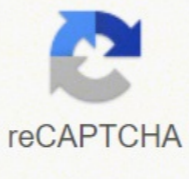




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Next

Harmonized System



Implemented in 1988	HS Codes : 5019
Amended in 1992 Mainly editorial	HS Codes : 5018
Amended in 1996 393 sets of amendments	HS Codes : 5113
Amended in 2002 374 sets of amendments	HS Codes : 5224
Amended in 2007 354 sets of amendments	HS Codes : 5052
Amended in 2012 225 sets of amendments	HS Codes : 5205

APEC Workshop on the Advancement of Trade in IT Products
June 2013

Harmonized System Code

The Harmonized System (HS) is a standardized code for classifying goods, commonly applied to government of all countries, international organizations and international agencies. It is used for trade statistics, tariff purposes, and to determine the origin of goods. It is also used for customs purposes, and to determine the origin of goods. It is also used for customs purposes, and to determine the origin of goods.

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2	Vegetable Products	6-14
3	Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils	15
4	Prepared Foodstuffs; Beverages, Spirits, Tobacco	16-24
5	Mineral Products	25-27
6	Products of the Chemical or Allied Industries	28-38
7	Plastics, Rubber and Articles Thereof	39-40
8	Raw Hides, Skins, Leather	41-43
9	Wood and Articles of Wood	44-46
10	Pulp of Wood, Paper	47-49
11	Textile and Textile Articles	50-63
12	Footwear, Headgear, etc.	64-67
13	Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Ceramics, Glass	68-70
14	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals	71
15	Base Metals and Articles of Base Metal	72-83
16	Machinery, Appliances, Electrical Equipment	84-85
17	Vehicles, Aircraft, Vessels	86-89
18	Precision Instruments	90-92
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20	Misc. Manufactured Articles	94-96
21	Works of Art	97
22	Special Classification Provisions	98-99

ANNEX 2

MODALITY FOR TARIFF REDUCTION/ELIMINATION FOR TARIFF LINES PLACED IN THE SENSITIVE TRACK

- The number of tariff lines which each Party can place in the Sensitive Track shall be subject to a maximum ceiling of:
 - ASEAN 6 and China:**
400 tariff lines at the HS 6-digit level and 10% of the total import value, based on 2001 trade statistics;
 - Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar:**
500 tariff lines at the HS 6-digit level; and
 - Viet Nam:**
500 tariff lines at the HS 6-digit level, and the ceiling of import value shall be determined not later than 31 December 2004.
- Tariff lines placed by each Party in the Sensitive Track shall be further classified into Sensitive List and Highly Sensitive List. However, tariff lines placed by each Party in the Highly Sensitive List shall be subject to the following ceilings:
 - ASEAN 6 and China:**
not more than 40% of the total number of tariff lines in the Sensitive Track or 100 tariff lines at the HS 6-digit level, whichever is lower;
 - Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar:**
not more than 40% of the total number of tariff lines in the Sensitive Track or 150 tariff lines at the HS 6-digit level, whichever is lower; and
 - Viet Nam:**
shall be determined not later than 31 December 2004.
- The Parties shall reduce and, where applicable, eliminate the applied MFN tariff rates of tariff lines placed in the Sensitive Track according to the following Schedules:
 - ASEAN 6 and China shall reduce the applied MFN tariff rates of tariff lines placed in their respective Sensitive Lists to 20% not later than 1 January 2012. These tariff rates shall be subsequently reduced to 0-5% not later than 1 January 2018.**

Brady Offers Globally Harmonized System Solutions For Safety – Alltronic India

With the environmental hazards being seen so widely spread, it is important that everything is standardized to be safeguarded against such hazards. This is where Brady and Alltronic solutions comes to the rescue. Brady offers a wide range of products to help businesses transition to the new system.



These products range from training and reference programs, wallet cards, posters, product labels, and stickers. They are all designed to help businesses transition to the new system.

ISO 9001:2015 Harmonized System of Classification & Labeling of Chemicals is a system that has been created by the United Nations to standardize the classification and labeling of chemicals all across the globe. It is the United States, ISO has been adopted from the Hazard Communication Standard. The unique defining of the environmental hazard, and health hazard from chemicals, which are categorized as either acute or chronic.

Global, the chemical production industry has about 2 billion per year, by an estimated that the import and export of chemicals is made as safe and efficient as possible. This is why the ISO standard is important to help workers understand chemical hazards, bringing them with you.

Over the year 2015, there have been many various kinds of compliance checklists, to which workplaces have asked. These have included:

Harmonized system code shopify. Harmonized system code canada. Harmonized system code list philippines. Harmonized system code search. Harmonized system code for clothing. Harmonized system code list. Harmonized system code ghana. Harmonized system code là gi.

All products can be classified in the HS by using the General Rules for the Interpretation of the Harmonized System ("GRI"). Since its creation, the HS has undergone several revisions - ostensibly, to either eliminate headings and subheadings describing commodities that are no longer traded, or to create headings and subheadings that address technological advancements and environmental concerns. Science. It compiles information of many national and international legal regulations. Many Customs authorities around the world allow traders to apply for an advanced HS classification ruling. An example of a product classified under a residual heading is a live dog, which must be classified under heading 01.06, which provides for Other live animals because dogs are not covered by headings 01.01 through 01.05, which explicitly provide for live equine, live bovine, live swine, live sheep and goats, and live poultry, respectively. Challenges in classification for companies HS classification is not always straightforward. External links World Bank's list of HS Codes products World Bank, Concordances from HS to other nomenclatures EU Combined Nomenclature Search Engine by European Commission - Eurostat United Nations Harmonised System Tariffs by region Customs Tariff of Canada (Canada Border Services Agency) Integrated Tariff of the European Union - TARIC Central Excise Tariff of India by Department of Customs, Ministry of Revenue East Africa Community Common External Tariff by Customs and Trade, East Africa Community, Governments of Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania Japan Tariff Association - webpage refers to Japan Harmonised System Code Search Mexico import-export codes (Harmonized Tariff Schedule) by SIICEX and CAAAREM UK Tariff Codes Datasets by Data.Gov.UK Official Tariff Book of South Africa (South African Revenue Service) United States of America U.S. import codes (Harmonized Tariff Schedule) by U.S. International Trade Commission U.S. export codes by U.S. Census Bureau Australian Customs & Border Protection Service - Working tariff 2012 Retrieved from "Integral System of Trade Information (SIICEX) by the Confederation of Associations of Custom Brokers of the Mexican Republic (CAAAREM). Conversely, liquid personal hygiene soap is classified under either 3401.20, which provides for Soap in other forms, or 3401.30, which provides for Organic surface-active products and preparations for washing the skin, in the form of liquid or cream and put up for retail sale, whether or not containing soap. Parties are permitted to subdivide the HS nomenclature beyond 6-digits and add their own Legal Notes according to their own tariff and statistical requirements. The current version of the HS became effective on 1 January 2017. If the CO detector does not capture and display gas measurements, then it is properly classified under subheading 8531.10, which provides for Electric sound or visual signaling apparatus (for example, bells, sirens, indicator panels, burglar or fire alarms), other than those of heading 85.12 or 85.30. Natural commodities, such as live animals and vegetables, for example, are described in the early sections of the HS, whereas more evolved goods such as machinery and precision instruments are described in later sections. These could include local databases published by authorities in other countries. It provides updated information about tariffs and explanatory notes in order to import and export goods from/to Mexico. Although every product and every part of every product is classifiable in the HS, very few are explicitly described in the HS nomenclature. Example of the hierarchical structure of the Harmonized System in addition to the HS codes and commodity descriptions, each Section and Chapter of the HS is prefaced by Legal Notes, which are designed to clarify the proper classification of goods. Residual codes normally occur last in numerical order under their related headings and subheadings. An example of a product classified according to its material composition is a picture frame. To ensure harmonization, the contracting parties to the Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, have agreed to base their national tariff schedules on the HS nomenclature and Legal Notes. And so on. The second two digits designate the HS heading. In many jurisdictions, traders alone bear the legal responsibility to accurately classify their goods. An example of a product classified according to its function is a carbon monoxide (CO) detector. Section and Chapter titles describe broad categories of goods, while headings and subheadings describe products in more detail. Gas or smoke analysis apparatus. HS codes can be determined by a variety of factors including a product's composition, its form and its function. The HS code consists of 6-digits. The third two digits designate the HS subheading. Fresh potatoes are classified in position 0701.90, under the Header Potatoes, fresh or chilled, Sub header Other, while frozen potatoes are classified in position 0710.10 under the Header Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen, Subheader Potatoes. Picture frames made of glass are classified under subheading 7020.00, which provides for Other articles of glass. An example of a product classified according to its form is personal hygiene soap. Please check your internet connection. Other. For example, within Section X (Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard; Paper and paperboard and articles thereof), Chapter 47 provides for pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic materials, whereas Chapter 49 covers printed books, newspapers, and other printed matter. World Customs Organization. Depending on the severity of the infraction, incorrect classification can result in the imposition of non-compliance penalties, border delays or seizures, or denial of import privileges. If the CO detector captures and displays gas measurements, then it is properly classified under subheading 9027.10, which provides for Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (for example, polarimeters, refractometers, spectrometers, gas or smoke analysis apparatus; instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like; instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, sound or light (including exposure meters); microtomes. Such rulings are legally binding in the countries they are issued in and protect the trader from future Customs challenges concerning incorrect classification of their imports and exports. Statistical suffixes are often added to the 8-digit tariff code for a total of 10 digits. There are several resources available to traders to assist in properly classifying their goods including: The Official Explanatory Notes to the Harmonized System, published by the World Customs Organization The US Census "Classify your Commodity" engine: Classify your Commodity video tutorial by US Census: Explanatory notes to the Combined Nomenclature of the European Union by the European Commission Customs Rulings Online Search System (CROSS), by U.S. Customs and Border Protection Binding Tariff Information (BTI), by the European Commission Informed compliance publications, by U.S. Customs and Border Protection Classification Guides, by HM Revenue & Customs Harmonized Tariff Schedule As the principal US page with updated info about Tariffs, Chapter 98 comprises special classification provisions, and chapter 99 contains temporary modifications pursuant to a parties' national directive or legislation. Traders may sometimes resort to using HS code determination guides and other references to classify their traded commodities. The first two digits designate the HS Chapter. An example of a product classified according to its form would be whole potatoes. HS Chapter 77 is reserved for common use by the parties internationally. Companies use HS codes to calculate the total landed cost of imported products and parts, and to identify selling and sourcing opportunities abroad. Chapters within the individual sections are also usually organized in order of complexity or degree of manufacture. ^ "Improve customs systems to monitor global wildlife trade". Parties often set their customs duties at the 8-digit "tariff code" level. Applications As of 2015, there were 180 countries or territories applying the Harmonized System worldwide.[2] HS code are used by Customs authorities, statistical agencies, and other government regulatory bodies, to monitor and control the import and export of commodities through: Customs tariffs Collection of trade data (international trade statistics) Rules of origin Collection of internal taxes Trade negotiations (e.g., the World Trade Organization schedules of tariff concessions) Transport tariffs and statistics Monitoring of controlled goods (e.g., wastes, narcotics, chemical weapons, ozone layer depleting substances, endangered species, wildlife trade[3]) Areas of Customs controls and procedures, including risk assessment, information technology and compliance. HS code 1006.30, for example indicates Chapter 10 (Cereals), Heading 06 (Rice), and Subheading 30 (Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed). For example, animals and animal products are found in one section of the HS, while machinery and mechanical appliances are found in another. When in the form of a bar, cake or moulded shape, such soap is classified under subheading 3401.11, which provides for Soap and organic surface-active products and preparations, in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes, and paper, wadding, felt and nonwovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent: For toilet use (including medicated products). Automotive seats are classified as articles of furniture under heading 94.01, which provides for Seats (other than those of heading 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof, and more specifically under subheading 9401.20, which provides for Seats of a kind used for motor vehicles. It came into effect in 1988 and has since been developed and maintained by the World Customs Organization (WCO) (formerly the Customs Co-operation Council), an independent intergovernmental organization based in Brussels, Belgium, with over 200 member countries.[1] Structure The HS is organized logically by economic activity or component material. ^ "Membership". Classification The process of assigning HS codes is known as "HS Classification". Skip to main content/Skip to footerCould not get data from server. Burglar or fire alarms and similar apparatus. The HS is organized into 21 sections, which are subdivided into 99 chapters. See also Automated Export System Broad Economic Categories Combined Nomenclature Customs tariff Harmonized Tariff Schedule for the United States Standard International Trade Classification TARIC Coding System UNSPSC World Customs Organization References ^ "What is the Harmonized System (HS)?". For example, the first heading in Chapter 50 (Silk) provides for silk worm cocoons while articles made of silk are covered by the chapter's later headings. Picture frames made of plastic are classified under subheading 3924.90, which provides for Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and hygienic or toilet articles, of plastics. The classification will also change depending on whether the potatoes are fresh or frozen. Chapters 98 and 99 are reserved for national use. If the number of digits are more than 8, additional digits are called as the national subheading. The 99 HS chapters are further subdivided into 1,244 headings and 5224 subheadings. The Harmonized System has six general interpretative rules that must be analyzed in strict order. Many automotive parts, for example, are not classified under heading 87.08, which provides for Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05. Generally, HS sections and chapters are arranged in order of a product's degree of manufacture or in terms of its technological complexity. Finally, the headings within individual Chapters follow a similar order. However, such databases are not valid globally. Any product for which there is no explicit description can be classified under a "residual" or "basket" heading or subheading, which provide for Other goods. Coding of traded products by the World Customs Organization The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, also known as the Harmonized System (HS) of tariff nomenclature is an internationally standardized system of names and numbers to classify traded products. Picture frames made of wood are classified under subheading 4414.00, which provides for Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects. However, due to a lack of familiarity with the rules of HS Classification traders may inadvertently determine erroneous HS codes for their commodities.

