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HARMONIZED SYSTEM
REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE

-
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(+ Annexes I to III)

O. Eng.

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COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

POSSIBLE AMENDMENT OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

TO HEADINGS 84.41 TO 84.59

(Item C.3 on Agenda)

Reference documents :

NR0303E1 (RSC/26)

NR0332E2 – Annex E/11 (RSC/26 - Report)

I. BACKGROUND

1. At its 23rd Session (March 2001), the Review Sub-Committee discussed the issue of the comprehensive review of the HS Explanatory Notes, taking into account the points raised by the Secretariat in Doc. NR0150E1, in particular the scope of the updating of the existing Explanatory Notes, by :
 - deleting references to obsolete products and technology,
 - substituting references to current products and technology,
 - restructuring the Notes to make them easier to understand, and
 - supplementing the Notes to make them more complete.
2. In accordance with these discussions, amendments to the Explanatory Notes to headings 84.41 to 84.59 were prepared as a joint proposal by the Secretariat and an officer of the Swedish Administration.
3. At its 26th Session, the Review Sub-Committee carried out a preliminary examination of the proposed amendments and agreed to continue the discussion at its next session.

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II. SECRETARIAT COMMENTS

4. The present document is a revised version of the relevant part of Doc. NR0303E1 prepared by the Secretariat for the 26th Session of the Review Sub-Committee.
5. With a view to facilitating the discussion, the Secretariat has set up three annexes to the present document :
 - In Annex I the usual presentation of the proposed amendments and new texts is used (i.e., “delete and substitute” format).
 - In Annex II a presentation involving strikethrough and underlining is used : the proposed deletions are indicated by “strikethrough” text, whereas new texts are indicated by underlining. Texts that were merely renumbered or relettered have not been included.
 - In Annex III the comments on the suggested changes made by delegates at the Sub-Committees 26th Session are reproduced.
6. The **Swedish** “Explanatory Memorandum” and the Secretariat’s own comments (in bold) are reproduced below.

Explanatory comments for each heading

Heading 84.41

7. Heading 84.41 was amended to align on the numerical order of the subheadings. In addition, present exclusions (c), (d) and (f) were deleted (obsolete).

Heading 84.43

8. **The Secretariat would draw the Sub-Committee’s attention to the fact that exclusion (d) to heading 84.41 was deleted (see above) as being obsolete. The Secretariat has noted that the corresponding deletion was not made for platen presses covered by this exclusionary note in heading 84.43. Consequently, the Secretariat has added this amendment to the Annex.**

Heading 84.45

9. Cotton openers are recommended to be deleted and new items (5) to (7) in Part (E) are to be inserted.

Heading 84.46

10. It is recommended that circular box motions and drop box motions be deleted.

Heading 84.47

11. Part (A) was realigned on the numerical order of the subheadings. Roller machines, lever machines and Nottingham lace were deleted (obsolete). In addition, hand embroidery machines were added.

Heading 84.48

12. Jacquard card punching machines were deleted (obsolete). As a result, editorial amendments were made (Renumbered items due to deleted item (5), see previous entry). "Flat healds" were added; exclusion (a) (perforated cards), was deleted; and new exclusion (d) (recorded media for controlling Jacquard or similar machines) was added.
13. **In heading 84.46, it is recommended that circular box motions and drop box motions be deleted. Consistent with this change, the Secretariat believes that item (7) in Part (A) to heading 84.48 should also be deleted. Consequently, the Secretariat has added this amendment to the Annex.**

Heading 84.53

14. A reference to "chrome recovery plants" should be inserted in the Explanatory Note to heading 84.53. This equipment is currently used in tanneries for environmental protection. According to a Swedish expert, this protection is cost-free due to the fact that the recovered chrome can be reused in the tanning process. To determine the nature and the classification of the equipment, he suggested that the German manufacturer of tanning equipment, Dose Maschinenbau GmbH, be consulted. However, it turned out that the chrome recovery plants were manufactured in Italy by the firm Italprogetti. I was informed that the chrome recovery plant performs an individual function that does not form an integral part of the tanning process. The chrome recovery process does not lead to the filtering or purifying of liquids. The only aim of the process is to recover chrome. No brochure was provided. From information on the Internet, it would appear that chrome recovery plants essentially incorporate pumps, filters and tanks. Based on the information from the manufacturer, it would appear that the chrome recovery plant is classifiable in heading 84.79, given that it cannot be considered as "machinery for preparing, tanning or working hides, skins or leather" (84.53) nor as "filtering or purifying machinery" (84.21). Consequently, a new item (III) (32) was prepared for the Explanatory Note to heading 84.79, and an exclusion was prepared for the Explanatory Note to heading 84.53. **The Secretariat thinks it would be advisable to have this product classified by the Committee before inserting a reference in the Explanatory Notes.**
15. Referring to Part (II), item (D), "prickling machines", item (E) (4), "filling machines" and item (E) (5), "machines for tackling on the welt", references to these machines were deleted (obsolete). A new item (7), "roughening machines" was added. The remaining changes were made to three items because of updating in relation to current technology.

Heading 84.54

16. An industry expert indicated that “Kaldo converters” disappeared from the market about 25 years ago. Consequently, it is recommended to delete this reference. At the same time, it was suggested that a reference to OBM-converters be inserted in the ENs. The Review Sub-Committee should be aware that a new type of casting machine, used in metallurgy, is currently being introduced. However, since these machines are hardly traded today, it would be premature to describe them in the ENs. The ENs should be updated when the technique is finally established, probably after two or three years (2004 – 2005). At that time a new item (D) (5) would merit consideration.

Heading 84.58

17. The possible updating was limited to the Subheading Explanatory Note to subheadings 8458.11 and 8458.91 (numerically controlled machine-tools), in order to cover all numerically controlled machine-tools for removing metal, given that this Subheading Explanatory Note is also valid for machine-tools of headings 84.59 and 84.60. Industry experts explained that the present text is too detailed and, therefore, is not correct with respect to certain numerically controlled machine-tools of headings 84.58 – 84.60. The fact that the recommended new text does not cover the early types of numerically controlled machine-tools, i.e., those machines that were manufactured in the years between 1960 and 1970, should not disqualify the proposed text, given that the early machines can only be of historical interest.

Heading 84.59

18. Heading 84.59 was amended to align on the numerical order of the subheadings.

III. CONCLUSION

19. The Sub-Committee is invited to examine the draft amendments to the Explanatory Notes to headings 84.41 to 84.59, as set out in the Annexes to this document, while take into account the comments made by delegates at its last session, as reproduced in Annex III.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

TO BE MADE BY CORRIGENDUM

CHAPTER 84.

Pages 1500 to 1501. Heading 84.41. Items (2) to (16).

Renumber present items (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15) and (16) as (12), (13), (14), (2), (3), (15), (16), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), respectively, and move the text of these items accordingly.

Page 1501. Heading 84.41. Exclusion paragraph. Exclusions (c) to (ij).

Delete present exclusions (c), (d) and (f). Reletter present exclusions (e), (g), (h) and (ij) as (c), (d), (e) and (f), respectively.

Page 1508. Heading 84.43. Part (I). Item (A).

Delete and substitute :

“(A) Printing presses.

This group includes **ordinary presses**, used particularly for printing artists’ engravings or proofs. In their simplest form they usually consist of a fixed horizontal slab (or bed) to hold the forme, cliché or plate to be reproduced, and a movable plate which is pressed against the bed by means of a screw or lever mechanism; the paper sheet is interposed and backed with a special material (blanket) to distribute the pressure evenly; inking is done by hand or mechanically.”

Pages 1513 to 1514. Heading 84.45. Part (A). Items (7) to (19).

Delete present item (7). Renumber present items (8) to (19) as (7) to (18), respectively.

Page 1516. Heading 84.45. Part (E). New items (5) to (7).

Insert the following new items (5) to (7) :

“(5) Machines for assembling warp yarn on the beam from warper drums.

(6) Machines for interlacing and supplying the thread during weaving.

(7) Threading machines for embroidery.”

Page 1517. Heading 84.46. Fourth paragraph. Penultimate sentence.

Delete “(circular box motions, drop box motions, etc.)”.

Page 1519. Heading 84.47.

1. Part (A). First paragraph. Items (1) and (2).

Renumber present items (1) and (2) as (2) and (1), respectively, and move the text of these items accordingly.

2. Part (C). Items (2) and (3).

Delete and substitute :

“(2) **Machines for making plain tulle.**

(3) **Machines for making figured tulle, lace, etc.”**

Page 1520. Heading 84.47. Part (C). Item (5).

Delete and substitute :

“(5) **Embroidery machines**, including hand embroidery machines (embroidery machines with pantograph shuttles), which, by means of needles, embroider various designs with one or more threads on an existing ground of woven fabric or other material. Embroidery machines, other than manually operated, may be equipped with Jacquard or similar mechanisms. The heading also covers thread drawing machines which withdraw, and bind the remaining threads into open-work embroidery.”

Pages 1522 to 1523. Heading 84.48. Part (A). Items (5) to (23).

Delete present items (5) and (7). Renumber present items (6) and (8) to (23) as (5) and (6) to (21), respectively.

Page 1524. Heading 84.48. Part (B). Item (13).

Delete “**Metallic healds**, lengths of wire” and substitute “**Metallic healds**, either flat or as lengths of two twisted wires,”.

Page 1525. Heading 84.48. Exclusion paragraph.

1. Exclusion (a).

Delete present exclusion (a). Renumber present exclusions (b) to (d) as (a) to (c).

2. New exclusion (d).

Insert the following new exclusion (d) :

“(d) Recorded media for controlling Jacquard or similar machines (**heading 85.24**).”

Page 1534. Heading 84.53. Part (I). First paragraph. New last sentence.

Insert the following new last sentence :

“The heading **does not include** chrome recovery plants used in tanneries for environmental protection (**heading 84.79**).”

Page 1535. Heading 84.53. Exclusion paragraph.

Delete “**does not cover**” and substitute “**also excludes**”.

Page 1536. Heading 84.53. Part (II).

1. Part (D).

Delete present part (D).

2. Part (E). Item (2).

Delete “and provisionally tacking or sticking it on to the in-sole ready for final assembly later” and substitute “and tacking or sticking it on to the in-sole”.

3. Part (E). Items (4) to (5).

Delete present items (4) and (5).

4. Part (E). Items (6) to (7).

Delete and substitute :

“(6) **Machines for glueing** the outer sole on to the in-sole and upper, e.g., glueing machines, sole laying machines.

(7) **Machines for fastening** the heel on to the sole.”

Renumber present items (6) to (8) as (4) to (6), respectively.

5. Part (E). New item (7).

Insert the following new item (7) :

“(7) **Roughening machines** which by means of a wire brush or an abrasive belt remove the finish from the upper in order to make it adhere better when being glued to the sole.”

6. Part (E). Item (9).

Delete “uppers, edges or bottom surface of the sole, etc.” and substitute “uppers”.

Renumber present items (9) and (10) as (8) and (9), respectively.

Reletter present part (E) as (D).

Page 1537. Heading 84.54. Part (A). First two paragraphs.

Delete and substitute :

“These are used for converting or refining metals (e.g., for converting iron into steel, or smelting copper or nickel mattes, galena, etc.) by subjecting the materials, previously melted or brought to a high temperature in a furnace, to a strong current of oxygen; by this action most of the carbon and dissolved elements such as manganese, silicon and phosphorus are oxidised and eliminated in the form of gas or molten slag. The oxidation increases the temperature of the metal further.

The most common types of converters are pear-shaped or cylindrical vessels consisting of an outer shell of heavy steel plates with an internal lining of refractory material. The oxygen is brought in either by a lance from above (LD-converters (Linz-Donawitz)) or

through nozzles in the converter bottom (OBM-converters (Oxygen Bodenblasende Maximilianhütte)). Combinations of the two exist.”

Page 1546. Heading 84.58. Subheading Note. First two paragraphs.

Delete and substitute :

“Numerically controlled machine-tools :

The term for these machines is normally based on the abbreviations CNC (Computer Numerical Control) or NC (Numerical Control), e.g., CNC-machines, CNC-lathes, NC-milling machines, etc. The terms “Computer Numerical Control” and “Numerical Control” can be regarded as synonymous.

Machine-tools with the following characteristics are to be considered as numerically controlled :

Functions and movements of the machine, tool or workpiece are performed according to pre-programmed instructions. The programming is normally executed in an NC-specific language, for example, ISO-code. Programs and other data are stored in order to be accessible directly or subsequently. Numerically controlled machine-tools always integrate a control unit (separate “stand alone” unit or built in), incorporating a computer **automatic data processing machine** or a microprocessor, as well as servo systems, in order to achieve the desired motions of the machine-tool, tool or workpiece.”

Page 1547. Heading 84.59. Third paragraph. New item (1).

Insert the following new item (1) :

“(1) **Way-type unit head machines.** These machines, which are designed to perform drilling, boring, milling, threading or tapping operations, have no attached base. They consist only of a “frame” holding a motor and a tool holder and are equipped with guides (ways) and can therefore move back and forth repetitively when placed on a suitable base. The workpiece is inserted in a work holder independent of the way-type unit head machine which moves back and forth horizontally for drilling, boring, etc.”

Renumber present item (1) as (2).

Page 1548. Heading 84.59.

1. First paragraph. Items (2) to (4).

Renumber present items (2) to (4) as (3) to (5), respectively.

2. Second paragraph.

Delete present second paragraph.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

TO BE MADE BY CORRIGENDUM

CHAPTER 84.

Pages 1500 to 1501. Heading 84.41.

1. Items (2) to (16).

- (~~26~~) **Machines for die-cutting** (confetti, labels, lace paper, index cards, window envelopes, box shapes, etc.).
- (~~37~~) **Machines for cutting, outlining or grooving paperboard** for cartons, boxes, file covers, etc.
- (~~410~~) **Machines for making paper bags.**
- (5) **Machines for making envelopes** (cutting, folding, lining, etc.).
- (~~611~~) **Machines for making folding cartons and boxes.**
- (~~712~~) **Machines for stapling boxes and similar articles, other than** simple wire stapling machines which can be used equally for book-binding or for box-making (**heading 84.40**).
- (~~813~~) **Other machines for making cartons and boxes.**
- (~~914~~) **Winding machines** for manufacture of paper tubes, spools, sleeves, insulating tubing, cartridge cases, etc.
- (~~1015~~) **Machines for forming waxed paper cups, containers, etc.**, usually with a seam-making and glueing device.
- (~~1116~~) **Machines for moulding articles in paper pulp, paper or paperboard** (packing for eggs; plates or dishes for confectionery or camping, toys, etc.); although usually fitted with a heating device these machines remain in this heading.
- (~~122~~) **Winders** (slitter-winders), for unwinding reels of paper, slitting the paper into bands (slits) of the required width and rewinding it.
- (~~133~~) **Stacking machines** for arranging sheets, cards, etc., in orderly piles.
- (~~144~~) **Perforating machines, including those for perforating lines** (needle perforations, oblong (or slotted) perforations, etc.) for stamps, toilet paper, etc.
- (~~158~~) **Machines for folding, other than** page folding machines of **heading 84.40**.
- (~~169~~) **Composite machines which cut, fold, interleave and pack cigarette papers.**

2. Exclusion paragraph. Exclusions (c), (d) and (f).

- (c) ~~Presses for preparing printing flongs, and type-setting machines operating by perforating paper bands (**heading 84.42**).~~
- (d) ~~Platen presses including non-inking platen presses (**heading 84.43**).~~

~~(f) Jacquard card punching machines (heading 84.48).~~

Pages 1508. Heading 84.43. Part (I). Item (A).

(A) Printing presses.

This group includes (1) **Ordinary presses**, used particularly for printing artists' engravings or proofs. In their simplest form they usually consist of a fixed horizontal slab (or bed) to hold the forme, cliché or plate to be reproduced, and a movable plate which is pressed against the bed by means of a screw or lever mechanism; the paper sheet is interposed and backed with a special material (blanket) to distribute the pressure evenly; inking is done by hand or mechanically.

~~(2) **Platen presses**, these are much more powerful but similar in principle. The movable pressure plate (or platen), with the blanket and paper sheet, is almost horizontal and closes like a jaw against the type matter held in position by the fixed vertical bed. Normally, such presses are equipped with a roller inking arrangement, but the group also includes **non-inking platen presses** for dry relief printing.~~

Pages 1513. Heading 84.45. Part (A). Item (7).

~~(7) **Cotton openers** (Crighton type vertical openers, horizontal drum openers, pneumatic openers, etc.) for further loosening and cleaning the cotton, which emerges from the machine in the form of a rolled web.~~

Page 1516. Heading 84.45. Part (E). New items (5) to (7).

(5) **Machines for assembling warp yarn** on the beam from warper drums.

(6) **Machines for interlacing and supplying the thread during weaving.**

(7) **Threading machines** for embroidery.

Page 1517. Heading 84.46. Fourth paragraph. Penultimate sentence.

Other looms have devices for changing the shuttles (or the bobbins in the shuttles), thus introducing wefts of different colours or different yarns (~~circular box motions, drop box motions, etc.~~).

Page 1519. Heading 84.47.

1. Part (A). First paragraph. Items (1) and (2).

(12) **Circular machines** which produce either a straight tubular fabric or, by varying the size of the stitches in the rows, a shaped tubular piece (for stockings, socks, sleeves of garments, berets, fezes or similar knitted headgear, etc.).

(24) **Flat machines** for producing flat fabric of even width or, by increasing or decreasing the number of stitches in the rows, flat but shaped pieces of fabric to be subsequently made up by sewing (e.g., into stockings or socks). Flat machines include machines for ordinary knitting (e.g., Cotton's frames) and warp knitting (Raschel, milanese, locknit, etc., looms). These machines range from the very simple type to large machines with many rows of needles, in some cases equipped with Jacquard or similar mechanisms to produce various designs.

2. Part (C). Items (2) and (3).

- (2) **Machines for making plain tulle** (e.g., ~~Roller machines~~).
- (3) **Machines for making figured tulle, lace, etc.** (e.g., ~~Lever machines and Nottingham lace machines~~).

Page 1520. Heading 84.47. Part (C). Item (5).

- (5) **Embroidery machines, including hand embroidery machines (embroidery machines with pantograph shuttles)**, which, by means of needles, embroider various designs with one or more threads on an existing ground of woven fabric or other material. ~~These Embroidery machines, other than manually operated,~~ may be equipped with Jacquard or similar mechanisms. The heading also covers thread drawing machines which withdraw, and bind the remaining threads into open-work embroidery.

Page 1522. Heading 84.48. Part (A). Items (5) and (7).

- ~~(5) **Jacquard card punching machines** (whether or not electric).~~
- ~~(7) **Shuttle changing mechanisms**, such as drop box motions and circular box motions. These can be mounted on an ordinary loom so that different weft threads can be used.~~

Page 1524. Heading 84.48. Part (B). Item (13).

- (13) **Metallic healds**, either flat or as lengths of two twisted wires, with a control eye through which the warp yarn passes, and **metallic harness cords** which connect heald frames to the lifting mechanism.

Page 1525. Heading 84.48. Exclusion paragraph. Exclusions (a) and (d).

- ~~(a) Perforated cards of paper or paperboard for Jacquard or similar machines (**heading 48.23**).~~
- ~~(d) Recorded media for controlling Jacquard or similar machines (**heading 85.24**).~~

Page 1534. Heading 84.53. Part (I). First paragraph.

Many machines of this group are, in practice, used at several stages in the processing of hides or skins (e.g., in the washing, pre-tanning, dyeing or other finishing processes). Such machines include special vats, drums, washers, etc., incorporating mechanical features such as stirrers, rotating mechanisms or devices for manipulating the skins. The heading **does not include** chrome recovery plants used in tanneries for environmental protection (**heading 84.79**).

Page 1535. Heading 84.53. Exclusion paragraph.

The heading ~~does not cover~~ also excludes :

Page 1536. Heading 84.53. Part (II).

1. Part (D).

- ~~(D) **Pricking machines**, for making the holes required before sewing leather.~~

2. Part (E). Item (2).

- (2) “ **Pulling-over** ” or **lasting machines**, for drawing the upper on to the last, and provisionally tacking or sticking it on to the in-sole ready for final assembly later.

3. Part (E). Items (4) to (9).

- (4) — ~~“ **Filling** ” machines which pack small pieces of leather or other material on to the in-sole, thus producing a level surface ready to receive the outer sole.~~
- (5) — ~~**Machines for tacking on the welt** ready for stitching.~~
- (46) **Machines for assembling and temporarily sticking glueing** the outer sole on to the in-sole and upper (already assembled on the last) ready for permanent assembly later, e.g., glueing machines, sole laying machines.
- (57) **Machines for riveting, pegging or screwing** the outer sole on to the in-sole and upper, or **fastening** the heel on to the sole.
- (68) **Machines for trimming, smoothing or finishing** the edges of the sole or heel.
- (7) **Roughening machines** which by means of a wire brush or an abrasive belt remove the finish from the upper in order to make it adhere better when being glued to the sole.
- (89) **Polishing and finishing machines**, consisting of a series of grinding stones, polishing brushes and felts used to give a good surface to the uppers, ~~edges or bottom surface of the sole, etc.~~; the heading includes similar machines used by boot or shoe repairers.

Page 1537. Heading 84.54. Part (A). First two paragraphs.

These are used for converting or refining metals (e.g., for converting iron into steel, or smelting copper or nickel mattes, galena, etc.) by ~~submitting~~ subjecting the materials, previously melted or brought to a high temperature in a furnace, to a strong current of oxygen; by this action most of the carbon or impurities and dissolved elements such as manganese, silicon and phosphorus are oxidised and eliminated in the form of gas or molten slag. The oxidation increases the temperature of the metal further.

The most common types of converters (e.g., ~~LD or Kaldo converters~~) are pear-shaped or cylindrical vessels consisting of an outer shell of heavy steel plates with an internal lining of refractory material. The oxygen is brought in either by a lance from above (LD-converters (Linz-Donawitz)) or through nozzles in the converter bottom (OBM-converters (Oxygen Bodenblasende Maximilianhütte)). Combinations of the two exist.

Page 1546. Heading 84.58. Subheading Note. First two paragraphs.

~~A numerically controlled machine tool is a machine which is able to carry out machining operations according to a program of numerically coded instructions. The input data are interpreted by the control system and transformed into mechanical movements of the machine. The introduction of the data can be made either by manual operation of decade switches, dials, keyboards, etc., by the medium of punched tape, punched cards or magnetic tape, or by the medium of an automatic data processing machine.~~

~~Numerically controlled machine tools have the following characteristic features :~~

(1) ~~A system for measuring displacements or the position of the moving elements; the latter consist essentially of transducers which are placed on the carriage, the table, the leadscrew, on the drive mechanism of the rack and on the stepping motors which are mounted on the carriages or on the tables as feed drives.~~

(2) ~~The control unit is integral with the machine or, in the case of large machines, may be a separate "stand alone" unit (e.g., console, desk or control cabinet). The control unit is the apparatus into which the numeric coded instructions are introduced for processing and transforming into control instructions for the various mobile parts of the machine.~~

Numerically controlled machine-tools :

The term for these machines is normally based on the abbreviations CNC (Computer Numerical Control) or NC (Numerical Control), e.g., CNC-machines, CNC-lathes, NC-milling machines, etc. The terms "Computer Numerical Control" and "Numerical Control" can be regarded as synonymous.

Machine-tools with the following characteristics are to be considered as numerically controlled :

Functions and movements of the machine, tool or workpiece are performed according to pre-programmed instructions. The programming is normally executed in an NC-specific language, for example, ISO-code. Programs and other data are stored in order to be accessible directly or subsequently. Numerically controlled machine-tools always integrate a control unit (separate "stand alone" unit or built in), incorporating a computer **automatic data processing machine** or a microprocessor, as well as servo systems, in order to achieve the desired motions of the machine-tool, tool or workpiece.

Page 1547. Heading 84.59. Third paragraph. New item (1).

(1) **Way-type unit head machines.** These machines, which are designed to perform drilling, boring, milling, threading or tapping operations, have no attached base. They consist only of a " frame " holding a motor and a tool holder and are equipped with guides (ways) and can therefore move back and forth repetitively when placed on a suitable base. The workpiece is inserted in a work holder independent of the way-type unit head machine which moves back and forth horizontally for drilling, boring, etc.

Page 1548. Heading 84.59. Second paragraph.

~~The heading also includes **way-type unit head machines**. These machines, which are designed to perform the operations described above, have no attached base. They consist only of a " frame " holding a motor and a tool holder and are equipped with guides (ways) and can therefore move back and forth repetitively when placed on a suitable base. The workpiece is inserted in a work holder independent of the way-type unit head machine which moves back and forth horizontally for drilling, boring, etc.~~

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OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE

Heading 84.53.

Page 1534. Heading 84.53. Part (I). First paragraph. New last sentence.

US

- Agreed with the Secretariat that “chrome recovery plants” should be classified by the HSC before a reference to them is inserted in the Explanatory Notes.

Canada

- Agreed with the Secretariat and the **US** on the previous point.

Heading 84.54.

Page 1537. Heading 84.54. Part (A). First two paragraphs.

EC

- Questioned whether only the reference to Kaldo converters should be deleted and not the entire text in parentheses.

Heading 84.58.

Page 1546. Heading 84.58. Subheading Explanatory Note. Subheading 8458.11 and 8458.91.

EC

The Sub-Committee agreed with the **EC** that the references to “computer” should be deleted.
