



**ASEAN HARMONIZED TARIFF NOMENCLATURE
SUPPLEMENTARY EXPLANATORY NOTES
EDITION 2022**

**Edited at the 12th Meeting of the TSWG
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 21-23 February 2023**

Updated as of 24th February 2023
Source: Report of the 12th TSWG

เพื่อประโยชน์ในการทำความเข้าใจสำหรับข้าราชการกรมศุลกากร ไม่มีผลผูกพันทางกฎหมาย

CHAPTER 3

0301.93.21	0301.93.31	0301.99.11	0301.99.22	0301.99.24
0301.99.31	0301.99.42			
BREEDING CARP, OTHER THAN FRY; BREEDING MILKFISH AND GROUPER, FRY; OTHER BREEDING FISH FRY; OTHER CARP, FOR BREEDING; BREEDING MILKFISH, OTHER THAN FRY				
Breeding fish are accompanied by certification from the competent authorities as provided for under the national law.				
General requirements on appearance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-proportioned body, no deformity, full and normal fins, no scratches, no grease loss, fish of even size, with no sign of disease and certified by competent authorities as fit for breeding 				
Activeness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish should be active, swift, swimming under the water in groups. 				
Weight and size: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depends on each species and hatchery time. 				
(Source: Viet Nam)				

0301.99.31	0301.99.32	0303.89.23		
MILKFISH (<i>CHANOS CHANOS</i>)				
Kingdom: <i>Animalia</i>				
Class: <i>Actinopterygii</i>				
Order: <i>Gonorynchiformes</i>				
Family: <i>Chanidae</i>				
Genus: <i>Chanos</i>				
Species: <i>Chanos chanos</i>				
Weight is not less than 800 grams.				
The milkfish is found in fresh, marine as well as brackish water. Size : up to 180 cm				

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Picture 1. Milkfish

(Source: Indonesia)

0301.99.33

LEOPARD CORAL GROUPER (*PLECTROPOMUS LEOPARDUS*)

Kingdom: *Animalia*
 Phylum: *Chordata*
 Class: *Actinopterygii*
 Order: *Perciformes*
 Family: *Serranidae*
 Genus: *Plectropomus*
 Species: *Plectropomus leopardus*
 Weight is not less than 600 grams.
 Size: 35-120 cm



Picture 1. Leopard Coral Grouper

(Source: Indonesia)

0301.99.34

BROWN-MARBLED GROUPER (*EPINEPHELUS FUSCOGUTTATUS*)

Kingdom: *Animalia*
 Phylum: *Chordata*
 Class: *Actinopterygii*
 Order: *Perciformes*
 Family: *Serranidae*
 Genus: *Epinephelus*
 Species: *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*
 Weight is not less than 600 grams.
 Size : 50-120 cm



Picture 1. Brown-Marbled Grouper

(Source: Indonesia)

0301.99.35

HUMPBACK GROUPE (CROMILEPTES ALTIVELIS)

Kingdom: *Animalia*
 Phylum: *Chordata*
 Class: *Actinopterygii*
 Order: *Perciformes*
 Family: *Serranidae*
 Genus: *Cromileptes*
 Species: *Cromileptes altivelis*
 Weight is not less than 600 grams.
 Size : up to 70 cm

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Picture 1. Humpback Grouper

(Source: Indonesia)

0301.99.41

TILAPIAS (*OREOCHROMIS SPP.*)

Categorized as freshwater fish for consumption

- **Shape:** elongated and compressed body, big eye and bluish green at the edge.
- **Color:** silver with olive/grey/black bars, and often reddish during the breeding season.
- **Size:** up to 60 cm



Picture 1. Tilapia

(Source: Indonesia)

0304.99.10

SURIMI (MINCED FISH MEAT)

Frozen surimi is a fish protein product made for further processing. It is made from headed, gutted, cleaned and mechanically deboned fresh fish.

Deboned fish meat is then washed, refined, minced and dewatered, and then mixed with cryoprotective food ingredients and frozen.

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Cryoprotectants are added to prevent protein denaturation in the frozen state, so that the minced fish meat can be frozen and yet retain the capacity to form gel when heat-treated after thawing. Sugars and/or polyhydric alcohols are commonly used as cryoprotectants.

Reference :

1. Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products First Edition World Health Organization Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
2. Benjakul et al., 2004; Guennegues and Morrissey, 2005; Perez-Mateos and Lanier, 2006; Rawdkuen et al., 2008; Campo-Deano and Tovar, 2009.



Picture 1. Surimi

(Source: Indonesia)

CHAPTER 8

0801.19.10

YOUNG COCONUT

Young coconut refers to the whole fruit with exocarp (which is between 7 to 8 months old) with water and gelatinous kernel. It is mainly traded for drinking its natural water - "coconut water".

This ASEAN subheading also covers young coconut whose endocarp has been removed or shelled.

However, young coconut whose outer fibrous husk (mesocarp) has been partially or completely removed should be classified under 0801.12.00.



Pictures 1. Examples of young coconut

Coconuts: Young versus Mature

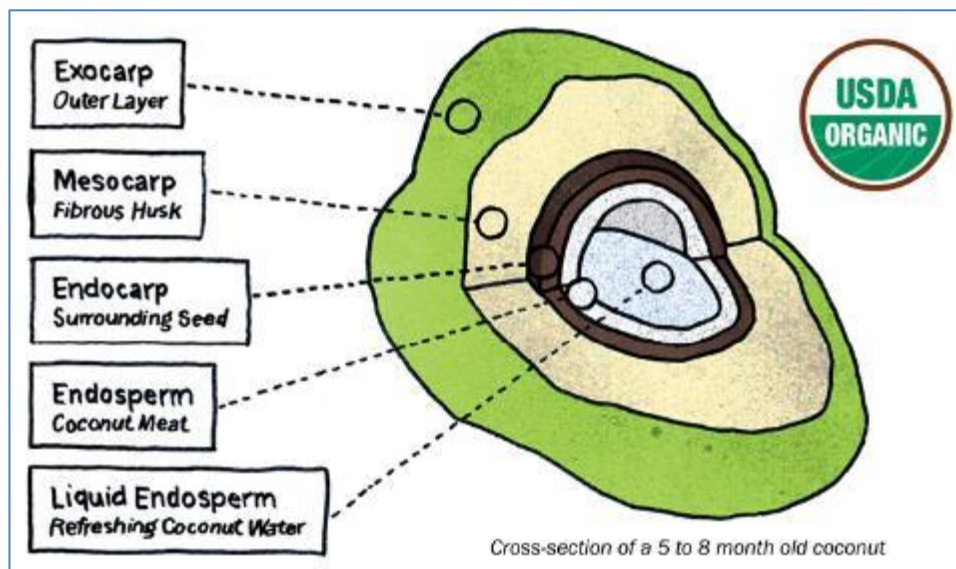
There are several different ways to enjoy fresh coconuts, which can be young or mature. Young coconuts have either a green or yellow exocarp or a white "husk" if the exocarp has been removed, while mature coconuts are brown, hairy variety. The nutrients and physical characteristics change as a coconut matures.

Young coconuts have more 'water' and soft, gel-like meat, and mature coconuts have firm meat and less 'water'. Fresh coconuts for drinking are typically harvested from the tree while they are green, each can contain between 200 ml to 1 l. Any nuts younger than five months of age tend to be in coarse taste. Young coconut should be harvested at 7 to 8 months maturity to obtain the maximum volumes of water and the delicious gelatinous meat (kernel).

The major chemical constituents of coconut water are sugars and minerals and minor ones are fat and nitrogenous substances.

	Mature Coconut Water	Tender/young Coconut Water
Total solids%	5.4	6.5
Reducing sugars %	0.2	4.4
Minerals %	0.5	0.6
Protein %	0.1	0.01
Fat %	0.1	0.01
Acidity mg %	60.0	120.0
pH	5.2	4.5
Potassium mg%	247.0	290.0
Sodium mg%	48.0	42.0
Calcium mg%	40.0	44.0
Magnesium mg %	15.0	10.0
Phosphorous mg%	6.3	9.2
Iron mg%	79.0	106.0
Copper mg%	26.0	26.0

Table 1. Approximate Analysis of Mature and tender/young Coconut Water



Picture 2. Structure of coconut

(Source: Malaysia)

0803.90.10

LADY'S FINGER BANANA

Lady's Finger bananas (*Musa acuminata*) also known as Sugar bananas, Finger bananas, Fig bananas, Date bananas or Sucrier. Their fruits are small about (8 - 12.5 cm) in length, diameter 3 – 4 cm and light yellow thin-skinned, very sweet and aromatic. Lady's Finger bananas are eaten fresh or used in desserts. They are known for being sweeter than the standard banana.

ASEAN Countries	Local Name
Brunei Darussalam	Pisang Mas
Cambodia	Chek Pong Moan (chicken egg banana)
Indonesia	Pisang Mas
Laos	Kuay Khai
Malaysia	Pisang Mas
Myanmar	Nga Pyaw Thee
The Philippines	Señorita
Singapore	Pisang Mas
Thailand	Kluay Khai (egg banana)
Vietnam	Chuoi Ngu or Chuoi Cau

Table 1. Names of Lady's Finger banana in ASEAN Countries



Pictures 1, 2 and 3. Lady's Finger bananas (*Musa acuminata*)

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(Source: Malaysia)

0803.90.20

CAVENDISH BANANA (*MUSA ACUMINATA*)

Cavendish bananas are the fruits of one of a number of banana cultivars belonging to the Cavendish subgroup of the AAA banana cultivar group. The same term is also used to describe the plants on which the bananas grow. They include commercially important cultivars like 'Dwarf Cavendish'.



Picture 1. Cavendish Banana

Source of Image : <https://bibitbunga.com/product/tanaman-pisang-cavendish/>

(Source: Malaysia)

0803.90.30

CHESTNUT BANANA (HYBRID OF *MUSA ACUMINATA* AND *MUSA BALBISIANA*, CULTIVAR BERANGAN)

Chestnut banana, scientifically known as hybrid of *Musa acuminata* and *Musa balbisiana* (a cultivated variety of Berangan) is the most produced fruit and consumed fresh. The flesh is reddish, soft, sweet and fragrant.

Scientific name:	<i>Musa acuminata</i> × <i>Musa balbisiana</i> c.v. Berangan
Common name:	Pisang Berangan, Chestnut banana
Type:	Fruit plant
Origin:	Cultivar

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Picture 1 : Chesnut Banana

Source of Image : <https://www.fruitwerkz.com/products/pisang-berangan>
(Source: Malaysia)

0805.50.20

LIMES (*CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA*, *CITRUS LATIFOLIA*)

Common name: Limes
Scientific name: *Citrus aurantifolia*
Local name in Malaysia: Limau Nipis



Picture 1. Lime

Common name: Kaffir Limes
Scientific name: *Citrus latifolia*
Local name in Malaysia: Limau Purut

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CHAPTER 10

1001.99.11	1001.99.12	1001.99.19
WHEAT AND MESLIN, FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION		
Wheat or Meslin fit for human consumption are those clean, healthy and accepted by competent authorities as fit for human consumption. Such grains are used for food production, such as flour.		
(Source: Philippines)		

ใช้ใบราชการกรมศุลกากรเท่านั้น
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CHAPTER 15

1516.20.34	1516.20.35	1516.20.46	1516.20.47
HYDROGENATED FATS OF OIL PALM			
<p>Hydrogenated fats of oil palm taken from the fruit of the oil palm and palm kernel shall be classified in these headings provided they meet following condition as follow:</p>			
Product		Iodine Value (IV), Wijs	
Hydrogenated Palm Oil		Max 46	
Hydrogenated Palm Olein		Max 50	
Hydrogenated Palm Stearin		Max 25	
Hydrogenated Palm Kernel Oil		Max 15	
Hydrogenated Palm Kernel Olein		Max 15	
Hydrogenated Palm Kernel Stearin		Max 3	
(Source: Indonesia)			

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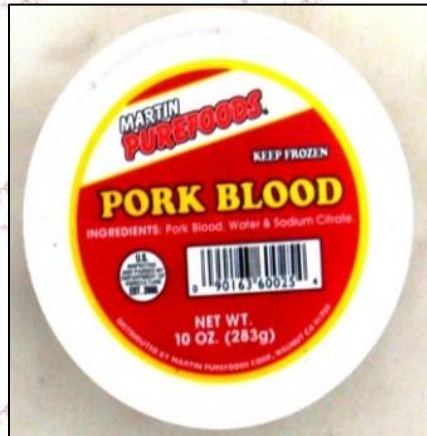
CHAPTER 16

1602.90.20

PREPARATIONS OF BLOOD

Preparation predominantly of blood is obtained from slaughtering domestic animals. The collected blood hygienically processed for direct human consumption or converted into blood meal.

Blood consists predominantly of protein, water and fat and is sometimes called "liquid meat". Normally animal blood sold in the form of paste, puree that contain blood, salt and water, etc.



Picture 1. Pork Blood, in container

(Source: Malaysia)

CHAPTER 21

2106.90.95

SERI KAYA

Seri Kaya (also known as kaya or sangkaya) is made of sugar, eggs, coconut milk, flour, starch, salt, colouring and flavouring. It could be in paste, spread or powder form. The colour is yellowish to brownish or depending on colourings added. It comes in a variety of flavours (such as pandan, vanilla, thai tea etc.). It should be noted that this product does not contain “seri kaya” fruit (*Annona squamosa*).

Seri kaya in the powder form is made of sugar, non-dairy creamer, thickener (acetylated distarch adipate), coconut milk powder, whole egg powder, artificial flavourings, and artificial colour. The dehydrator is used to make a powder. The final product is prepared by pouring the powder into boiling water, stirring vigorously until well combined. Then it is ready to be served as a spread, filling, dip or for other culinary purposes.



Source: Thailand

2106.90.98

FLAVOURING PREPARATIONS

Flavouring preparations are mixtures of one or more flavouring substances or extracts, not based on odoriferous substances, with starch, flour or other food substances acting as a carrier. They are premixed for ease of application to food or beverages and function primarily to impart a characteristic taste.

(Source: Philippines)

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CHAPTER 22

2202.10.20

ENERGY DRINK WHETHER OR NOT AERATED

Energy drink refers to beverage that contains a stimulant compound and other additives such as preservatives, stabilizers, etc.

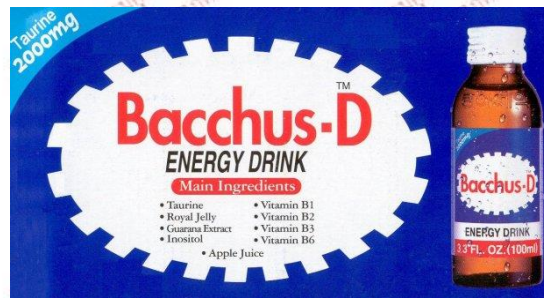
A stimulant compound consists of two or more substances such as:

- Caffeine
- Taurine
- Vitamin B complex, especially B₃, B₆, B₁₂, etc.
- High carbohydrate
- and other stimulating substances such as Ginseng extract, Guarana, Herbal extract, Green tea extract, Ginkgo Biloba, Carnitine, etc.

This stimulant compound purposely aims to make the consumers feel mentally awoken and energetic. It can be either carbonated or non-carbonated.



Picture 1. Example of product, carbonated energy drink



Picture 2. Example of product, non-carbonated energy drink

(Source: Cambodia)

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CHAPTER 24

2404.12.10

E-CIGARETTE LIQUID OR GEL

E-cigarette liquid or gel is the flavored liquid or gel that is used in e-cigarettes. It is usually made up of various ingredients such as nicotine, propylene glycol and water. Sometimes referred to as e-juice or vape juice, e-cigarette liquid or gel is often available in a range of nicotine strengths.

There is a great amount of variability in e-cigarette liquid or gel formulations due to fast growth and changes in the manufacturing designs of e-cigarette. The composition of the e-cigarette liquid or gel for additives such as nicotine and flavors vary across and within brands. e-cigarette liquid or gel come in many variations, including different nicotine strengths and many different flavors. The main ingredients are propylene glycol, glycerin, and flavorings; and most often, nicotine in liquid form. The liquid typically consists of a combined total of 95% propylene glycol and glycerin, and the remaining 5% being flavorings, nicotine, and other additives

. The most regularly used base carrier chemical is propylene glycol with or without glycerin. E-cigarette liquid or gel containing glycerin and water made without propylene glycol are also sold.




Picture 1. Various types of e-cigarette liquid or gel

(Source: Philippines)

CHAPTER 25

2501.00.10
TABLE SALT
<p>Table salt, also labelled as “Food Grade Salt”, “Cooking Salt”, or “Iodized Salt” is a crystalline product consisting predominantly of sodium chloride. The sodium chloride (NaCl) content and other contents shall be in accordance with the standard set by the competent national authority.</p> <p>It is produced from refined, or unrefined (crude) salt obtained from underground rock salts deposits or by evaporation of seawater or natural brine. The finished product is in the form of solid crystals or powder, generally white in color, without visible spots of clay, sand, gravel, or other impurities. The main purpose is as a condiment or an ingredient in the preparation of food in households and food services.</p> <p>Source: Philippines</p>

2501.00.20
UNPROCESSED ROCK SALT
<p>Unprocessed rock salt is a salt, in the crude state, obtained from underground rock salt deposits which has not been washed, crushed, ground, powdered, levigated, sifted, screened, concentrated by flotation, magnetic separation, or other mechanical or physical processes.</p>  <p>Source: Philippines</p>

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CHAPTER 27

27.10
LIGHT OILS, MEDIUM OILS AND HEAVY OILS
For the purposes of heading 27.10: a. "Light oils" means oils of which 90% or more by volume (including losses) distils at 210° C (ASTM D 86 method); b. "Medium oils" means oils of which less than 90% by volume (including losses) distils at 210° C and 65 % or more by volume (including losses) distils at 250° C (ASTM D 86 method); c. "Heavy oils" means oils of which less than 65 % by volume (including losses) distils at 250° C by the ASTM D 86 method or of which the distillation percentage at 250° C cannot be determined by that method. (Source: Malaysia)

2711.21.10
NATURAL GAS, OF A KIND USED AS A MOTOR FUEL
Natural gas consists primarily of methane and sometimes contains significant quantities of heavier hydrocarbons, i.e., ethane, propane, butane and pentane, and other substances (carbon dioxide, nitrogen, helium and hydrogen sulphide) which have to be removed prior to use as a motor fuel. Natural gas of a kind used as a motor fuel is used in ignition engines for motor vehicles and is widely known as compressed natural gas or CNG. It is generally regarded as a cleaner alternative to petrol (gasoline), characterized by a pressure of 200 – 250 bar, and comply with ISO standard 15403 or other standard accepted by the national competent authority. (Source: Singapore)

CHAPTER 38

3822.90.10
(DELETED)

3823.19.11															
COCONUT ACID OIL FROM REFINING															
<p>Coconut Acid Oil (CAO) is the by-product from the chemical refining of crude coconut oil. It is in the form of amber liquid and is produced by transesterification of coconut oil with methanol in a presence of a catalyst, followed by separation (1st stage), acidulation, and separation (2nd stage). It is the cheaper alternative raw material in the manufacture of laundry soap, methyl ester, biodiesel, fatty alcohol, and anti-caking agents. It is also an ingredient for animal feeds. It generally has the following main properties:</p>															
<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Properties</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Test Method</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Specification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Appearance</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Ocular Inspection</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Amber Liquid</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Neutral Oil, %</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">In-house</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">9.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Moisture Content, %</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Karl Fischer method</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Free Fatty Acid, %</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">AOCS Cd 3d-63</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">47.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Properties	Test Method	Specification	Appearance	Ocular Inspection	Amber Liquid	Neutral Oil, %	In-house	9.8	Moisture Content, %	Karl Fischer method	2.7	Free Fatty Acid, %	AOCS Cd 3d-63	47.0
Properties	Test Method	Specification													
Appearance	Ocular Inspection	Amber Liquid													
Neutral Oil, %	In-house	9.8													
Moisture Content, %	Karl Fischer method	2.7													
Free Fatty Acid, %	AOCS Cd 3d-63	47.0													
(Source: Philippines)															

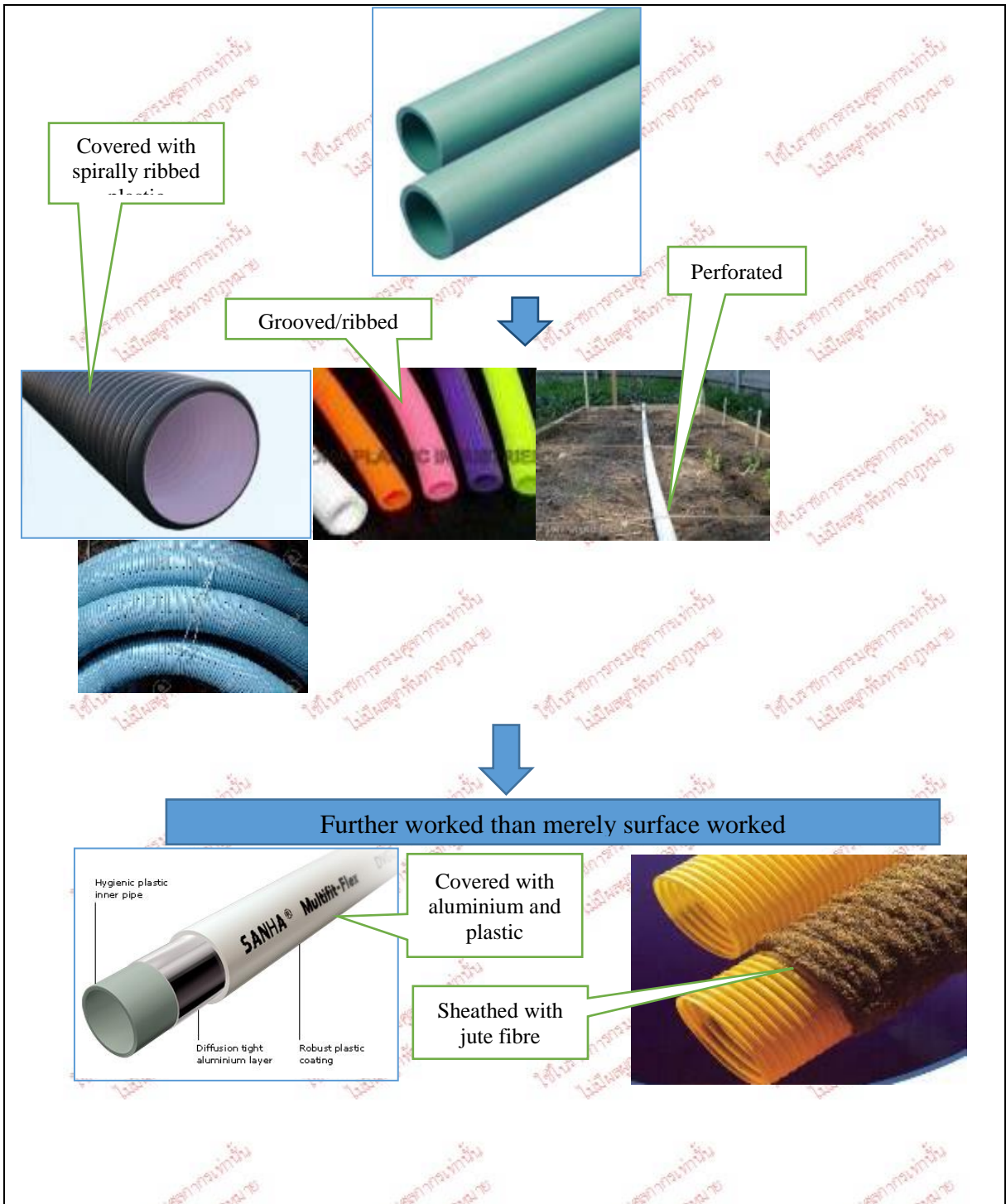
3823.19.19
OTHER ACID OILS FROM REFINING
<p>Acid Oils in this ASEAN subheading are by product from the chemical refining of oils excluding coconut acid oil. An example of such product is palm acid oil (PAO) which consists mainly of Free Fatty Acid (FFA) (over 50%) and neutral oil, with 2-3% moisture and other impurities. It is very similar to palm fatty acid distillate (PFAD), but its FFA is generally lower. Except for some special uses, the relative proportion of FFA to neutral oil does not usually matter very much, as it does not affect its fitness for use. In most cases the smell and colour are more important. The main uses of PAO are for animal feeds, soap making and distilled fatty acid production.</p>
(Source: Indonesia)

CHAPTER 39

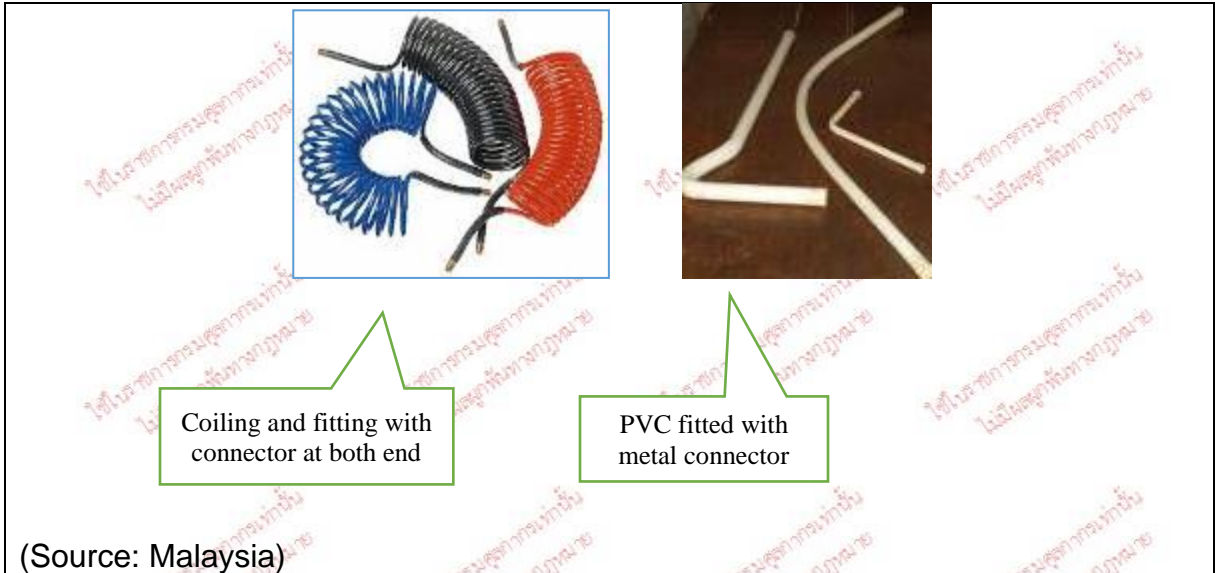
3903.90.91
IMPACT RESISTANT POLYMERS OF STYRENE, HAVING NOTCHED IZOD IMPACT AT 23° C LESS THAN 80J/M
<p>Notched Izod Impact is a single point test that measures a materials resistance to impact from a swinging pendulum. Izod impact is defined as the kinetic energy needed to initiate fracture and continue the fracture until the specimen is broken. Test Procedure may be perform in varies of condition for example reduce or increase temperature. For 3903.90.91 the numbers of izod impact grade at 23° C less 80J/m regarded as low to medium impact. Impact resistant polymers of styrene having notched izod impact at 23° C 80J/m or more will fall under 3903.90.99.</p> <p>i. Medium impact PS (notched Izod values between 40 and 80 J/m), ii. High impact PS (notched Izod values between 80 to 160 J/m) iii. Super high impact PS (notched Izod value more than 160 J/m).</p> <p>(Source: Indonesia and Thailand)</p>

3917.29.11	3917.29.19	3917.31.11	3917.31.12	3917.31.19
3917.32.91	3917.32.92	3917.33.10	3917.39.11	3917.39.12
3917.39.19				
FURTHER WORKED THAN MERELY SURFACE-WORKED				
<p>For the purposes of heading 39.17 the term “tube and pipe, further worked than merely surface-worked” refers to tubes, pipes and hoses which have gone for secondary process, but still be classified under tube and pipes of heading 39.17. Tube and pipe are made through extrusion process in which the surface may be grooved, ribbed continuously formed during extrusion. Those surface formation is not regarded as further worked. Further worked refers to the other further processes such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fitting with connector, coupling, collar, screw, nut and ferrule by means of gluing or fusion (heating) or pressure, on one or both ends. 2. Bending into desired permanent shape. 3. Inserting internal lining or external sheathing of other material such as metal or textile. 4. Coating with metal. 5. Perforating, polishing and laminating. 				

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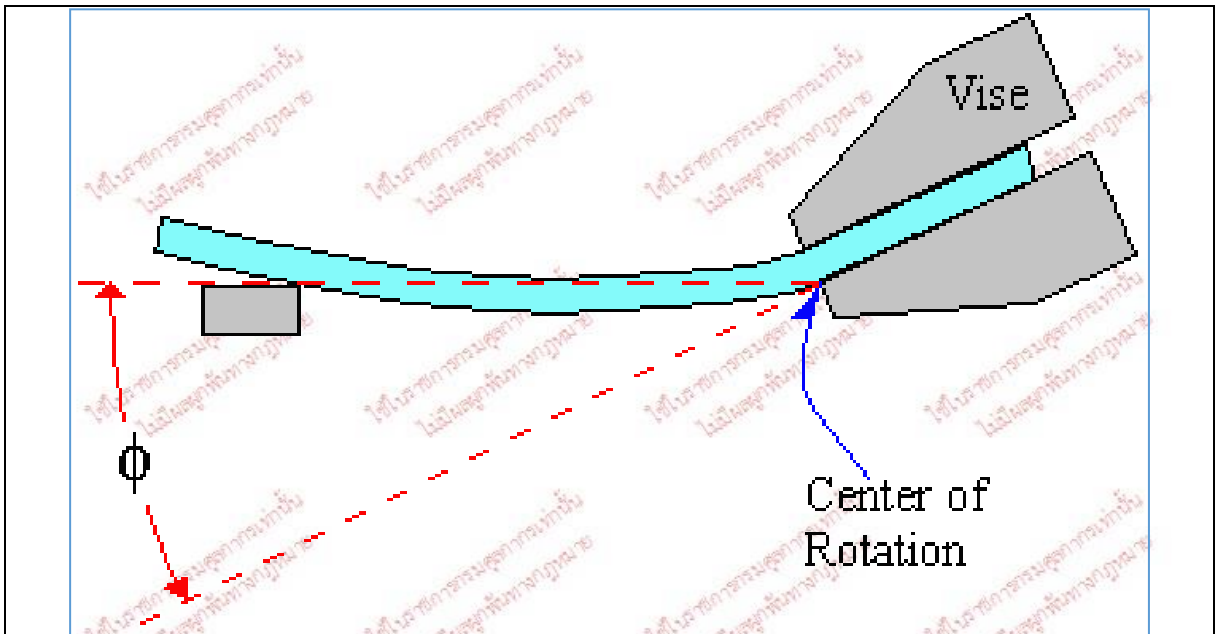


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3920.10.11	3920.30.91	3920.51.11	3920.59.11	3921.11.21
3921.13.11	3921.14.21			
RIGID PLASTIC PLATE AND SHEET				
<p>Rigid plastic plate or sheet that has a modulus of elasticity either in flexure or in tension greater than 100,000 psi at 23⁰ C and 50 % relative humidity when tested in accordance with ASTM D747 or ASTM D790.</p> <p>Apparent Bending Modulus - ASTM D747 Used for materials too flexible to be tested according to ASTM D790 to determine relative flexibility. Test specimens are supported as a cantilevered beam and are deflected through an angle. The apparent bending modulus is calculated using the deflection angle, moment, and test specimen geometry. The calculation of the apparent bending modulus is made assuming small deflections and purely elastic specimen behaviour.</p> <p>Due to the nature of the test, factors influencing the apparent bending modulus (including span length, width, and specimen depth) vary during testing. Data for specimens of different thickness may not be comparable as a result.</p>				

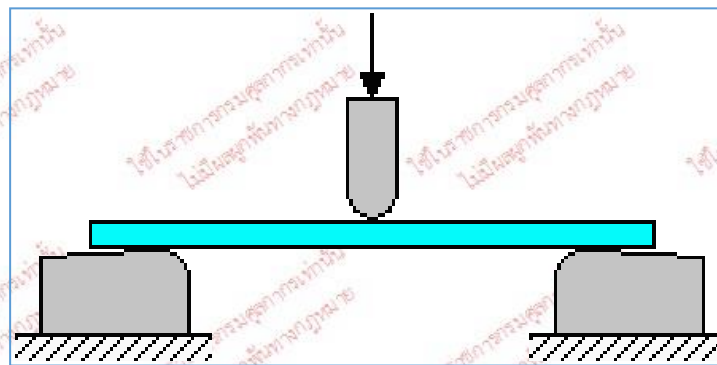
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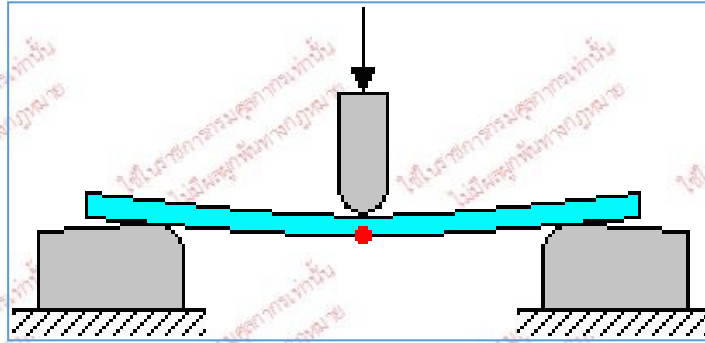
Flexural Properties - ASTM D790

A test specimen is held as a simply supported beam and is subjected to three-point bending. The preferred test specimen is 80 mm long, 10 mm wide, and 4 mm thick. Other specimens may be used if the length to thickness ratio is equal to 20. The specimen is deflected until it either breaks or the outer fibre strain reaches 5 %. Two procedures are used for flexural testing.

Procedure	Description	Strain Rate
A	For materials that break at relatively small deflections.	0.01 mm/mm/min
B	For materials that undergo large deflections during testing.	0.10 mm/mm/min



Flexural Test Configuration




Location of Maximum Fibre Stress/Strain

Term	Definition
Flexural Modulus	The ratio of outer fibre stress to outer fibre strain.
Flexural Stress at Yield	The outer fibre stress corresponding to test specimen yield.
Flexural Stress at Break	The outer fibre stress corresponding to test specimen failure.
Flexural Strength	The maximum outer fibre stress sustained by a specimen during testing.


(Source: Malaysia)

CHAPTER 40

4009.41.10	4009.42.20	RUBBER HOSE OF A KIND USED FOR GAS STOVE	
No	Parameter	Unit	Thermoplastic Hose
1	Dimension - inside diameter - length	mm mm	10 ± 0.75 Minimum 1800
2	Adhesion strength between inner side and outer side	kN/m	Minimum 2.4
3	Proof hold test pressure	-	Leak proof, fracture proof at 1.5 MPa
4	Bursting pressure	MPa	Minimum 3.0
5	Burn test (2 minutes)	-	Not burned



Hose without fitting

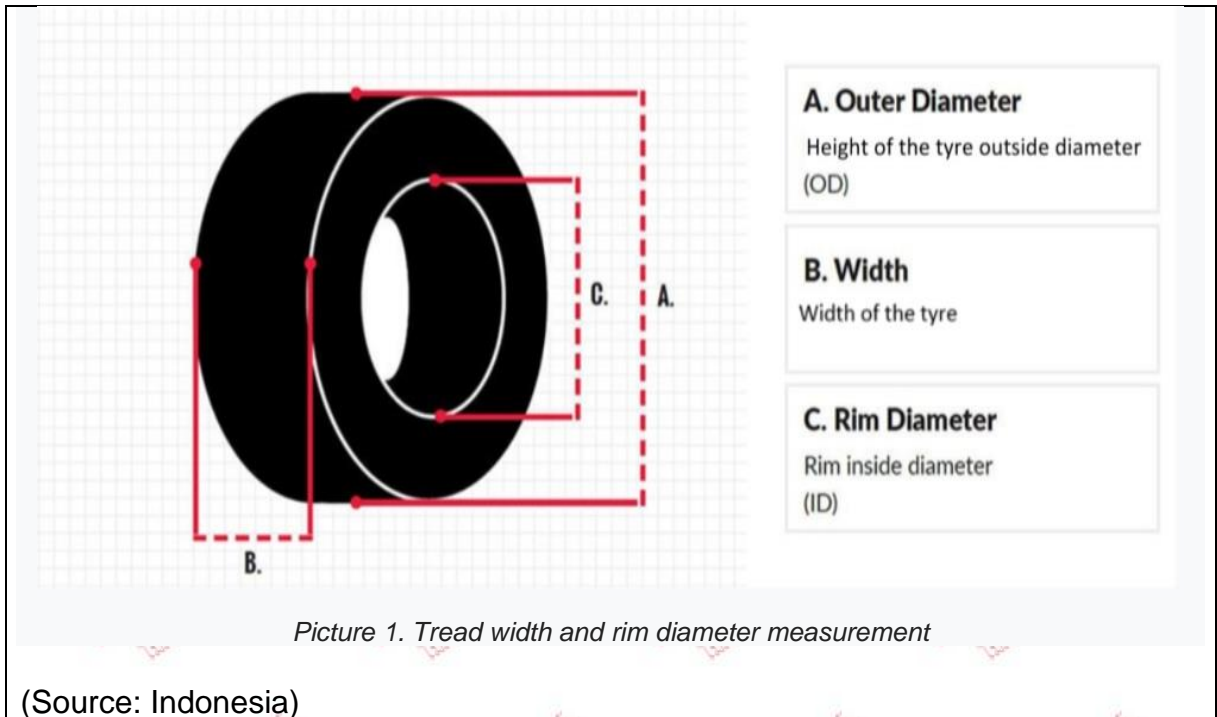


Hose with fitting

(Source: Indonesia)

4011.20.11	4011.20.12	4011.20.13
TYRE WITH RIM DIAMETER		
<p>For the purpose of the ASEAN subheadings under subheading 4011.20, the term “width” and “rim diameter” of tyres as shown below:</p>		

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4012.20.91

BUFFED TYRES

The worn tread is removed from the tyre casing by buffing. The proper performance of the buffing operation is crucial to the retreaded tyres' future performance. The casing is mounted on the buffer, a lathe type machine, and inflated. It is then rotated while a buffing rasp removes the worn tread material, buffing the casing surface to the correct shape, size and texture to receive a new tread.

Every tyre model has a pre-determined crown, width, profile and radius. The casing must be buffed to the particular shape which will give the best "tread to road" contact.



(Source: Malaysia)

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4016.99.52

TYRE MOULD BLADDERS

Tyre mould bladders are ring-shaped and made of non-cellular, highly heat resistant, unhardened, vulcanized rubber. They are fitted inside the tyre mould and inflated with hot water or steam under high pressure until they take the shape of the tyre's inside profile.



(Source: Philippines)

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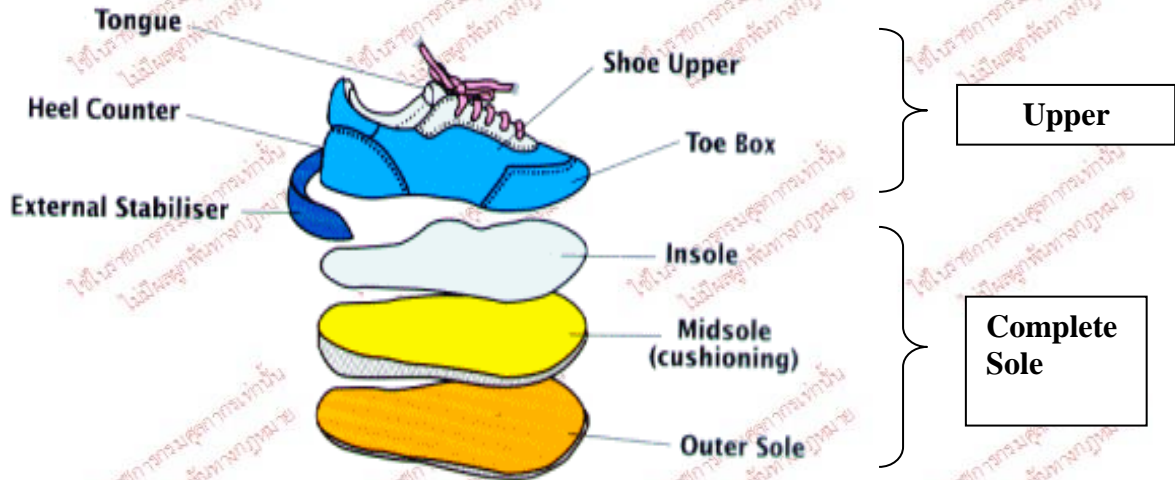
CHAPTER 64

6406.90.42

6406.90.52

COMPLETE SOLES

Footwear consists of four major parts: the outer sole, the insole, the midsole and the upper. The complete sole means the part consisting of the three soles (i.e., outer sole, insole and midsole) without the upper.



(Source: Malaysia)

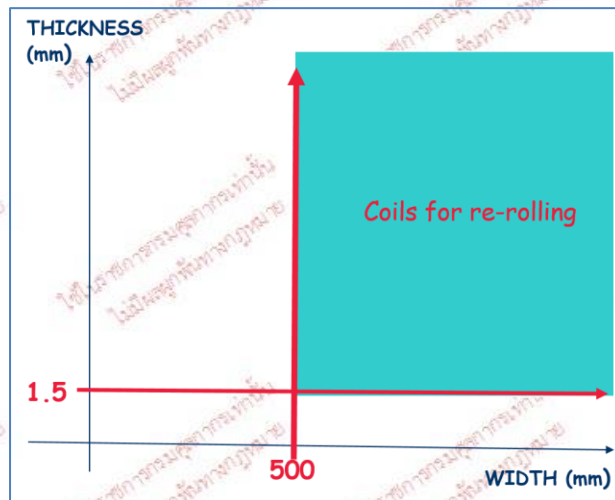
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CHAPTER 72

7211.14.15

COILS FOR RE-ROLLING

Coils for re-rolling are coiled, semi-finished hot-rolled products, of rectangular section, not less than 1.5 mm thick, of a width exceeding 500 mm and of a weight of not less than 500 kg per piece.



Condition

1. In coil;
2. Hot rolled;
3. Rectangular section;
4. The thickness not less than 1.5 mm;
5. The width exceeding 500 mm and
6. Weight not less than 500 kg per piece.

Example

1. 6 mm T x 600 mm W, in coil, weight 2000 kg = coil for re-rolling
2. 3 mm T x 600 mm W, in coil weight 1000 kg = coil for re-rolling
3. 1 mm T x 480 mm W, in coil weight 400 kg = not coil for re-rolling

(Source: Malaysia)

CHAPTER 73

73.04	73.05
(DELETED)	

7321.90.20
(DELETED)

7321.90.21

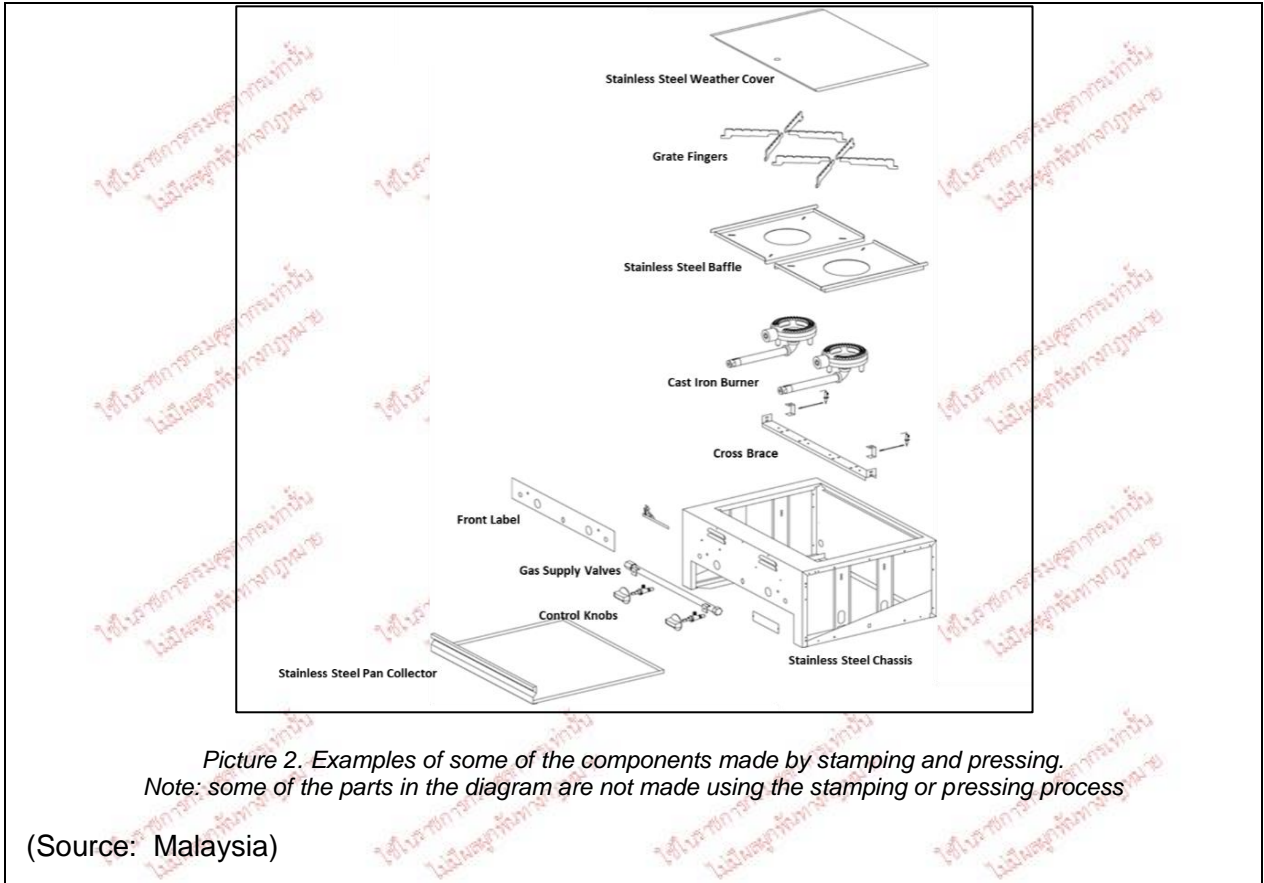
BURNER; COMPONENT MADE BY STAMPING OR PRESSING PROCESSES

For this subheading cover cold rolled iron sheet is cut according to the desired length and width on the guillotine-shearing machine. Then it has to be fed in the double action deep draw press for giving shape of the body and other components of LPG stove. The holes may be cut on power press in the body and burr must be removed. After that, the small holes may be done on drilling machine. Then it may be sent for nickel chrome plating or enamelled coating from outside. Components like burners, burner tops, pan supporting casting, Gas pipe assembly, gas cook assembly knobs, rubber rolls and name plates etc. are to be fitted on the body.



Picture 1. Cast iron burner

Parts made by stamping or pressing processes such as stainless steel cover, stainless steel baffle, stainless steel chassis and stainless steel pan collector.



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CHAPTER 74

7419.80.60

ARTICLES SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR USE DURING RELIGIOUS RITES

Articles made of copper that are used during religious rituals (e.g., Buddhist, Hindu or Christian), having a special design and shape, such as cups, bowls or statuettes representing human or non-human creatures. To be classified under this subheading the goods must be identifiable as being used during religious rites.



(Source: Malaysia)

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CHAPTER 84

8421.29.60

FILTERING OR PURIFYING MACHINERY AND APPARATUS FOR LIQUIDS OF FLUOROPOLYMERS AND WITH FILTER OR PURIFIER MEMBRANE THICKNESS NOT EXCEEDING 140 MICRONS

These refer to purifiers or filters for liquids (other than for water or beverages), made of “fluoropolymers” (used because of their unique non-adhesive and low friction properties as well as their superior heat, chemical and weather resistance and superior electrical properties) suitable for any liquid purification or filtering.

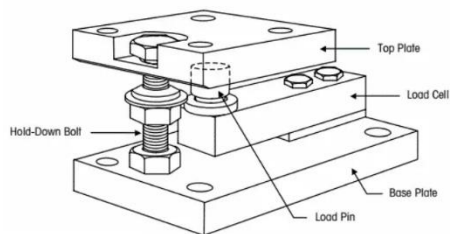
(Source: Philippines)

8423.90.30

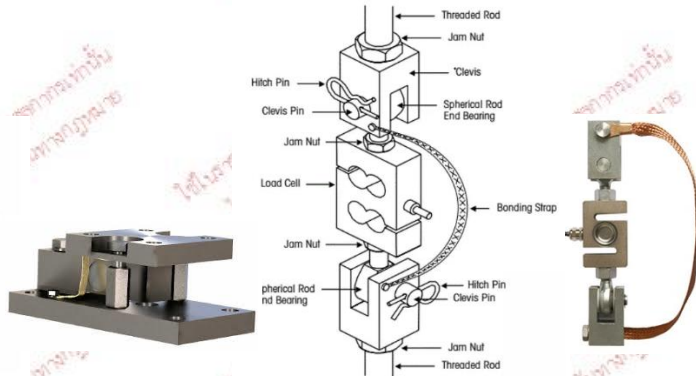
PARTS OF WEIGHING MACHINERY USING ELECTRONIC MEANS FOR GAUGING WEIGHT, EXCLUDING OF MACHINES FOR WEIGHING MOTOR VEHICLES

Examples of parts of weighing machinery using electronic means for gauging weight, excluding machines for weighing motor vehicles

- Weigh Modules



Compression weigh modules



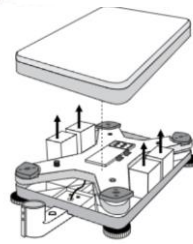
Tension weigh modules

- Scale platform and weighing tray





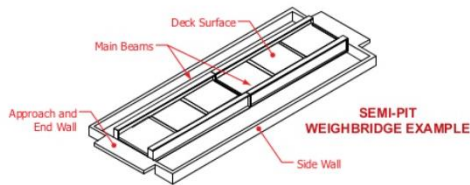
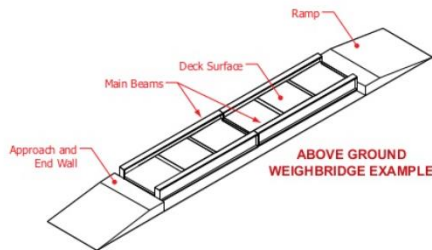
- Housing, casing and other parts



Platform base

Examples of parts of truck scales using electronic means for gauging weight

- Weigh Modules - Truck scales usually use compression type modules.
- Weighbridge (pit type, semi-pit type, pitless type, and portable)



Portable pitless weighbridge

- Axle pads (two-pad or four-pad type)

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Examples of parts that are common to weighing machines using electronic means for gauging weight

- Terminal/Indicator



- PCB boards



Parts of weighing machines are generally identified based on their part name and number. To classify parts of weighing machines using electronic means for gauging weight and that are common to machines for weighing motor vehicles and other weighing machines, in the event the specific use cannot be identified, Rule 3c of the General Rules for the Interpretation of the HS should be applied.

(Source: Philippines)

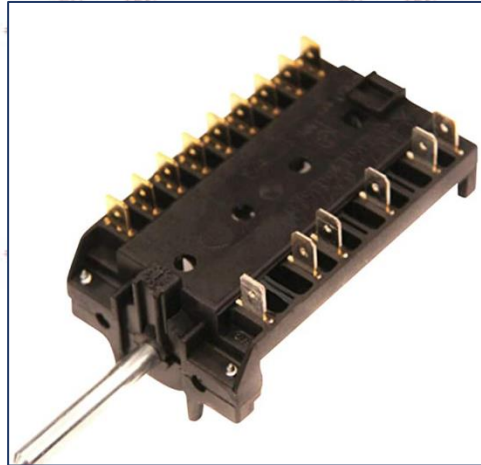
CHAPTER 85

8536.50.33

8536.50.39

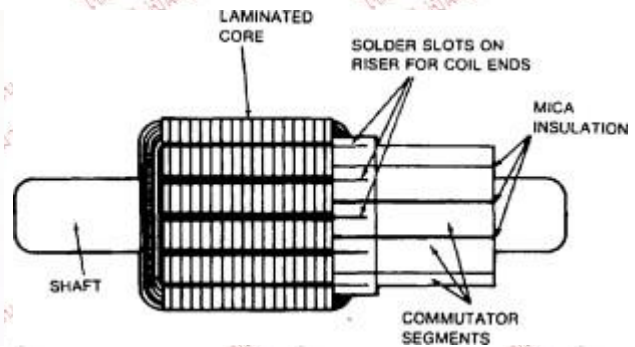
COMMUTATOR FOR STOVES AND RANGES

This is a rotary electrical switch, by turning the control knob of which, the inner spindle can be rotated to consecutively make and break, electrical connections at several specific positions, progressively stepping up as necessary (or stepping down on the reverse) resulting in a corresponding increase (or decrease as applicable) of the electricity input to the machine concerned.




*A typical sample of a commutator, used in an electric oven or a kitchen range:
Courtesy: Manufacturer's website*

This should not be confused with the commutator found in the electric motors, shown below:



Source: Consultant/Internet

CHAPTER 87

87.04	HOOKLIFT LORRIES (TRUCKS)
<p>For the purpose of the ASEAN subheadings under heading 87.04, hooklift lorries are lorries (trucks) with loader hook-lift hoists which are mounted on the lorries to enable hauliers to change out flatbeds, dumpster bodies and similar containers. These are primarily used in conjunction with tilt frame bodies and specialised containers, generally designed especially for the transportation of waste in liquid form such as mud or sludge.</p>	
	
<p>(Source: Viet Nam)</p>	

8711.10.14	8711.10.94	8711.20.13	8711.20.93	8711.60.12	8711.60.92
POCKET MOTORCYCLES					
<p>"Pocket motorcycle" is a miniature motorcycle. It has a usual height of less than 50 cm (20 in), and a length of up to 1 m (3 ft 3 in). Its cylinder capacity typically ranges from 40 to 50 cc but could go up to as high as 150 cc.</p>					
<p>(Source: Singapore)</p>					

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CHAPTER 94

9401.69.10 9401.79.10

SEATS WITH BACKREST AND/OR THE SEAT MADE OF RATTAN

Seats combined with rattan are seats with wooden or metal frame combined with rattan as their base and/or backrest but not merely for ornamental use.



(Source: Indonesia)

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