (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

The heading therefore covers, for example, the leather of swine, reptiles (lizards, snakes, crocodiles, etc.), antelope, kangaroos, deer, chamois, reindeer, elk, elephants, camels, hippopotami, dogs, and of fish or marine mammals.

The heading **excludes** :

- (a) Chamois (including combination chamois) leather (**heading 41.14**).
- (b) Parings and other waste of tanned or crust leather (**heading 41.15**).
- (c) Hides and skins, tanned or crusted, with the hair on (**Chapter 43**).

41.07 - LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING OR CRUSTING, INCLUDING PARCHMENT-DRESSED LEATHER, OF BOVINE (INCLUDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE ANIMALS, WITHOUT HAIR ON, WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT, OTHER THAN LEATHER OF HEADING 41.14.

- **Whole hides and skins** :

4107.11 -- **Full grains, unsplit**

4107.12 -- **Grain splits**

4107.19 -- **Other**

- **Other, including sides** :

4107.91 -- **Full grains, unsplit**

4107.92 -- **Grain splits**

4107.99 -- **Other**

This heading covers dehaired hides and skins, of bovine (including buffalo) or equine animals, which have been parchment-dressed, and leather which has been prepared after tanning or crusting (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

Bovine or equine leathers are particularly notable for their stoutness and durability; sole leather and leather for machinery belting are, therefore, generally of these kinds.

Sole leather is a hard-rolled or hammered leather. It is usually vegetable-tanned or tanned by a combination process and brown in colour, but some varieties (of a greenish-blue colour) are chrome-tanned.

Leather for machinery belting is usually made from the backs of ox hides, generally vegetable-tanned, and well greased and dressed to provide strong, flexible leather almost free from stretch.

Bovine (including buffalo) or equine leather is also frequently used for boot or shoe uppers, e.g., the varieties known as "box-calf" or "willow-calf" (coloured and polished chrome-tanned calf leather which has been tanned by chrome or sometimes by a combination process).

The heading **excludes** :

- (a) Chamois (including combination chamois) leather, and patent leather, patent laminated leather and metallised leather (**heading 41.14**).

- (b) Parings and other waste of leather (**heading 41.15**).
- (c) Hides and skins of bovine (including buffalo) or equine animals, dressed with the hair on (**Chapter 43**).

[41.08]

[41.09]

[41.10]

[41.11]

41.12- LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING OR CRUSTING, INCLUDING PARCHMENT-DRESSED LEATHER, OF SHEEP OR LAMB, WITHOUT WOOL ON, WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT, OTHER THAN LEATHER OF HEADING 41.14.

This heading covers the skins of sheep or lambs (including those of crossed sheep and goats), without the wool on, which have been parchment-dressed, and leather of sheep or lambs which has been further prepared after tanning or crusting (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

Sheep or lamb leather is somewhat similar to that of goats or kids but is of looser texture and has a more irregular grain.

The heading **excludes** :

- (a) Chamois (including combination chamois) leather, and patent leather, patent laminated leather and metallised leather (**heading 41.14**).
- (b) Parings and other waste of leather (**heading 41.15**).
- (c) Sheep or lamb skins, dressed with the wool on (**Chapter 43**).

41.13 - LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING OR CRUSTING, INCLUDING PARCHMENT-DRESSED LEATHER, OF OTHER ANIMALS, WITHOUT WOOL OR HAIR ON, WHETHER OR NOT SPLIT, OTHER THAN LEATHER OF HEADING 41.14.

4113.10 - **Of goats or kids**

4113.20 - **Of swine**

4113.30 - **Of reptiles**

4113.90 - **Other**

This heading covers the skins of goats or kids without the hair which have been parchment-dressed, and leather of goats which has been further prepared after tanning or crusting (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

Features which distinguish sheep leather from goat leather are referred to in the Explanatory Note to heading 41.12.

Goat or kid skins may also be "alum tanned" (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

This heading also covers the leather produced from the hairless or dehaired hides or skins of all animals **not referred** to in **headings 41.07 and 41.12** which have been processed in the same way as the hides and skins of those headings (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).

The heading therefore covers, for example, the leather (**other than** leather of **heading 41.14**) of swine, reptiles (lizards, snakes, crocodiles, etc.), antelope, kangaroos, deer, chamois, reindeer, elk, elephants, camels, hippopotami, dogs, and of fish or marine mammals.

The leather commercially known as "doeskin" is a washable leather made from split sheepskin, tanned with formaldehyde or oil, and is **excluded** (**heading 41.12 or 41.14**).

The heading also **excludes** :

- (a) Chamois (including combination chamois) leather, and patent leather, patent laminated leather and metallised leather (**heading 41.14**).
- (b) Parings and other waste of leather (**heading 41.15**).
- (c) Hides and skins, dressed with the hair on (**Chapter 43**).

41.14 - CHAMOIS (INCLUDING COMBINATION CHAMOIS) LEATHER; PATENT LEATHER AND PATENT LAMINATED LEATHER; METALLISED LEATHER.

4114.10 - **Chamois (including combination chamois) leather**

4114.20 - **Patent leather and patent laminated leather; metallised leather**

(I) Chamois (including combination chamois) leather

Chamois leather is tanned and dressed by repeated working of the skins with fish or animal oil, after which they are dried by warming or exposure to air, and washed in alkali to remove surplus oil. The surface may then be cleaned and dressed by fluffing with pumice or other abrasives. The leather usually treated in this way is made from the flesh split of sheep skin or lamb skin from which the grain has been removed by frizing.

Chamois leather is characterised by its softness, yellow colour (except when dyed) and washable character. It is used largely for gloves, wash-leathers, etc., and the skins of larger animals (deer, stag, etc.) similarly treated are used for clothing, harness or certain industrial purposes.

Chamois leather which is obtained by using solely oils, as described above, is sometimes referred to as full oil chamois.

White washable leather, similar in properties to the yellow chamois leather, is obtained by partial tanning with formaldehyde followed by oil tanning such as described above and is known as combination chamois. The heading covers this leather also, but **not other** washable leathers (e.g., alum and formaldehyde tanned), **nor** leather merely "stuffed" with oil after being fully tanned by other processes.

(II) Patent leather and patent laminated leather; metallised leather

This group covers :

- (1) **Patent leather**, which is leather coated or covered with a varnish or lacquer or with a pre-formed sheet of plastics and which has a lustrous mirror-like surface.

The applied varnish or lacquer may be pigmented or non-pigmented and may have a basis of :

- (a) vegetable drying oil (usually linseed oil);
- (b) cellulose derivatives (e.g., nitrocellulose);
- (c) synthetic products (whether or not thermoplastic), mainly polyurethanes.

The pre-formed sheet of plastics applied to leather is generally made from polyurethane or poly(vinyl chloride).

The surface of the products of this group is not necessarily smooth. It may be embossed to imitate certain skins (crocodile, lizard, etc.) or artificially crushed, crinkled or grained. It must, however, retain a lustrous mirror-like appearance.

The thickness of the coating or the sheet does not exceed 0.15 mm.

This group also covers leather coated or covered with a paint or lacquer consisting of pigments (including mica, silica or similar flakes) to give the leather a metallic lustre, in a binder of, e.g., plastics or vegetable drying oil ("imitation metallised leather").

- (2) **Patent laminated leather** also known in the trade as **patent coated leather**, which is leather covered with a pre-formed sheet of plastics of a thickness exceeding 0.15 mm but less than half the total thickness and having the lustrous mirror-like appearance of patent leather. (Leather covered with a pre-formed sheet of plastics the thickness of which exceeds 0.15 mm but is not less than one half of the total thickness falls in **Chapter 39**.)
- (3) **Metallised leather**, which is leather coated with metal powder or metal leaf (for example, of silver, gold, bronze or aluminium).

The heading does not, however, include composition leather, varnished or metallised (**heading 41.15**).

41.15 - COMPOSITION LEATHER WITH A BASIS OF LEATHER OR LEATHER FIBRE, IN SLABS, SHEETS OR STRIP, WHETHER OR NOT IN ROLLS; PARINGS AND OTHER WASTE OF LEATHER OR OF COMPOSITION LEATHER, NOT SUITABLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER ARTICLES; LEATHER DUST, POWDER AND FLOUR.

- 4115.10 - **Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fibre, in slabs, sheets or strip, whether or not in rolls**
- 4115.20 - **Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather, not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles; leather dust, powder and flour**

(I) Composition leather

This group covers **only** composition leather with a basis of natural leather or leather fibres. It is to be noted that it **does not apply** to imitation leathers not based on natural leather, such as plastics (**Chapter 39**), rubber (**Chapter 40**), paper and paperboard (**Chapter 48**) or coated textile fabrics (**Chapter 59**).

Composition leather, which is also known as “bonded leather”, may be made by various processes :

- (1) By agglomerating parings and small waste pieces of leather with glue or other binder.
- (2) By agglomerating parings and small waste pieces of leather without a binder under strong compression.
- (3) By breaking down parings and waste into thin fibres by heating in hot water (without binders, like paper); the pulp thus obtained is formed into sheets by sieving, rolling and calendering.

Composition leather may be dyed, embossed, polished, grained or stamped, suede finished by grinding with carborundum or emery, varnished or metallised.

Such composition leather is classified in this heading when in slabs, sheets or strip, whether or not in rolls; if cut to shapes other than square or rectangular, it is classified in other Chapters, in particular **Chapter 42**.

(II) Parings and other waste

This group covers :

- (1) Parings and other waste of leather (including composition or parchment-dressed leather) resulting from the manufacture of leather goods, suitable for the production of composition leather or glue, etc., or for use as fertilisers.
- (2) Worn out articles of leather, incapable of further use for their original purpose, and not usable as leather for the production of other articles.
- (3) Leather dust and powder (the waste of leather buffing and fluffing) used as a fertiliser or for making artificial suèdes, composition floorings, etc.
- (4) Leather flour, produced by grinding waste leather and used in making suèded fabrics or as a filler in plastics, etc.

Scrap pieces of leather and worn out leather goods (e.g., old machinery belting) capable of being used in the manufacture of leather goods are classified as leather in the appropriate heading (**headings 41.07 or 41.12 to 41.14**).

The heading also **excludes** :

- (a) Parings and similar waste of raw hides or skins (**heading 05.11**).
- (b) Old footwear of **heading 63.09**."

CHAPTER 43.

Page 665.

1. Note 2 (b).

French text only.

2. General. Items (1) to (3).

French text only.

Page 666. Heading 43.01.

1. First paragraph. First and second lines.

French text only.

2. First paragraph. Exclusion (a).

Delete "Bovine animals" and substitute "Bovine animals (including buffalo)".

3. First paragraph. Exclusions (b), (f) and (g).

French text only.

4. Second paragraph.

French text only.

Page 667. Heading 43.02.

1. First paragraph. Item (1). First sentence.

French text only.

2. Third paragraph.

French text only.

Page 668. Heading 43.03. Third paragraph.

French text only.

CHAPTER 51.

Page 795. Heading 51.02.

1. Penultimate paragraph.

French text only.

2. Last paragraph. Exclusion (b).

French text only.

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE E/4

MODIFICATIONS DES NOTES EXPLICATIVES DECOULANT DE LA RECOMMANDATION
DU 25 JUIN 1999 DANS LE CADRE DE L'ARTICLE 16

(voir annexe C/4 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/4

AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES CONSEQUENTIAL
UPON THE ARTICLE 16 RECOMMENDATION OF 25 JUNE 1999

(See Annex C/4 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16
MODIFICATIONS DES NOTES EXPLICATIVES

CHAPITRE 85.

Page 1489. N° 85.25. Partie D.

Nouvelle rédaction :

**"D) APPAREILS DE PRISE DE VUES FIXES VIDEO ET AUTRES CAMESCOPIES;
APPAREILS PHOTOGRAPHIQUES NUMERIQUES**

Le présent groupe couvre les appareils de prise de vues fixes vidéo et autres caméscopes ainsi que les appareils photographiques numériques.

- 1) Les **appareils de prise de vues fixes vidéo** sont des appareils qui enregistrent des images sur un petit disque magnétique par un procédé analogique [ou numérique]. Un dispositif appelé transmetteur permet la lecture et la visualisation directe des images enregistrées sur un écran de téléviseur.

Grâce à un convertisseur analogique/numérique (ADC) [externe], les signaux analogiques enregistrés peuvent être convertis en signaux numériques pour être traités par une machine automatique de traitement de l'information. [Ces signaux peuvent aussi être transmis par réseau téléphonique.]

Dans les appareils de prise de vues fixes vidéo, les capteurs sont du type CMOS (semiconducteur metal-oxyde), à savoir des dispositifs électroniques photosensibles utilisés pour capturer l'image.

- 2) Les **autres caméras vidéophoniques**, appelés communément caméscopes, consistent en la combinaison d'une caméra vidéo et d'un appareil d'enregistrement ou de reproduction vidéophonique. Ces appareils permettent d'enregistrer la succession d'images prises par la caméra ainsi que les sons de la même manière qu'une caméra cinématographique. Certains caméscopes peuvent également enregistrer à l'aide d'un récepteur externe de signaux vidéophoniques des programmes provenant d'un appareil récepteur de télévision. Les images ainsi enregistrées peuvent être reproduites par un appareil récepteur de télévision externe ou par un moniteur vidéophonique. Certains caméscopes utilisent un système d'enregistrement analogique alors que d'autres réalisent un enregistrement numérique.

Les caméscopes numériques sont souvent appelés caméras vidéo numériques. Elles peuvent permettre d'enregistrer des images individuelles à l'instar des appareils de prise de vues fixes vidéo (c'est-à-dire enregistrer des images une par une). Toutefois, il ne s'agit pas là de leur fonction principale laquelle, comme dans les caméras cinématographiques, est d'enregistrer une succession d'images (généralement à la cadence de plus de 15 images complètes par seconde).

- 3) Les **appareils photographiques numériques** enregistrent les images sous forme numérique [sur supports de stockage internes]. Ces appareils généralement sont munis d'un viseur optique ou d'un écran à cristaux liquides utilisé en tant que viseur lors de la prise de vues ou bien en tant qu'écran permettant de visionner des images enregistrées ou téléchargées; ils peuvent également être équipés de ces deux viseurs.

Les images capturées peuvent être transférées sur une machine automatique de traitement de l'information aux fins de leur traitement, de leur stockage ou de leur transmission sous forme de fichiers de données. Les appareils photographiques numériques peuvent également être connectés à d'autres appareils en vue de réaliser une impression des images équivalente à des photographies sur papier ou de les transférer sur une cassette vidéo. Ils peuvent en outre reproduire les images enregistrées au moyen d'une connexion à un écran vidéo ou à un récepteur de télévision.

Certains appareils photographiques numériques peuvent enregistrer une succession d'images même avec la bande sonore d'accompagnement, à l'instar d'une caméra vidéophonique. Toutefois, cette possibilité d'enregistrement est limitée et ne constitue pas la fonction principale de ces appareils photographiques numériques."

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE
AMENDMENT TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

CHAPTER 85.

Page 1489. Heading 85.25. Part D.

Delete and substitute :

**"(D) STILL IMAGE VIDEO CAMERAS AND OTHER VIDEO CAMERA RECORDERS;
DIGITAL CAMERAS**

This group covers still image video cameras and other video camera recorders and digital cameras.

- (1) **Still image video cameras** record images in analogue [or digital] form on a small magnetic disk. A "transmitter" allows direct display of the recorded images on a television screen.

The recorded analogue signals can be converted into digital signals by means of an [external] analogue/digital converter (ADC) for processing by an automatic data processing machine. [The signals may also be transmitted by telephone line.]

In still image video cameras, the sensors are CMOS type (complementary metal-oxide on semiconductor), i.e., photo-sensitive electronic devices used for image capture.

- (2) **Other video camera recorders**, which are commonly referred to as camcorders, consist of a video camera and a video recording or reproducing apparatus. These apparatus record sequential images taken by the camera along with audio, in a manner similar to a cinematographic camera. Certain camcorders may also record television programmes using an external television tuner. The images thus recorded can be reproduced by means of an external television receiver or video monitor. Some camcorders use an analogue recording system, while others record digitally.

Digital camcorders are often referred to as digital video cameras. They can have the ability to record individual images in a manner similar to a still image video camera (i.e., taken separately); however, this is not their primary function, which, like a cinematographic camera, is to record a series of sequential images (generally more than 15 complete images per second).

- (3) **Digital cameras** record images [on internal storage media] in digital form. These cameras are generally equipped with an optical viewfinder or a liquid crystal display (LCD) used both as a viewfinder when taking pictures and as a screen when reproducing images, including those received from other sources; they may also be designed with both types of viewfinder.

The captured images may be transferred to an automatic data-processing machine for processing, storage or transmission in the form of data files. Digital cameras may also be connected to apparatus with a view to printing "equivalent of a photograph" images or transferring them to a video cassette. They can also reproduce the recorded images when connected to a video screen or a television receiver.

Some digital cameras have the ability to record sequential images with or without an accompanying soundtrack, in a manner similar to a video camera recorder. However, this recording capability is limited and it is not their primary function."

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE E/5

AMENDEMENTS A APPORTER EVENTUELLEMENT A LA NOMENCLATURE
EN VUE DE PRECISER LA DISTINCTION ENTRE LES N°s 19.05 ET 20.05

(Voir annexe D/2 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/5

POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS TO THE NOMENCLATURE TO CLARIFY THE DISTINCTION
BETWEEN HEADINGS 19.05 AND 20.05

(See Annex D/2 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16
AMENDEMENTS A LA NOMENCLATURE

CHAPITRE 20.

Note 1 b).

Texte anglais seulement.

Nouvelle Note 1 c).

Insérer la nouvelle Note 4 suivante :

"c) les produits de la boulangerie ordinaire ou fine, de la pâtisserie ou de la biscuiterie et autres produits du n° 19.05;"

La Note 1 c) actuelle devient la nouvelle Note 1 d).

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE
AMENDMENTS TO THE NOMENCLATURE

CHAPTER 20.

Note 1 (b).

Delete "or" at the end.

New Note 1 (c).

Insert the following new Note 1 (c) :

“(c) Bakers’ wares and other products of heading 19.05; or”.

Reletter present Note 1 (c) as Note 1 (d).

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE E/6

REMANIEMENT EVENTUEL DE LA NOTE 1 C) DU CHAPITRE 41
CONCERNANT LES PEAUX ET CUIRS DES CHAMEAUX

(Voir l'annexe D/3 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/6

POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS TO NOTE 1 (C) TO CHAPTER 41
REGARDING HIDES AND SKINS OF CAMELS

(See Annex D/3 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16

A. AMENDEMENT DE LA NOMENCLATURE

CHAPITRE 41.

Note 1 c).

Après "de gazelle," insérer "de chameau et dromadaire,".

B. MODIFICATIONS DES NOTES EXPLICATIVES

CHAPITRE 41.

Page 649. Note 1 c).

Après " de gazelle," insérer "de chameau et dromadaire,".

Page 652. N° 41.03. Deuxième paragraphe. Point B).3).

Nouvelle rédaction :

"3) Chamois, gazelles, chameaux et dromadaires.".

CHAPITRE 43.

Page 666. N° 43.01. Premier paragraphe. Exclusion f).

Nouvelle rédaction :

"f) Peaux de chamois, de gazelles ou de chameaux et dromadaires.".

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE

A. AMENDMENT TO THE NOMENCLATURE

CHAPTER 41.

Note 1 (c).

After “of gazelle,” insert “of camels (including dromedaries),”.

B. AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

CHAPTER 41.

Page 649. Note 1 (c).

After “of gazelle,” insert “of camels (including dromedaries),”.

Page 652. Heading 41.03. Second paragraph. Item (B) (3).

Delete and substitute :

“(3) Chamois, gazelle and camels (including dromedaries).”.

CHAPTER 43.

Page 666. Heading 43.01. First paragraph. Exclusion (f).

Delete and substitute :

“(f) Chamois, gazelle, and camels (including dromedaries).”.

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE E/7

PROPOSITION DE L'ADMINISTRATION DU CANADA EN VUE D'AMENDER

LA NOMENCLATURE DU CHAPITRE 54

(Voir annexe D/4 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/7

PROPOSAL BY THE CANADIAN ADMINISTRATION TO AMEND

THE NOMENCLATURE TO CHAPTER 54

(See Annex D/4 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16

AMENDEMENTS DE LA NOMENCLATURE

[TABLE DES MATIERES.

Chapitre 54.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Filaments synthétiques ou artificiels; lames et formes similaires en matières textiles synthétiques ou artificielles.”

CHAPITRE 54.

Titre.

Nouvelle rédaction :

“Filaments synthétiques ou artificiels; lames et formes similaires en matières textiles synthétiques ou artificielles”

Note 1.

Nouvelle rédaction :

"1.- Dans la Nomenclature, les termes *synthétiques* ou *artificiels*, appliqués aux matières textiles, s'entendent de polymères organiques obtenus :

Alinéa a).

[Alternative 1.

- a) par polymérisation de monomères organiques, pour obtenir des polymères tels que polyamide[s], polyester[s], polyoléfine[s] ou polyuréthane[s]. Les polymères produits par ce procédé peuvent encore être modifiés chimiquement (par exemple, hydrolyse de poly(acétate de vinyle) pour obtenir du poly(alcool vinylique); ou]

[Alternative 2.

- a) par polymérisation de monomères organiques, pour obtenir des polymères tels que polyamide[s], polyester[s], polyoléfine[s] ou polyuréthane[s], ou par modification chimique de polymères obtenus par ce procédé (poly(alcool vinylique) obtenu par hydrolyse du poly(acétate de vinyle), par exemple);]

Alinéa b).

- b) par dissolution de polymères organiques naturels (cellulose, par exemple), pour obtenir des polymères tels que rayonne cupro-ammoniacale [ou lyocell], ou par transformation chimique de polymères organiques naturels (cellulose, caséine et autres protéines, acide alginique, par exemple), pour obtenir des polymères tels qu'acétate de cellulose ou alginates.

Deuxième paragraphe.

[Quand ils sont utilisés en relation avec les matières textiles, le] [Lorsqu'ils s'appliquent aux matières textiles, le] [Le] terme *synthétiques* désigne les polymères définis en a) et le terme *artificiels* désigne ceux définis en b).

[Troisième paragraphe. Alternative 1.

L'expression *fibres synthétiques ou artificielles* s'entend uniquement des fibres discontinues et des filaments dont la plus grande dimension de la coupe transversale n'excède pas 1 mm, obtenus à partir des polymères susmentionnés. Les lames et formes similaires des n°s 54.04 ou 54.05 ne sont pas considérées comme des fibres synthétiques ou artificielles."]

[Troisième paragraphe. Alternative 2.

L'expression *fibres synthétiques ou artificielles* s'entend uniquement des fibres discontinues [et des filaments, à l'exclusion des monofilaments dont la plus grande dimension de la coupe transversale excède 1mm,] [, des monofilaments dont la plus grande dimension de la coupe transversale n'excède pas 1mm et des multifilaments,] obtenus à partir des polymères susmentionnés. Les lames et formes similaires des n°s 54.04 ou 54.05 ne sont pas considérées comme des fibres synthétiques ou artificielles."]

N° 54.02 .

Nouvelle rédaction :

"54.02 Fils de filaments synthétiques (autres que les fils à coudre), non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, y compris les monofilaments synthétiques de moins de 67 décitex.

5402.10 - Fils à haute ténacité de nylon ou d'autres polyamides

5402.20 - Fils à haute ténacité de polyester

- Fils texturés :

5402.31 -- De nylon ou d'autres polyamides, titrant en fils simples 50 tex ou moins

5402.32 -- De nylon ou d'autres polyamides, titrant en fils simples plus de 50 tex

5402.33 -- De polyester

5402.39 -- Autres

- Autres fils, simples, sans torsion ou d'une torsion n'excédant pas 50 tours par mètre :

5402.41 -- De nylon ou d'autres polyamides

5402.42 -- De polyester, partiellement orientés

5402.43 -- De polyester, autres

5402.49 -- Autres

- Autres fils, simples, d'une torsion excédant 50 tours par mètre :

5402.51 -- De nylon ou d'autres polyamides

5402.52 -- De polyester

5402.59 -- Autres

- Autres fils, retors ou câblés :

5402.61 -- De nylon ou d'autres polyamides

5402.62 -- De polyester

5402.69 -- Autres".

N° 5407.10 .

Nouvelle rédaction :

"5407.10 - Tissus obtenus à partir de fils à haute ténacité de nylon ou d'autres polyamides ou de polyester".]

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE
AMENDMENTS TO THE NOMENCLATURE

[TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter 54.

Delete and substitute :

"Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials."

CHAPTER 54.

Title .

Delete and substitute :

"Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials"

Note 1 .

Delete and substitute :

"1. - Throughout the Nomenclature, the term "man-made", when used in relation to textile materials, means organic polymers produced either :

Item (a).

[Option 1.

- (a) By polymerisation of organic monomers to produce polymers such as polyamide[s], polyester[s], polyolefin[s] or polyurethane[s]. The polymers produced by this process may be further chemically modified (for example, poly(vinyl acetate) is hydrolysed to produce poly(vinyl alcohol)) ; or]

[Option 2.

- (a) By polymerisation of organic monomers to produce polymers such as polyamide[s], polyester[s], polyolefin[s] or polyurethane[s], or by chemical modification of polymers produced by this process (for example, poly(vinyl alcohol) prepared by the hydrolysis of poly(vinyl acetate)); or]

Item (b).

- (b) By dissolution of natural organic polymers (for example, cellulose) to produce polymers such as cuprammonium rayon [or lyocell], or by chemical transformation of natural organic polymers (for example, cellulose, casein and other proteins, or alginic acid), to produce polymers such as cellulose acetate or alginates.

Second paragraph.

When used in relation to textile materials, the term “synthetic” refers to polymers defined by (a) and the term “artificial” refers to polymers defined by (b).

[Third paragraph. Option 1.

The term “man-made fibres” means only staple fibres, and filaments of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm, produced from the above polymers. Strip and the like of heading 54.04 or 54.05 are not considered to be man-made fibres.”]

[Third paragraph. Option 2.

The term “man-made fibres” means only staple fibres [and filaments, excluding monofilaments of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm] [,monofilaments of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1mm and multifilaments,] produced from the above polymers. Strip and the like of heading 54.04 or 54.05 are not considered to be man-made fibres.”]

Heading 54.02.

Delete and substitute :

“54.02 Synthetic filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex.

5402.10 - High tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides

5402.20 - High tenacity yarn of polyester

- Textured yarn :

5402.31 -- Of nylon or other polyamides, measuring per single yarn not more than 50 tex

5402.32 -- Of nylon or other polyamides, measuring per single yarn more than 50 tex

- 5402.33 -- Of polyester
- 5402.39 -- Other
 - Other yarn, single, untwisted or with a twist not exceeding 50 turns per metre :
- 5402.41 -- Of nylon or other polyamides
- 5402.42 -- Of polyester, partially oriented
- 5402.43 -- Of polyester, other
- 5402.49 -- Other
 - Other yarn, single, with a twist exceeding 50 turns per metre :
- 5402.51 -- Of nylon or other polyamides
- 5402.52 -- Of polyester
- 5402.59 -- Other
 - Other yarn, multiple (folded) or cabled :
- 5402.61 -- Of nylon or other polyamides
- 5402.62 -- Of polyester
- 5402.69 -- Other”.

Subheading 5407.10.

Delete and substitute :

“5407.10 - Woven fabrics obtained from high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides or of polyester”.]

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE E/8

AMENDEMENTS DES TEXTES LEGAUX DECOULANT DES
AMENDEMENTS A APPORTER A LA RECOMMANDATION
DU CONSEIL DU 25 JUIN 1999 PAR VOIE DE CORRIGENDUM

(Voir annexe D/11 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/8

AMENDMENTS TO THE LEGAL TEXTS CONSEQUENTIAL UPON
THE AMENDMENTS TO THE RECOMMENDATION OF 25 JUNE 1999
TO BE MADE BY CORRIGENDUM

(See Annex D/11 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16

AMENDEMENTS DE LA NOMENCLATURE

(doc. NG0017B1 (Recommandation du 25 juin 1999))

CHAPITRE 14.

N° 14.03.

Texte anglais seulement.

CHAPITRE 34.

N° 3404.20.

Remplacer "glycols" par "glycol".

CHAPITRE 44.

Note 1 de sous-positions.

Remplacer "Teak, Tauari," par "Tauari, Teak,".

CHAPITRE 47.

N° 4707.10.

Remplacer "kraft" par "Kraft".

CHAPITRE 48.

N° 48.11.

Remplacer "**nappes des fibres de cellulose**" par "**nappes de fibres de cellulose**".

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE

AMENDMENTS TO THE NOMENCLATURE

(Doc. NG0017B1 (Recommendation of 25 June 1999))

CHAPTER 14.

Heading 14.03.

Delete "**broom-corn**" and substitute "**broomcorn**".

CHAPTER 34.

Subheading 3404.20.

French text only.

CHAPTER 44.

Subheading Note 1.

Delete "Teak, Tauari," and substitute "Tauari, Teak,".

CHAPTER 47.

Subheading 4707.10.

French text only.

CHAPTER 48.

Heading 48.11.

French text only.

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE E/9

AMENDEMENT DU LIBELLE DU N° 83.09 DU SH
EN VUE D'ALIGNER LES VERSIONS FRANCAISE ET ANGLAISE

(Voir annexe D/12 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/9

AMENDMENT OF THE TEXT OF HEADING 83.09 IN ORDER TO
ALIGN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH VERSIONS

(See Annex D/12 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16

AMENDEMENT DE LA NOMENCLATURE

CHAPITRE 83.

N° 83.09.

Nouvelle rédaction :

"83.09 Bouchons (y compris les bouchons-couronnes, les bouchons à pas de vis et les bouchons-verseurs), couvercles, capsules pour bouteilles, bondes filetées, plaques de bondes, scellés et autres accessoires pour l'emballage, en métaux communs."

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE

AMENDMENT TO THE NOMENCLATURE

CHAPTER 83.

Heading 83.09.

French text only.

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE E/10

AMENDEMENT EVENTUEL DES NOTES 2 n) DU CHAPITRE 48

1 e) DU CHAPITRE 56 ET 5 h) DU CHAPITRE 59

(Point III.B.13 de l'ordre du jour)

ANNEX E/10

POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS TO NOTES 2 (n) TO CHAPTER 48,

1 (e) TO CHAPTER 56 AND 5 (h) TO CHAPTER 59

(Item III.B.13 on Agenda)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16

I. AMENDEMENTS DE LA NOMENCLATURE

CHAPITRE 48.

Note 2 n).

Remplacer "(Section XV)" par "(généralement Sections XIV ou XV)".

CHAPITRE 56.

Note 1 e).

Remplacer "(Section XV)" par "(généralement Sections XIV ou XV)".

CHAPITRE 59.

Note 5 h).

Remplacer "(Section XV)" par "(généralement Sections XIV ou XV)".

II. MODIFICATIONS DES NOTES EXPLICATIVES

CHAPITRE 48.

Page 729. Note 2 n).

Remplacer "(Section XV)" par "(généralement Sections XIV ou XV)".

Page 748. N° 48.10. Quatrième paragraphe. Exclusion e).

Remplacer "**(Section XV)**" par "**(généralement Sections XIV ou XV)**".

CHAPITRE 56.

Page 847. Note 1 e).

Remplacer "(Section XV)" par "(Sections XIV ou XV)".

Page 851. N° 56.02. Premier paragraphe. Exclusion l).

Remplacer "**(Section XV)**" par "**(généralement Sections XIV ou XV)**".

Page 853. N° 56.03. Dernier paragraphe. Exclusion I).

Remplacer "**(Section XV)**" par "**(généralement Sections XIV ou XV)**".

CHAPITRE 59.

Page 892. Note 5 h).

Remplacer "(Section XV)" par "(généralement Sections XIV ou XV)".

Page 898. N° 59.07. Dernier paragraphe. Exclusion ij).

Remplacer "**(Section XV)**" par "**(généralement Sections XIV ou XV)**".

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE

I. AMENDMENTS TO THE NOMENCLATURE

CHAPTER 48.

Note 2 (n).

Delete "(Section XV)" and substitute "**(generally Section XIV or XV)**".

CHAPTER 56.

Note 1 (e).

Delete "(Section XV)" and substitute "(generally Section XIV or XV)".

CHAPTER 59.

Note 5 (h).

Delete "(Section XV)" and substitute "(generally Section XIV or XV)".

II. AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

CHAPTER 48.

Page 729. Note 2 (n).

Delete "(Section XV)" and substitute "(generally Section XIV or XV)".

Page 748. Heading 48.10. Fourth paragraph. Exclusion (e).

Delete "**(Section XV)**" and substitute "**(generally Section XIV or XV)**".

CHAPTER 56.

Page 847. Note 1 (e).

Delete "(Section XV)" and substitute "(generally Section XIV or XV)".

Page 851. Heading 56.02. First paragraph. Exclusion (l).

Delete "**(Section XV)**" and substitute "**(generally Section XIV or XV)**".

Page 853. Heading 56.03. Last paragraph. Exclusion (l).

Delete "(Section XV)" and substitute "(generally Section XIV or XV)".

CHAPTER 59.

Page 892. Note 5 (h).

Delete "(Section XV)" and substitute "(generally Section XIV or XV)".

Page 898. Heading 59.07. Last paragraph. Exclusion (ij).

Delete "(Section XV)" and substitute "(generally Section XIV or XV)".

* * *

(SCR/22/sept. 2000)
(RSC/22/Sept. 2000)

ANNEXE E/11

AMENDEMENT EVENTUEL DE LA NOTE 3 a) DU CHAPITRE 64

(Voir annexe D/14 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/11

POSSIBLE AMENDMENT OF NOTE 3 (a) TO CHAPTER 64

(See Annex D/14 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16

AMENDEMENT DE LA NOMENCLATURE

CHAPITRE 64.

Note 3 a).

Nouvelle rédaction :

- "a) les termes *caoutchouc* et *matières plastiques* couvrent les tissus et autres supports textiles comportant une couche extérieure de caoutchouc ou de matière plastique perceptible à l'oeil nu; il est fait abstraction, pour l'application de cette disposition, des changements de couleur provoqués par les opérations d'obtention de cette couche extérieure;"

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE

AMENDMENT TO THE NOMENCLATURE

CHAPTER 83.

Note 3 (a).

French text only.

* * *

ANNEXE E/12

REPLACEMENT EVENTUEL DE LA NOTE 1a) DE SOUS-POSITIONS
DE LA SECTION XI RELATIVE AUX FILS D'ELASTOMERES
PAR UNE NOUVELLE NOTE DE LA SECTION XI
(Voir annexe D/15 ci-dessus)

ANNEX E/12

POSSIBLE REPLACEMENT OF SUBHEADING NOTE 1 (a) TO SECTION XI
REGARDING ELASTOMERIC YARN
BY A NEW NOTE TO SECTION XI
(See Annex D/15 above)

PROCEDURE DE L'ARTICLE 16

AMENDEMENTS DE LA NOMENCLATURE

SECTION XI.

Notes de Section. Nouvelle Note 13.

Insérer la nouvelle Note 13 suivante :

"13.- Dans la présente Section et, le cas échéant, dans la Nomenclature, on entend par *fils d'élastomères* , les fils de filaments (y compris les monofilaments) en matières textiles synthétiques, autres que les fils texturés, qui peuvent, sans se rompre, subir un allongement les portant à trois fois leur longueur primitive et qui, après avoir subi un allongement les portant à deux fois leur longueur primitive, reprendront, en moins de cinq minutes, une longueur au plus égale à une fois et demie leur longueur primitive."

La Note 13 actuelle devient la Note 14.

Notes de sous-positions.

1. Note 1a).

Supprimer la Note 1a) de sous-positions.

Les Notes 1b) à 1k) de sous-positions deviennent les Notes 1a) à 1ij) de sous-positions, respectivement.

2. Paragraphe avant la lettre k) actuelle (nouveau ij) de la Note 1 de sous-positions.

Nouvelle rédaction :

" Les définitions des lettres d) à h) ci-dessus s'appliquent, *mutatis mutandis* , aux étoffes de bonneterie."

* * *

ARTICLE 16 PROCEDURE

AMENDMENTS TO THE NOMENCLATURE

SECTION XI.

Section Notes. New Note 13.

Insert the following new Note 13 :

"13.- For the purposes of this Section and, where applicable, throughout the Nomenclature, the expression "elastomeric yarn" means filament yarn, including monofilament, of synthetic textile material, other than textured yarn, which does not break on being extended to three times its original length and which returns, after being extended to twice its original length, within a period of five minutes, to a length not greater than one and a half times its original length."

Renumber present Note 13 as Note 14.

Subheading Notes.

1. Note 1 (a).

Delete Subheading Note 1 (a).

Reletter present Subheading Notes 1 (b) to 1 (k) as Subheading Notes 1 (a) to 1 (ij), respectively.

2. Paragraph before present letter (k) (new ij) of Subheading Note 1.

Delete and substitute :

" The definitions at (d) to (h) above apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to knitted or crocheted fabrics."

* * *

F

Annexe
Annex

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

CHAIRMAN OF THE HARMONIZED SYSTEM
REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE/
PRESIDENT DU SOUS-COMITE DE REVISION
DU SYSTEME HARMONISE : Mr. D. BECK,
Nomenclature Analyst

VICE-CHAIRMAN/
VICE-PRESIDENT : Mr. C.E. (Ed) DE JONG,
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Mrs. B. HANDE

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Mr. C. SATO

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Mr. S.M. SALEH
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Mr. G.M. KITENGA

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Mrs. S. KOLUPAJEN

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA/JAMAHIRIYA ARABE LIBYENNE

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Mr. I. KHAIRUDIN

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Mrs. NARCIA

MOROCCO/MAROC

M. A. MOUHSSINE

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Mr. C.E. (Ed) DE JONG

NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZELANDE

Mr. R. SMITH

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Ms. A. TARING

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Mrs. A. SZYMKIEWICZ

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Mr. A. LENARTOVICH
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SAUDI ARABIA/ARABIE SAOUDITE

Mr. A. A. AL-HOMAIH
Mr. A. ALMUGHERAH

SLOVENIA/SLOVENIE

Mr. I. LESKOVAR

SOUTH AFRICA/AFRIQUE DU SUD

Mr. F.L. MILLAR
Mrs. A.C. CULBERT

SRI LANKA

Mr. H.R. TISSERA

SUDAN/SOUDAN

Mrs. F. FADL

SWEDEN/SUEDE

M. L. FORNSÄTER

SWITZERLAND/SUISSE

M. E. WYNIGER
M. P. KRAUER

THAILAND/THAILANDE

Mr. C. NGAOTHEPPITAK

TUNISIA/TUNISIE

Mr. TAZI-ATEF

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES/EMIRATS ARABES UNIS

Mr. M. AL MAUINI

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

Mr. F. VAREY
Mr. S. GAIKWAD

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