

Section VI

PRODUCTS OF THE CHEMICAL OR ALLIED INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER 28

Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes

Primary Rule 1: Chemical Reaction

A chemical reaction is to be considered as origin conferring when it corresponds to the following definition.

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

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

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

Primary Rule 2: Mixtures and blends

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

Primary Rule 3: Purification

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

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

- (v) biotechnical use (e.g., in cell culturing, in genetic technology, or as a catalyst);
- (vi) carriers used in a separation process; or
- (vii) nuclear grade uses.

Primary Rule 4: Change in particle size

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

Primary Rule 5: Standard Materials

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

Primary Rule 6: Isomer Separation

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

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules, the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the weight of the materials.

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
2801	Fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.	CTSH
2802	Sulphur, sublimed or precipitated; colloidal sulphur.	CTH
2803	Carbon (carbon blacks and other forms of carbon not elsewhere specified or included).	CTH
2804	Hydrogen, rare gases and other non-metals.	CTSH
2805	Alkali or alkaline-earth metals; rare-earth metals, scandium and yttrium, whether or not intermixed or interalloyed; mercury.	CTSH
2806	Hydrogen chloride (hydrochloric acid); chlorosulphuric acid.	CTSH
2807	Sulphuric acid; oleum.	CTH
2808	Nitric acid; sulphonitric acids.	CTH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
2809	Diphosphorus pentaoxide; phosphoric acid; polyphosphoric acids, whether or not chemically defined.	CTSH
2810	Oxides of boron; boric acids.	CTH
2811	Other inorganic acids and other inorganic oxygen compounds of non-metals.	CTSH
2812	Halides and halide oxides of non-metals.	CTSH
2813	Sulphides of non-metals; commercial phosphorus trisulphide.	CTSH
2814	Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
281410	- Anhydrous ammonia	CTSH
281420	- Ammonia in aqueous solution	CTH
2815	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda); potassium hydroxide (caustic potash); peroxides of sodium or potassium.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
	- Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda):	
2815 11	-- Solid	CTSH, except from subheading 2815 12
2815 12	-- In aqueous solution (soda lye or liquid soda)	CTSH, except from subheading 2815 11
2815 20	- Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash)	CTSH
2815 30	- Peroxides of sodium or potassium	CTSH
2816	Hydroxide and peroxide of magnesium; oxides, hydroxides and peroxides, of strontium or barium.	CTH
2817	Zinc oxide; zinc peroxide.	CTH
2818	Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined; aluminium oxide; aluminium hydroxide.	CTSH
2819	Chromium oxides and hydroxides.	CTSH
2820	Manganese oxides.	CTSH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
2821	Iron oxides and hydroxides; earth colours containing 70 % or more by weight of combined iron evaluated as Fe ₂ O ₃ .	CTSH
2822	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides; commercial cobalt oxides.	CTH
2823	Titanium oxides.	CTH
2824	Lead oxides; red lead and orange lead.	CTSH
2825	Hydrazine and hydroxylamine and their inorganic salts; other inorganic bases; other metal oxides, hydroxides and peroxides.	CTSH
2826	Fluorides; fluorosilicates, fluoroaluminates and other complex fluorine salts.	CTSH
2827	Chlorides, chloride oxides and chloride hydroxides; bromides and bromide oxides; iodides and iodide oxides.	CTSH
2828	Hypochlorites; commercial calcium hypochlorite; chlorites; hypobromites.	CTSH
2829	Chlorates and perchlorates; bromates and perbromates; iodates and periodates.	CTSH
2830	Sulphides; polysulphides, whether or not chemically defined.	CTSH
2831	Dithionites and sulphonylates.	CTSH
2832	Sulphites; thiosulphates.	CTSH
2833	Sulphates; alums; peroxosulphates (persulphates).	CTSH
2834	Nitrites; nitrates.	CTSH
2835	Phosphinates (hypophosphites), phosphonates (phosphites) and phosphates; polyphosphates, whether or not chemically defined..	CTSH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
2836	Carbonates; peroxocarbonates (percarbonates); commercial ammonium carbonate containing ammonium carbamate.	CTSH
2837	Cyanides, cyanide oxides and complex cyanides.	CTSH
[2838]		
2839	Silicates; commercial alkali metal silicates.	CTSH
2840	Borates; peroxoborates (perborates).	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
	- Disodium tetraborate (refined borax):	
2840 11	-- Anhydrous	CTSH, except from subheading 2840 19
2840 19	-- Other	CTSH, except from subheading 2840 11
2840 20	- Other borates	CTSH
2840 30	- Peroxoborates (perborates)	CTSH
2841	Salts of oxometallic or peroxometallic acids.	CTSH
2842	Other salts of inorganic acids or peroxyacids (including aluminosilicates whether or not chemically defined), other than azides.	CTSH
2843	Colloidal precious metals; inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals, whether or not chemically defined; amalgams of precious metals.	CTSH
2844	Radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes (including the fissile or fertile chemical elements and isotopes) and their compounds; mixtures and residues containing these products	<i>As specified for split headings</i>

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
ex2844(a)	- Waste and scrap; spent (irradiated) fuel elements (cartridges) of nuclear reactors.	The origin shall be the country where the radioactive waste and scrap or spent (irradiated) fuel elements (cartridges) of nuclear reactors of this split heading are derived or collected from manufacturing or processing operations or from consumption.
ex2844(b)	- Natural radioactive elements or compounds, other than goods of ex 2844(a)	The origin shall be the country where the natural radioactive elements or compounds of this split heading are obtained in their natural or unprocessed state.
ex2844(c)	- Enriched or depleted radioactive elements or compounds, and alloys, dispersions (including cermet), ceramic products and mixtures containing such elements or compounds, other than goods of ex2844(a)	CTHS, or change within this split heading following enrichment or depletion.
ex2844(d)	- Other	CTHS
2845	Isotopes other than those of heading 2844; compounds, inorganic or organic, of such isotopes, whether or not chemically defined.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
2845 10	- Heavy water (deuterium oxide)	CTSH
2845 90	- Other	<i>As specified for split subheadings</i>
ex2845 90(a)	Enriched or depleted isotopes other than those of heading 2844; compounds of such isotopes	CTSHS, or change within this split subheading following enrichment or depletion.
ex2845 90(b)	Other	CTSHS
2846	Compounds, inorganic or organic, of rare-earth metals, of yttrium or of scandium or of mixtures of these metals.	CTSH
2847	Hydrogen peroxyde, whether or not solidified with urea.	CTH
2849	Carbides, whether or not chemically defined.	CTSH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
2850	Hydrides, nitrides, azides, silicides and borides, whether or not chemically defined, other than compounds which are also carbides of heading 2849.	CTH
[2851]		
2852	Compounds, inorganic or organic, of mercury, excluding amalgams.	CTSH
2853	Phosphides, whether or not chemically defined, excluding ferrophosphorues; other inorganic compounds (including distilled or conductivity water and water of similar purity); liquid air (whether or not rare gases have been removed); compressed air; amalgams, other than amalgams of precious metals.	CTH

CHAPTER 29

Organic chemicals

Primary Rule 1: Chemical Reaction

A chemical reaction is to be considered as origin conferring when it corresponds to the following definition.

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

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

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

Primary Rule 2: Mixtures and blends

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

Primary Rule 3: Purification

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

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

Primary Rule 4: Change in particle size

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

Primary Rule 5: Standard Materials

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

Primary Rule 6: Isomer Separation

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

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules and the other Chapter residual rule[s], the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the weight of the materials.

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
2901	Acyclic hydrocarbons.	CTSH
2902	Cyclic hydrocarbons.	CTSH
2903	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons.	CTSH
2904	Sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons, whether or not halogenated.	CTSH
2905	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH
2906	Cyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH
2907	Phenols; phenol-alcohols.	CTSH
2908	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of phenols or phenol-alcohols.	CTSH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
2909	Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol- phenols, alcohol peroxides, ether peroxides, ketone peroxides (whether or not chemically defined), and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH
2910	Epoxides, epoxyalcohols, epoxyphenols and epoxyethers, with a three-membered ring, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH
2911	Acetals and hemiacetals, whether or not with other oxygen function, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTH
2912	Aldehydes, whether or not with other oxygen function; cyclic polymers of aldehydes; paraformaldehyde.	CTSH
2913	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of products of heading 2912.	CTH
2914	Ketones and quinones, whether or not with other oxygen function, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH
2915	Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH
2916	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids, cyclic monocarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH
2917	Polycarboxylic acids, their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
2918	Carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH
2919	Phosphoric esters and their salts, including lactophosphates; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTH
2920	Esters of other inorganic acids (excluding esters of hydrogen halides) and their salts; their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives.	CTSH
2921	Amine-function compounds.	CTSH
2922	Oxygen-function amino-compounds.	CTSH
2923	Quaternary ammonium salts and hydroxides; lecithins and other phosphoaminolipids.	CTSH
2924	Carboxamide-function compounds; amide-function compounds of carbonic acid.	CTSH
2925	Carboxyimide-function compounds (including saccharin and its salts) and imine-function compounds.	CTSH
2926	Nitrile-function compounds.	CTSH
2927	Diazo-, azo- or azoxy-compounds.	CTH
2928	Organic derivatives of hydrazine or of hydroxylamine.	CTH
2929	Compounds with other nitrogen function.	CTSH
2930	Organo-sulphur compounds.	CTSH
2931	Other organo-inorganic compounds.	CTH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
2932	Heterocyclic compounds with oxygen hetero-atom(s) only.	CTSH
2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only.	CTSH
2934	Nucleic acids and their salts; other heterocyclic compounds.	CTSH
2935	Sulphonamides.	CTH
2936	Provitamins and vitamins, natural or reproduced by synthesis (including natural concentrates), derivatives thereof used primarily as vitamins, and intermixtures of the foregoing, whether or not in any solvent.	CTSH
2937	Hormones, natural or reproduced by synthesis; derivatives thereof, used primarily as hormones; other steroids used primarily as hormones.	CTSH
2938	Glycosides, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives.	CTSH
2939	Vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives.	CTSH
2940	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose, lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose; sugar ethers and sugar esters, and their salts, other than products of heading No. 29.37, 29.38 or 29.39.	CTH
2941	Antibiotics.	CTSH
2942	Other organic compounds.	CTH

CHAPTER 30

Pharmaceutical products

Primary Rule 1: Chemical Reaction

A chemical reaction is to be considered as origin conferring when it corresponds to the following definition.

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

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

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

Primary Rule 2: Mixtures and blends

Except for goods of heading 3003 the deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials, other than the addition of diluents only to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

Primary Rule 3: Purification

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

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

Primary Rule 4: Change in particle size

The deliberate and controlled modification in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing or pressing, resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface

area, which are relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is to be considered as origin conferring. This rule shall not be applied to heading 30.04.

Primary Rule 5: Standard Materials

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

Primary Rule 6: Isomer Separation

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

Primary Rule 7: Biotechnological Processes

- (a) biological or biotechnological culturing, hybridization or genetic modification of:
 - (i) micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses (including phages) etc.) or
 - (ii) human, animal or plant cells; and
- (b) production, isolation or purification of cellular or intercellular structures (such as isolated genes, gene fragments and plasmids)

are to be considered as origin conferring.

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules and the other Chapter residual rule[s], the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the value of the materials.

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3001	Glands and other organs for organo-therapeutic uses, dried, whether or not powdered; extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions for organo-therapeutic uses; heparin and its salts; other human or animal substances prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not elsewhere specified or included.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
3001 20	- Extracts of glands or other organs or of their secretions	CTSH
3001 90	- Other	CTSH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3002	Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses; antisera, other blood fractions and immunological products, whether or not modified or obtained by means of biotechnological processes; vaccines, toxins, cultures of micro-organisms (excluding yeasts) and similar products.	CTSH
3003	Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 3002, 3005 or 3006) consisting of two or more constituents which have been mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale.	CTH
3004	Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 3002, 3005 or 3006) consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses (including those in the form of transdermal administration systems) or in forms or packings for retail sale.	CTH, except by mere pressing of tablets or by mere encapsulation.
3005	Wadding, gauze, bandages and similar articles (for example, dressings, adhesive plasters, poultices), impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances or put up in forms or packings for retail sale for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purposes.	<i>As specified for split headings</i>
ex3005(a)	- Impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances	CTH
ex3005(b)	- Not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances	CTH, except from the headings of Section XI (Textiles and Textile articles)
3006	Pharmaceutical goods specified in Note 4 to this Chapter.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3006 10	- Sterile surgical catgut, similar sterile suture materials and sterile tissue adhesives for surgical wound closure; sterile laminaria and sterile laminaria tents; sterile absorbable surgical or dental haemostatics	CTH
3006 20	- Blood-grouping reagents	CTH
3006 30	- Opacifying preparations for X-ray examinations; diagnostic reagents designed to be administered to the patient	CTH
3006 40	- Dental cements and other dental fillings; bone reconstruction cements	CTH
3006 50	- First-aid boxes and kits	CTH
3006 60	- Chemical contraceptive preparations based on hormones or spermicides	CTH
3006 70	- Gel preparations designed to be used in human or veterinary medicine as a lubricant for parts of the body for surgical operations or physical examinations or as a coupling agent between the body and medical instruments	CTH
	-Other :	
3006 91	--Appliances identifiable for ostomy use	CTH
3006 92	--Waste pharmaceuticals	The origin shall be the country where the goods are derived or collected from manufacturing or processing operations or from consumption

CHAPTER 31

Fertilisers

Primary Rule 1: Chemical Reaction

A chemical reaction is to be considered as origin conferring when it corresponds to the following definition.

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

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

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

Primary Rule 2: Mixtures and Blends

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

Primary Rule 3: Purification

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

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

Primary Rule 4: Standard Materials

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

Primary Rule 5: Isomer Separation

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

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules and the other Chapter residual rule[s], the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the weight of the materials.

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary Rules
3101	Animal or vegetable fertilisers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilisers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable products.	CTH
3102	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, nitrogenous.	CTH
3103	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, phosphatic.	CTH
3104	Mineral or chemical fertilisers, potassic.	CTH
3105	Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers; goods of this Chapter in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
3105 10	- Goods of this Chapter in tablets or similar forms or in packages of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg	CTSH, except when resulting from putting up in tablets or similar forms or in packages.
3105 20	- Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the three fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium	CTH
3105 30	- Diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate (diammonium phosphate)	CTH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary Rules
3105 40	- Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate (monoammonium phosphate) and mixtures thereof with diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate (diammonium phosphate)	CTH
	- Other mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the two fertilising elements nitrogen and phosphorus:	
3105 51	-- Containing nitrates and phosphates	CTH
3105 59	-- Other	CTH
3105 60	- Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing the two fertilising elements phosphorus and potassium	CTH
3105 90	- Other	CTH

**Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter;
paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks**

Primary Rule 1: Chemical reaction

A chemical reaction is to be considered as origin conferring when it corresponds to the following definition.

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

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

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

Primary Rule 2: Mixtures and Blends

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

Primary Rule 3: Purification

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

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

- (vii) nuclear grade uses.

Primary Rule 4: Change in particle size

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

Primary Rule 5: Standard Materials

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

Primary Rule 6: Isomer separation

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

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules and the other Chapter residual rule[s], the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the weight of the materials.

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3201	Tanning extracts of vegetable origin; tannins and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives.	<i>As specified for split heading</i>
ex 3201(a)	- Tannins	CTHS
ex 3201(b)	- Other	CTH
3202	Synthetic organic tanning substances; inorganic tanning substances; tanning preparations, whether or not containing natural tanning substances; enzymatic preparations for pre-tanning.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
3202 10	- Synthetic organic tanning substances	CTH
3202 90	- Other	CTSH
3203	Colouring matter of vegetable or animal origin (including dyeing extracts but excluding animal black), whether or not chemically defined; preparations as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter based on colouring matter of vegetable or animal origin.	CTH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3204	Synthetic organic colouring matter, whether or not chemically defined; preparations as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter based on synthetic organic colouring matter; synthetic organic products of a kind used as fluorescent brightening agents or as luminophores, whether or not chemically defined.	CTSH
3205	Colour lakes; preparations as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter based on colour lakes.	CTH
32.06	Other colouring matter; preparations as specified in Note 3 to this Chapter, other than those of heading 3203, 3204 or 3205; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores, whether or not chemically defined.	CTSH
3207	Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours, vitrifiable enamels and glazes, engobes (slips), liquid lustres and similar preparations, of a kind used in the ceramic, enamelling or glass industry; glass frit and other glass, in the form of powder, granules or flakes.	CTSH
3208	Paints and varnishes (including enamels and lacquers) based on synthetic polymers or chemically modified natural polymers, dispersed or dissolved in a non-aqueous medium; solutions as defined in Note 4 to this Chapter.	<i>As specified for split headings</i>
ex3208(a)	- Paints and varnishes (including enamels and lacquers) based on synthetic polymers or chemically modified natural polymers, dispersed or dissolved in a non-aqueous medium;	CTHS
ex3208(b)	- Solutions as defined in note 4 to this Chapter	CTH, except from headings 39.01 to 39.13

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3209	Paints and varnishes (including enamels and lacquers) based on synthetic polymers or chemically modified natural polymers, dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium.	CTH
3210	Other paints and varnishes (including enamels, lacquers and distempers); prepared water pigments of a kind used for finishing leather.	CTH
3211	Prepared driers.	CTH
3212	Pigments (including metallic powders and flakes) dispersed in non-aqueous media, in liquid or paste form, of a kind used in the manufacture of paints (including enamels); stamping foils; dyes and other colouring matter put up in forms or packings for retail sale.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
3212 10	- Stamping foils	CTSH
3212 90	- Other	CTH
3213	Artists', students' or signboard painters' colours, modifying tints, amusement colours and the like, in tablets, tubes, jars, bottles, pans or in similar forms or packings	CTH, except when resulting only from putting in tablets, tubes, jars, bottles, pans or in similar forms or packings
3214	Glaziers' putty, grafting putty, resin cements, caulking compounds and other mastics; painters' fillings; non-refractory surfacing preparations for façades, indoor walls, floors, ceilings or the like.	CTH, except from subheading 3824 50
3215	Printing ink, writing or drawing ink and other inks, whether or not concentrated or solid.	CTSH

CHAPTER 33

Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations

Primary Rule 1: Mixtures and Blends

For the purposes of headings 3302, 3304, 3305, 3306 and 3307, the deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials other than the addition of diluents only to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered as origin conferring. However, the mere addition of the goods of headings 3301 or 3302 to the goods of other headings of this Chapter should not be considered as producing a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good under this Chapter.

Primary Rule 2: Purification

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

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

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules and the other Chapter residual rule[s], the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the weight of the materials.

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Primary rules
3301	- Essential oils (terpeneless or not), including concretes and absolutes; resinoids; extracted oleoresins; concentrates of essential oils in fats, in fixed oils, in waxes or the like, obtained by enfleurage or maceration; terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils; aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils.	CTSH

HS Code Number	Description of goods	Primary rules
3302	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures (including alcoholic solutions) with a basis of one or more of these substances, of a kind used as raw materials in industry; other preparations based on odoriferous substances, of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages	As specified in Chapter Primary Rule 1
3303	Perfumes and toilet waters.	CTH, except by mere dilution or by mere addition of alcohol to odoriferous substance or to a perfume base.
3304	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (other than medicaments), including sunscreen or sun tan preparations; manicure or pedicure preparations.	CTSH
3305	Preparations for use on the hair.	CTSH
3306	Preparations for oral or dental hygiene, including denture fixative pastes and powders; yarn used to clean between the teeth (dental floss), in individual retail packages.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
3306 10	- Dentifrices	CTSH
3306 20	- Yarn used to clean between the teeth (dental floss)	CTH, except by cutting and putting up for retail sale only
3306 90	- Other	CTSH
3307	Pre-shave, shaving or after-shave preparations, personal deodorants, bath preparations, depilatories and other perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations, not elsewhere specified or included; prepared room deodorisers, whether or not perfumed or having disinfectant properties.	CTSH

CHAPTER 34

Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, “dental waxes” and dental preparations with a basis of plaster

Primary Rule 1: Chemical Reaction

A chemical reaction is to be considered as origin conferring when it corresponds to the following definition.

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

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

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

Primary Rule 2: Mixtures and blends

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

Primary Rule 3: Purification

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

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

Primary Rule 4: Reduction in particle size

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

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules and the other Chapter residual rule[s], the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the weight of the materials.

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3401	Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap, in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes, whether or not containing soap; paper, wadding, felt and nonwovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent.	<i>As specified for split headings</i>
ex3401(a)	felt and non-wovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent	Manufacture from felt or non-wovens
ex3401(b)	- Paper, wadding, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent	CTHS
ex3401(c)	- Other	CTH
3402	Organic surface-active agents (other than soap); surface-active preparations, washing preparations (including auxiliary washing preparations) and cleaning preparations, whether or not containing soap, other than those of heading 3401.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
	- Organic surface-active agents, whether or not put up for retail sale:	
3402 11	-- Anionic	CTSH
3402 12	-- Cationic	CTSH
3402 13	-- Non-ionic	CTSH
3402 19	-- Other	CTSH
3402 20	- Preparations put up for retail sale	CTH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3402 90	- Other	CTH
3403	Lubricating preparations (including cutting-oil preparations, bolt or nut release preparations, anti-rust or anti-corrosion preparations and mould release preparations, based on lubricants) and preparations of a kind used for the oil or grease treatment of textile materials, leather, furskins or other materials, but excluding preparations containing, as basic constituents, 70 % or more by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals.	CTH
3404	Artificial waxes and prepared waxes.	CTH
3405	Polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture, floors, coachwork, glass or metal, scouring pastes and powders and similar preparations (whether or not in the form of paper, wadding, felt, nonwovens, cellular plastics or cellular rubber, impregnated, coated or covered with such preparations), excluding waxes of heading No. 34.04.	<i>As specified for split headings</i>
ex3405(a)	Felt and non-wovens, impregnated, coated or covered with polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture, floors, coachwork, glass or metal, scouring pastes and powders and similar preparations	Manufacture from felt or non-wovens
ex3405(b)	- In the form of paper, wadding, cellular plastics or cellular rubber, impregnated, coated or covered with polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture, floors, coachwork, glass or metal, scouring pastes and powders and similar preparations	CTHS
ex3405(c)	- Other	CTH
3406	Candles, tapers and the like.	CTH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3407	Modelling pastes, including those put up for children's amusement; preparations known as "dental wax" or as "dental impression compounds", put up in sets, in packings for retail sale or in plates, horseshoe shapes, sticks or similar forms; other preparations for use in dentistry, with a basis of plaster (of calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate).	CTH

CHAPTER 35

Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes

Primary Rule 1: Chemical Reaction

A chemical reaction is to be considered as origin conferring when it corresponds to the following definition.

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

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

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

Primary Rule 2: Mixtures and Blends

For the purposes of subheading 3502 20 and headings 3506 and 3507, the deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials other than the addition of diluents only to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered to be as origin conferring.

Primary Rule 3: Purification

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

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

Primary Rule 4: Reduction in particle size

The deliberate and controlled reduction in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing, resulting in a good having a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which are

relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

Primary Rule 5: Standard Materials

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

Primary Rule 6: Isomer Separation

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

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules and the other Chapter residual rule[s], the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the weight of the materials.

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3501	Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives; casein glues.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
3501 10	- Casein	CTH
3501 90	- Other	<i>As specified for split subheadings</i>
ex3501 90(a)	-- <u>Casein glues</u>	CTSHS
ex3501 90(b)	-- <u>Other</u>	CTSH
3502	Albumins (including concentrates of two or more whey proteins, containing by weight more than 80 % whey proteins, calculated on the dry matter), albuminates and other albumin derivatives.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
ex3502	Dried egg albumin:	Drying (after breaking and separation, where appropriate) of: — birds' eggs, in shell, fresh or preserved, falling within HS heading ex 0407 — birds' eggs, not in shell, other than dried, falling within HS heading ex 0408 or — egg whites, other than dried, falling within HS heading ex 3502

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
	- Egg albumin:	
3502 11	-- Dried	CTSH
3502 19	-- Other	CTH, except from heading 0407 or 0408
3502 20	- Milk albumin, including concentrates of two or more whey proteins	CTH
3502 90	- Other	CTH
3503	Gelatin (including gelatin in rectangular (including square) sheets, whether or not surface-worked or coloured) and gelatin derivatives; isinglass; other glues of animal origin, excluding casein glues of heading 3501.	CTH
3504	Peptones and their derivatives; other protein substances and their derivatives, not elsewhere specified or included; hide powder, whether or not chromed.	CTH
3505	Dextrins and other modified starches (for example, pregelatinised or esterified starches); glues based on starches, or on dextrins or other modified starches.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
3505 10	- Dextrins and other modified starches	CTH
3505 20	- Glues	CTSH
3506	Prepared glues and other prepared adhesives, not elsewhere specified or included; products suitable for use as glues or adhesives, put up for retail sale as glues or adhesives, not exceeding a net weight of 1 kg.	CTSH
3507	Enzymes; prepared enzymes not elsewhere specified or included.	CTH

CHAPTER 36

Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules and the other Chapter residual rule[s], the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the weight of the materials.

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3601	Propellant powders.	CTH
3602	Prepared explosives, other than propellant powders.	CTH
3603	Safety fuses; detonating fuses; percussion or detonating caps; igniters; electric detonators.	CTH
3604	Fireworks, signalling flares, rain rockets, fog signals and other pyrotechnic articles.	CTH
3605	Matches, other than pyrotechnic articles of heading 3604.	CTH
3606	Ferro-cerium and other pyrophoric alloys in all forms; articles of combustible materials as specified in Note 2 to this Chapter.	CTH, except when this change results from the liquefaction or putting up for retail sale of products of other headings

CHAPTER 37

Photographic or cinematographic goods

Primary Rule: Mixtures and Blends

For the purposes of heading 3707, the deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials other than the addition of diluents only to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules and the other Chapter residual rule[s], the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the weight of the materials.

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3701	Photographic plates and film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or textiles; instant print film in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, whether or not in packs.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
3701 10	- For X-ray	CTH, except from heading 3702
3701 20	- Instant print film	CTH
3701 30	- Other plates and film, with any side exceeding 255 mm	CTH, except from heading 3702
	-- Other	
3701 91	-- For colour photography (polychrome)	CTH, except from heading 3702
3701 99	-- Other	CTH, except from heading 3702
3702	Photographic film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, of any material other than paper, paperboard or textiles; instant print film in rolls, sensitised, unexposed.	CTH, except from heading 3701
3703	Photographic paper, paperboard and textiles, sensitised, unexposed.	CTH
3704	Photographic plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles, exposed but not developed.	CTH
3705	Photographic plates and film, exposed and developed, other than cinematographic film.	CTH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3706	Cinematographic film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track or consisting only of sound track.	CTH
3707	Chemical preparations for photographic uses (other than varnishes, glues, adhesives and similar preparations); unmixed products for photographic uses, put up in measured portions or put up for retail sale in a form ready for use.	CTH

CHAPTER 38

Miscellaneous chemical products

Primary Rule 1: Chemical reaction

A chemical reaction is to be considered as origin conferring when it corresponds to the following definition.

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

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

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

Primary Rule 2: Mixtures and Blends

For the purposes of headings 38.01, 38.04, 38.06, 38.07, 38.08 to 38.15, 38.19 to 38.21, 38.23 and 38.24, the deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials other than the addition of diluents only to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a good having physical or chemical characteristics which are relevant to the purposes or uses of the good and are different from the input materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

Primary Rule 3: Purification

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

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

Primary Rule 4: Change in particle size

For the purposes of headings 3802, 3808, 3809, 3811, 3812 and 3815, the deliberate and controlled modification in particle size of a good, other than by merely crushing or pressing, resulting in a good having a

defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which are relevant to the purposes of the resulting good and have different physical or chemical characteristics from the input materials is to be considered as origin conferring.

Primary Rule 5: Standard Materials

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

Chapter residual rule:

Where the country of origin cannot be determined by application of the primary rules and the other Chapter residual rule[s], the country of origin of the goods shall be the country in which the major portion of the materials originated, as determined on the basis of the weight of the materials.

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3801	Artificial graphite; colloidal or semi-colloidal graphite; preparations based on graphite or other carbon in the form of pastes, blocks, plates or other semi-manufactures.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
3801 10	- Artificial graphite	CTSH; or change within the subheading from waste, scrap or worn-out articles
3801 20	- Colloidal or semi-colloidal graphite	CTSH
3801 30	- Carbonaceous pastes for electrodes and similar pastes for furnace linings	CTSH
3801 90	- Other	CTSH
3802	Activated carbon; activated natural mineral products; animal black, including spent animal black.	CTH
3803	Tall oil, whether or not refined.	<i>As specified for split headings</i>
ex3803(a)	- <u>Refined</u>	CTHS
ex3803(b)	- <u>Other</u>	CTH
3804	Residual lyes from the manufacture of wood pulp, whether or not concentrated, desugared or chemically treated, including lignin sulphonates, but excluding tall oil of heading 3803.	CTH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3805	Gum, wood or sulphate turpentine and other terpenic oils produced by the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; crude dipentene; sulphite turpentine and other crude para-cymene; pine oil containing alpha-terpineol as the main constituent.	<i>As specified for subheadings</i>
3805 10	- Gum, wood or sulphate turpentine oils	CTH
3805 90	- Other	CTSH
3806	Rosin and resin acids, and derivatives thereof; rosin spirit and rosin oils; run gums.	CTSH
3807	Wood tar; wood tar oils; wood creosote; wood naphtha; vegetable pitch; brewers' pitch and similar preparations based on rosin, resin acids or on vegetable pitch.	CTH
3808	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators, disinfectants and similar products, put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles (for example, sulphur-treated bands, wicks and candles, and fly-papers).	CTH
3809	Finishing agents, dye carriers to accelerate the dyeing or fixing of dyestuffs and other products and preparations (for example, dressings and mordants), of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries, not elsewhere specified or included.	CTH
3810	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding; soldering, brazing or welding powders and pastes consisting of metal and other materials; preparations of a kind used as cores or coatings for welding electrodes or rods.	CTH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3811	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and other prepared additives, for mineral oils (including gasoline) or for other liquids used for the same purposes as mineral oils.	CTH
3812	Prepared rubber accelerators; compound plasticisers for rubber or plastics, not elsewhere specified or included; anti-oxidising preparations and other compound stabilisers for rubber or plastics.	CTH
3813	Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers; charged fire-extinguishing grenades.	CTH
3814	Organic composite solvents and thinners, not elsewhere specified or included; prepared paint or varnish removers.	CTH
3815	Reaction initiators, reaction accelerators and catalytic preparations, not elsewhere specified or included.	CTH
3816	Refractory cements, mortars, concretes and similar compositions, other than products of heading 3801.	CTH
3817	Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkylnaphthalenes, other than those of heading No. 27.07 or 29.02.	CTH
3818	Chemical elements doped for use in electronics, in the form of discs, wafers or similar forms; chemical compounds doped for use in electronics.	CTH; or change within this heading following the cutting into discs, wafers or similar forms, polishing or coating with an epitaxial layer .
3819	Hydraulic brake fluids and other prepared liquids for hydraulic transmission, not containing or containing less than 70 % by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals.	CTH
3820	Anti-freezing preparations and prepared de-icing fluids.	CTH

HS 2017 Code	Description of goods	Primary rules
3821	Prepared culture media for development of micro-organisms.	CTH
3822	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing and prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents whether or not on a backing, other than those of heading 3002 or 3006.	CTH
3823	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining; industrial fatty alcohols.	CTSH
3824	Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores; chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included	CTSH
3825	Residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included; municipal waste; sewage sludge; other wastes specified in Note 6 to this Chapter.	CTH
3826	Biodiesel and mixtures thereof, not containing or containing less than 70 % by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals.	CTH