



WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION  
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES

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HARMONIZED SYSTEM  
REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE

-  
27<sup>th</sup> Session  
-

NR0363E1  
(+ Annexes I to III)

O. Eng.

Brussels, 29 January 2003.

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

POSSIBLE AMENDMENT OF THE EXPLANATORY NOTES

TO HEADINGS 90.01 TO 90.10

(Item C.9 on Agenda)

Reference documents :

NR0309E1 (RSC/26)

NR0332E2 – Annex E/18 (RSC/26 - Report)

I. BACKGROUND

1. At its 23<sup>rd</sup> Session (March 2001), the Review Sub-Committee discussed the issue of the comprehensive review of the HS Explanatory Notes, taking into account the points raised by the Secretariat in Doc. NR0150E1, in particular the scope of the updating of the existing Explanatory Notes, by :
  - deleting references to obsolete products and technology,
  - substituting references to current products and technology,
  - restructuring the Notes to make them easier to understand, and
  - supplementing the Notes to make them more complete.
2. In accordance with these discussions, amendments to the Explanatory Notes to headings 90.01 to 90.10 were prepared as a joint proposal by the Secretariat and an officer of the Australian Administration.
3. At its 26<sup>th</sup> Session, the Review Sub-Committee carried out a preliminary examination of the proposed amendments and agreed to continue the discussion at its next session.

Note : Shaded parts will be removed when documents are placed on the WCO documentation database available to the public.

File No. 2933

## II. SECRETARIAT COMMENTS

4. The present document is a revised version of Doc. NR0309E1 prepared by the Secretariat for the 26<sup>th</sup> Session of the Review Sub-Committee.
5. With a view to facilitating the discussion, the Secretariat has set up three annexes to the present document :
  - In Annex I the usual presentation of the proposed amendments and new texts is used (i.e., “delete and substitute” format).
  - In Annex II a presentation involving strikethrough and underlining is used : the proposed deletions are indicated by “strikethrough” text, whereas new texts are indicated by underlining. Texts that were merely renumbered or relettered have not been included.
  - In Annex III the comments on the suggested changes made by delegates at the Sub-Committees 26<sup>th</sup> Session are reproduced.
6. The **Australian** “Explanatory Memorandum” and the Secretariat’s own comments (in bold) are reproduced below.

### **Explanatory comments for each heading**

#### **Heading 90.01**

7. A new paragraph was added after part (D) to provide a definition of “optical element”. The reference source was an **Australian** classification ruling.
8. At new item (10) a further example was included of the type of traded goods to fall in this heading. These articles meet the definition of optical elements and are classified in heading 90.01 by application of General Interpretative Rule (GIR) 1. The reference source was an **Australian** classification ruling.

#### **Heading 90.04**

9. Under “PARTS” a reference is made to “optical elements”, an addition was made referring the reader to the definition in the Explanatory Note to heading 90.01.

#### **Heading 90.05**

10. “Cardboard box shaped binoculars” was added to item (1) as another type of traded binoculars that would fall to the heading. These binoculars do not have the same quality standards as other binoculars that are more durable, but nevertheless they are binoculars and are classified in heading 90.05 by Application of GIR 1. The reference source was an **Australian** classification ruling.
11. The paragraph after item (13) was amended to include telescopes etc. that utilise light amplifiers. These are similar in principle to those that utilise infra-red already mentioned in the paragraph. The reference source was the McGraw-Hill Multimedia Encyclopaedia of Science & Technology, 2000.

12. "Door eyes" were added at new exclusion (d) as these are mentioned in the Explanatory Note to heading 90.13.

### Heading 90.06

13. The first paragraph under part (I) was amended to include a definition of photographic cameras. The source document was Harmonized System Review Sub-Committee Doc. NR0199E1.
14. A new paragraph was added after (D) to include features commonly found on some of the cameras mentioned at (A) to (D).
15. Item (4) was amended by the addition of a sentence directing that coin-, token-, etc. operated cabinet type instant print cameras are classified in this heading and not in heading 84.76. This is by application of Note 1 (m) to Section XVI.
16. A sentence briefly explaining the operation of extreme wide-angle cameras was added to item (5). The reference source was the McGraw-Hill Multimedia Encyclopaedia of Science & Technology, 2000.
17. New item (6) was added as these disposable cameras are widely traded.
18. View cameras were added at new item (7) as a further example. The reference source was the McGraw-Hill Multimedia Encyclopaedia of Science & Technology, 2000.
19. New item (8), formerly item (6), was amended to expand on the explanation of underwater cameras. The reference source was the McGraw-Hill Multimedia Encyclopaedia of Science & Technology, 2000.
20. New item (13), formerly item (11), was amended to direct that video cameras are excluded, **and classifiable in heading 85.25**.
21. New item (14), formerly item (12), was amended for clarification purposes. The reference source was the McGraw-Hill Multimedia Encyclopaedia of Science & Technology, 2000.
22. New items (15) and (16) were added as such cameras would fall to the heading provided they met the new definition at the opening paragraph to the Explanatory Note. The reference source was the McGraw-Hill Multimedia Encyclopaedia of Science & Technology, 2000.
23. New item (19), formerly item (15), was amended at (iv) by the deletion of the last two sentences. The technology is obsolete, **although item (15) (iv) was introduced in the year 2000, following the HSC's decision on the classification of the "FIRE 9000" and "FIRE 1000" apparatus in heading 90.06 (Doc. NC0250B2, Annex P/21 – HSC/25 Report)**.
24. The paragraph "PARTS AND ACCESSORIES" was amended by the addition of "film motor drive boosters" which are a common accessory, and "specialised stands or bases for forensic photography". These are articles that enhance the use of the photographic apparatus for which they are suitable for use solely with. Classification in heading 90.06 is by application of GIR 1 and Note 2 (b) to Chapter 90. The reference source for the specialised stands or bases for forensic photography was an Australian classification ruling.

**The Secretariat is, however, not sure about the exact nature of “film motor drive boosters”, and, consequently, their classification, taking into account that parts and accessories which in themselves constitute articles falling in any particular heading of Chapters 84, 85, 90 or 91, are excluded from being classified as parts or accessories by virtue of Note 2 (a) to Chapter 90. It has, therefore, placed the reference to “film motor drive boosters” in square brackets, pending further clarification.**

25. New exclusions at (b) and (c) are digital cameras and digital camera backs. Digital camera backs replace the film holder in photographic cameras and essentially convert a photographic camera to a digital camera. Digital camera backs incorporate a charge-coupled device and film is not used to capture an image. As they do not use film they do not fall within the new definition of photographic cameras included in the opening paragraph of the amended Explanatory Note. The **Australian** Administration’s view is that digital camera backs are seen as a part of a digital camera. They are classified in heading 85.29 by Application of GIR 1 and Note 2 (b) to Section XVI.

### **Heading 90.07**

26. Part (C) was amended by changing words in the second last sentence of the first paragraph to reflect the fact that not all projectors are equipped with a device to rewind the film. A sentence at the end of the first paragraph was added as some projectors are equipped with a water cooling system. This was amended on advice from industry.
27. The third and fourth paragraphs of part (C) were amended to explain the latest types of cinematographic sound reproduction technology, on the advice of industry.
28. The paragraph “PARTS AND ACCESSORIES” was amended to include multi-storey film cycling spools, which are designed for use solely with projectors of this heading and are classified in heading 90.07 by application of GIR 1 and Note 2 (b) to Chapter 90. The reference source was an **Australian** classification ruling.
29. The exclusions were amended at new (f) and (g). Video projectors are classified to heading 85.28 as they do not operate by cinematography and are specifically mentioned in the terms of heading 85.28. The reference source was an **Australian** classification ruling. Apparatus for cinematographic laboratories are classified in heading 90.10 by the terms of that heading.

### **Heading 90.08**

30. The fifth paragraph of part (A) was amended by the addition of “slide projectors used for pointing an image onto an embroidery frame”. These are another example of the type of slide projectors that would fall in this heading. These are classified in heading 90.08 by application of GIR 1. The reference source was an **Australian** classification ruling.
31. A reference to “Microfilm or microfiche feeders” was added to the paragraph “PARTS AND ACCESSORIES”, as these devices are designed for use solely with the apparatus for which they are intended and are classified in heading 90.08 by application of GIR 1 and Note 2 (b) to Chapter 90. The reference source was an **Australian** classification ruling.
32. New exclusion (b) was added in the exclusion paragraph. The reference to projectors, etc., for automatic data processing (ADP) machines was based on Classification

Opinion 8471.60/1; such apparatus for video are specifically mentioned in the terms of heading 85.28.

33. The devices at new exclusion (ij) are identified as special effects lighting apparatus. They are not image projectors and are classified in heading 94.05 by application of GIR 1. The reference source was an Australian classification ruling. **If the Sub-Committee agrees, it is suggested to incorporate a positive reference to this apparatus in the Explanatory Note to heading 94.05.**

#### Heading 90.09

34. The third paragraph of part (A) (1) was amended by the addition of “photoreceptor, being a” to include the correct terminology for the coated drum. The reference source was a document from the Japanese Administration titled : “Classification of Digital Multifunction Machines”.
35. The paragraph “PARTS AND ACCESSORIES” was amended by the addition of “guide rollers, staplers, automatic paper feeders, etc.” These devices are designed to be fitted to the photocopier and depending on the characteristics of the specific model of photocopier would be either a part or an accessory. For example, heading 84.72 would be a consideration for the classification of staplers vide Note 2 (a) to Chapter 90, however the 1996 Explanatory Notes state that the machines of that heading must have a base for fixing or placing the machine on a table or desk. Staplers designed for fitting to a photocopier do not have such a base, therefore they do not fall in heading 84.72. The staplers are suitable for use solely with photocopiers and would be classified in heading 90.09 under GIR 1 by application of Note 2 (b) to Chapter 90. **The Secretariat has replaced the wording “designed to be fitted to”, as suggested by the author, by the expression “suitable for use solely or principally with”, to align the text on Note 2 (b) to Chapter 90.**
36. Automatic paper feeders are devices that feed blank sheets of paper into a photocopier by means of rollers. Heading 84.28 would be a consideration for the classification of these devices vide Notes 1 (g) and 2 (a) to Chapter 90.
37. The Macquarie Dictionary gives the meaning of the word “handling” as follows : “3. the process of packing, moving, carrying or transporting something.” The same dictionary gives the meaning of the word “feeder” as follows : “3. a person or device that feeds a machine, printing press, etc.”
38. The New Oxford Dictionary of English gives the meaning of the word “feeder” as follows : “3 a person or thing that supplies something, in particular : a device supplying material to a machine : *the automatic sheet feeder holds up to 10 sheets of paper*”.
39. These dictionary meanings indicate that “handling” is a function that is distinct from that of a “feeder”. An automatic paper feeder performs the function of a feeder as it supplies paper to a photocopier. Although the sheets of paper move when being fed into the photocopier it is a different function to that of handling machinery. The automatic paper feeder therefore does not meet the terms of heading 84.28 and Notes 1 (g) and 2 (a) to Chapter 90 do not apply. The feeders are suitable for use solely with photocopiers and would be classified to heading 90.09 under GIR 1 by application of Note 2 (b) to Chapter 90. **Moreover, they are specifically mentioned in subheading 9009.92.**

40. New exclusion (a) was added based on the classification issue before the Harmonized System Committee.

**Heading 90.10**

41. New part (A) was added to cover automatic machines mentioned in subheading 9010.10.

III. CONCLUSION

42. The Sub-Committee is invited to examine the draft amendments to the Explanatory Notes to headings 90.01 to 90.10, as set out in the Annexes to this document, while take into account the comments made by delegates at its last session, as reproduced in Annex III.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES  
TO BE MADE BY CORRIGENDUM

CHAPTER 90.

Page 1770. Heading 90.01. New second paragraph.

Insert the following new second paragraph :

“Optical elements are manufactured in such a way that they produce a required optical effect. An optical element does more than merely allow light to pass through it, rather the passage of light must be altered in some way, for example, it is diverged, fragmented, dispersed, magnified, reflected, restricted, etc.”

Page 1771. Heading 90.01. First paragraph. New item (10).

Insert the following new item (10) :

“(10) **Raised reflective road lane markers** (sometimes known as “cats eyes”) made of plastic which reflect, over an optimum distance, the headlights of an oncoming motor vehicle. The required optical effect is produced by precision working of the die mould from which the markers are manufactured.”

Page 1773. Heading 90.04. PARTS. Last sentence.

Delete “optical elements” and substitute “optical elements (see the Explanatory Note to that heading)”.

Page 1774. Heading 90.05. First paragraph. Item (1).

Delete “binoculars for touring or hunting” and substitute “binoculars for touring or hunting, cardboard box shaped binoculars”.

Page 1775. Heading 90.05. Second paragraph. New last sentence.

Insert the following new last sentence :

“Also included are telescopes, binoculars and the like which utilize light amplifiers (also known as image intensifiers) to increase the brightness of an image which is below the visual threshold to a level where the image can be seen.”

Page 1776. Heading 90.05. Exclusion paragraph. New exclusion (d).

Insert the following new exclusion (d) :

“(d) “Door eyes” or through door viewers (**heading 90.13**).”

Reletter present exclusions (d) to (f) as (e) to (g), respectively.

Page 1777. Heading 90.06. Part (I).

1. First paragraph. New two last sentences.

Insert the following new two last sentences :

“Photographic cameras are those in which the exposure of a chemical based film (usually silver halide), plate or paper to the image or light from the camera’s optical system causes a chemical change to the film, plate or paper. Further chemical processing is required to create a viewable image.”

2. New third paragraph.

Insert the following new third paragraph :

“These cameras may also incorporate an automatic focusing system, a motor drive for winding film, an integral flash and a liquid crystal display all of which may be controlled by a microprocessor.”

Pages 1777 to 1778. Heading 90.06. Present third paragraph.

1. Item (4). New last sentence.

Insert the following new last sentence :

“Coin-, token- or magnetic card operated cabinet type instant print cameras are classified here and not in heading 84.76.”

2. Item (5). New last sentence.

Insert the following new last sentence :

“Extreme wide-angle cameras swing the lens during exposure in synchronisation with the shutter.”

3. New items (6) and (7).

Insert the following new items (6) and (7) :

“(6) **Disposable cameras** which are pre-loaded with film which is not replaced after use.

(7) **View cameras.** These consist of a flexible bellows which is attached to the front and rear panels that swing on a rigid base. The front panel holds the lens mounted on a board and the rear panel contains a film holder. The bellows connects the lens board to the film holder and allows freedom of movement between them.”

4. Present item (6).

Delete and substitute :

“(6) **Cameras with air- and watertight cases** for underwater photography. These may be of either the amphibious or housed type. The amphibious type has a series of O rings which seal the camera case from leaks and can be used either above or under the water. The housed type is generally an above-water camera which is housed in a watertight and pressure resistant enclosure. Control of the camera is achieved by linkages to the exterior of the housing. Because of its bulk the housed type is usually used only underwater.”

5. Item (11). New last sentence.

Insert the following new last sentence :

“The heading **does not cover** video cameras used for these purposes (**heading 85.25**).”

6. Item (12).

Delete and substitute :

“(12) **Cameras for microphotography**, for making photographs on a greatly reduced scale.”

7. New items (15) and (16).

“(15) **Cameras for infra-red photography.**

(16) **Cameras for ultra-violet photography.**”

8. Present item (15). Paragraph (iv).

Delete and substitute :

“(iv) Laser photoplotter for creating latent images on photosensitive film, generally from digital formats, (e.g., colour transparencies, which are used to reproduce digital artwork with continuous-tone) by means of a laser beam.”

Renumber present items (6) to (12) and (13) to (15) as (8) to (14) and (17) to (19), respectively.

Page 1779. Heading 90.06. PARTS AND ACCESSORIES. Last sentence.

Delete “lens hoods” and substitute “lens hoods, [film motor drive boosters,] specialised stands or bases for forensic photography to which a camera is fitted (these often include discharge lamps and an adjustable calibrated mast for varying the height of the camera)”.

Page 1780.

1. Heading 90.06. Exclusion paragraph. New exclusions (b) and (c).

Insert the following new exclusions (b) and (c) :

“(b) Digital cameras (**heading 85.25**).

(c) Digital camera backs (**heading 85.29**).”

Reletter present exclusions (b) to (g) as (d) to (ij), respectively.

2. Heading 90.07. First paragraph. Item (C). Last sentence.

Delete and substitute :

“Cinematographic projectors may be equipped with a device to rewind the film and with a fan. Some projectors may be equipped with a refrigerated water cooling system.”

Page 1781. Heading 90.07.

1. Item (C). Second paragraph.

Delete and substitute :

“**Cinematographic projectors may be combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus**, these being equipped with a reader which incorporates a photoelectric sound-head and a charge-coupled device. The sound tracks for most commercial films are printed in dual format, i.e., analogue and digital. The analogue format sound tracks are printed between the frames and the sprocket perforations whereas digital format sound tracks are printed either on the edges of the film, outside the sprocket perforations, or between the sprocket perforations. Some commercial films are printed with an analogue sound track and digital timecode information only on the edges of the film, where the digital sound track is not printed on the film but is recorded separately on a CD-ROM. As the film passes through the reader the photoelectric sound-head reads the analogue sound track and the charge-coupled device reads the digital sound track, or in the latter case the timecode information to ensure synchronisation of sound from the CD-ROM with the projected moving pictures. The printing of dual format sound tracks enables sound to be reproduced if one of the sound track formats is damaged or where the sound reproducing apparatus does not have dual format reading capability.

Other cinematographic projectors may be equipped with either a photoelectric or a magnetic sound-head depending upon the process used for recording the sound-track - or with both types of sound-head for alternative use.”

2. PARTS AND ACCESSORIES. Last sentence.

Delete “these fall in **heading 90.10**” and substitute “these fall in **heading 90.10**); multi-storey film cycling spools designed to simultaneously supply film to and rewind film from a cinematographic projector”.

3. Exclusion paragraph. New exclusions (f) and (g).

Insert the following new exclusions (f) and (g) :

“(f) Video projectors (**heading 85.28**).

(g) Apparatus and equipment for cinematographic laboratories, e.g., splicers, editing desks, etc. (**heading 90.10**).”

Reletter present exclusion (f) as (h).

Page 1782. Heading 90.08. Item (A). Penultimate paragraph.

Delete “lecture rooms, etc.” and substitute “lecture rooms, etc.; slide projectors used for pointing an image onto an embroidery frame in preparation for sewing designs by an embroidery machine”.

Page 1783. Heading 90.08.

1. PARTS AND ACCESSORIES. Last sentence.

Delete “masking frames” and substitute “masking frames, microfilm or microfiche feeders”.

2. Exclusion paragraph. New exclusions (b) and (ij).

Insert the following new exclusions (b) and (ij) :

“(b) Projectors, projection panels, display units or monitors for automatic data processing machines (**heading 84.71**) or for video (**heading 85.28**).”

“(ij) Devices which utilize colour and pattern discs to project various coloured and patterned lighting effects at indoor venues (**heading 94.05**).”

Reletter present exclusions (b) to (g) and (h) as (c) to (h) and (k), respectively.

Page 1784. Heading 90.09. Part (A). Second paragraph. Item (1). Third paragraph. First sentence.

Delete “projected onto a drum” and substitute “projected onto a photoreceptor, being a drum”.

Page 1785. Heading 90.09.

1. PARTS AND ACCESSORIES. Last sentence.

Delete and substitute :

“Such parts and accessories include drums and plates used in indirect process electrostatic photocopying apparatus, guide rollers, mounted oil supply pads, paper drawers, sorters, staplers and automatic paper feeders, provided they are suitable for use solely or principally with a photocopying apparatus.”

2. Exclusion paragraph.

Delete and substitute :

“The heading also **excludes** :

- (a) Machines in which the optical image is captured by a charge-coupled device (CCD) and converted to digital code before printing by means of a laser and photoreceptor (**Chapter 84**).
- (b) Cameras for recording documents on microfilm, microfiche or other microforms (**heading 90.06**).”

Page 1786 to 1788. Heading 90.10. Part (I).

Insert the following new item (A) :

“(A) **Automatic machines for developing rolls of photographic film or for exposing developed photographic film to rolls of photographic paper.**”

Reletter present items (A) to (M) as (B) to (N), respectively.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE EXPLANATORY NOTES  
TO BE MADE BY CORRIGENDUM

CHAPTER 90.

Page 1770. Heading 90.01. New second paragraph.

Optical elements are manufactured in such a way that they produce a required optical effect. An optical element does more than merely allow light to pass through it, rather the passage of light must be altered in some way, for example, it is diverged, fragmented, dispersed, magnified, reflected, restricted, etc.

Page 1771. Heading 90.01. First paragraph. New item (10).

(10) **Raised reflective road lane markers** (sometimes known as “cats eyes”) made of plastic which reflect, over an optimum distance, the headlights of an oncoming motor vehicle. The required optical effect is produced by precision working of the die mould from which the markers are manufactured.

Page 1773. Heading 90.04. PARTS. Last sentence.

Eyepieces of glass are classified in **heading 70.15** if not optically worked, or in **heading 90.01** if optically worked; eyepieces of materials other than glass are classified in **heading 90.01** if they constitute optical elements (see the Explanatory Note to that heading); otherwise they are classified in this heading.

Page 1774. Heading 90.05. First paragraph. Item (1).

(1) **Binoculars**, such as opera glasses, binoculars for touring or hunting, cardboard box shaped binoculars, military binoculars (including night glasses and certain periscopic binoculars) and binoculars made in the form of spectacles.

Page 1775. Heading 90.05. Second paragraph.

The heading also includes telescopes, **and more particularly binoculars**, which utilize infra-red light and which incorporate image converter tubes to convert the magnified infra-red image into an image which can be seen by the human eye; these infra-red instruments are used at night, particularly by armed forces. Also included are telescopes, binoculars and the like which utilize light amplifiers (also known as image intensifiers) to increase the brightness of an image which is below the visual threshold to a level where the image can be seen.

Page 1776. Heading 90.05. Exclusion paragraph. New exclusion (d).

(d) “Door eyes” or through door viewers (**heading 90.13**).

Page 1777. Heading 90.06. Part (I).

1. First paragraph.

This group covers all kinds of photographic cameras (**other than** cinematographic cameras), whether for professional or amateur use, and whether or not presented with their optical elements (objective lenses, viewfinders, etc.). Photographic cameras are those in which the exposure of a chemical based film (usually silver halide), plate or paper to the image or light from the camera's optical system causes a chemical change to the film, plate or paper. Further chemical processing is required to create a viewable image.

2. New third paragraph.

These cameras may also incorporate an automatic focusing system, a motor drive for winding film, an integral flash and a liquid crystal display all of which may be controlled by a microprocessor.

3. Present third paragraph. Items (4) to (5).

(4) **Instant print cameras (portable or cabinet type) in which processing is carried out automatically after exposure** so that the finished photograph is available in a short time. Coin-, token- or magnetic card operated cabinet type instant print cameras are classified here and not in heading 84.76.

(5) **Cameras with wide-angle lenses** to cover a very wide field. Special lenses are used to give an all round view of the horizon. Extreme wide-angle cameras swing the lens during exposure in synchronisation with the shutter.

4. Present third paragraph. New items (6) to (7).

(6) **Disposable cameras** which are pre-loaded with film which is not replaced after use.

(7) **View cameras.** These consist of a flexible bellows which is attached to the front and rear panels that swing on a rigid base. The front panel holds the lens mounted on a board and the rear panel contains a film holder. The bellows connects the lens board to the film holder and allows freedom of movement between them.

5. Present third paragraph. Present item (6).

(86) **Cameras with air- and watertight cases** for underwater photography. These may be of either the amphibious or housed type. The amphibious type has a series of O rings which seal the camera case from leaks and can be used either above or under the water. The housed type is generally an above-water camera which is housed in a watertight and pressure resistant enclosure. Control of the camera is achieved by linkages to the exterior of the housing. Because of its bulk the housed type is usually used only underwater.

Page 1778. Heading 90.06. Part (I). First paragraph.

1. Items (11) to (12).

(1344) **Cameras for medical or surgical purposes**, e.g., those introduced in the stomach, for examination and subsequent diagnosis. The heading **does not cover** video cameras used for these purposes (**heading 85.25**).

(1442) **Cameras for microphotography**, for making photographs on a greatly reduced scale.

2. New items (15) to (16).

(15) **Cameras for infra-red photography.**

(16) **Cameras for ultra-violet photography.**

3. Present item (15). Paragraph (iv).

(iv) Laser photoplotter for creating latent images on photosensitive film, generally from digital formats, (e.g., colour transparencies, which are used to reproduce digital artwork with continuous-tone) by means of a laser beam. ~~To reproduce an image, the primary colours (cyan, magenta and yellow) are first selected, whereupon each colour is separately turned into rasterized data by an automatic data processing machine or raster image processor. The raster image processor may be incorporated in the photoplotter.~~

Page 1779. Heading 90.06. PARTS AND ACCESSORIES. Last sentence.

Such parts and accessories include : camera bodies; bellows; tripods; ball and socket mounting heads; shutters and diaphragms; shutter (including delayed action) releases; magazines for plates or films; lens hoods, [film motor drive boosters,] specialised stands or bases for forensic photography to which a camera is fitted (these often include discharge lamps and an adjustable calibrated mast for varying the height of the camera).

Page 1780.

1. Heading 90.06. Exclusion paragraph. New exclusions (b) to (c).

(b) Digital cameras (**heading 85.25**).

(c) Digital camera backs (**heading 85.29**).

2. Heading 90.07. First paragraph. Item (C).

(C) **Cinematographic projectors** which are static or portable apparatus for the diascopic projection of moving pictures whether or not having a sound track on the same film. They have an optical system which consists essentially of a light source, reflector, condenser and projection lens. The projectors also have a mechanism, generally consisting of a maltese cross movement, which draws the film intermittently past the optical system, usually at the same rate as the film was taken,

and the light source is cut off when the film is being moved through the projection gate. The light source in cinema projectors is commonly an electric arc-lamp, but filament lamps may be used in some projectors. Cinematographic projectors ~~are~~ generally may be equipped with a device to rewind the film and with a fan. Some projectors may be equipped with a refrigerated water cooling system.

Page 1781. Heading 90.07.

1. Item (C). Second paragraph.

**Cinematographic projectors may be combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus**, these being equipped with a reader which incorporates a photoelectric sound-head and a charge-coupled device. The sound tracks for most commercial films are printed in dual format, i.e., analogue and digital. The analogue format sound tracks are printed between the frames and the sprocket perforations whereas digital format sound tracks are printed either on the edges of the film, outside the sprocket perforations, or between the sprocket perforations. Some commercial films are printed with an analogue sound track and digital timecode information only on the edges of the film, where the digital sound track is not printed on the film but is recorded separately on a CD-ROM. As the film passes through the reader the photoelectric sound-head reads the analogue sound track and the charge-coupled device reads the digital sound track, or in the latter case the timecode information to ensure synchronisation of sound from the CD-ROM with the projected moving pictures. The printing of dual format sound tracks enables sound to be reproduced if one of the sound track formats is damaged or where the sound reproducing apparatus does not have dual format reading capability.

Other cinematographic projectors may be equipped with either a photoelectric or a magnetic sound-head depending upon the process used for recording the sound-track - or with both types of sound-head for alternative use.

2. PARTS AND ACCESSORIES. Last sentence.

Such parts and accessories include : camera bodies, tripods and stands; ball and socket mounting heads; casings (" blimps ") designed to eliminate motor noise (**other than** those made of textile materials; these fall in **heading 59.11**); cases for portable cinematographic projectors, designed for use as projector stands; film cleaning devices (**except** those for laboratory apparatus; these fall in **heading 90.10**); multi-storey film cycling spools designed to simultaneously supply film to and rewind film from a cinematographic projector.

3. Exclusion paragraph. New exclusions (f) to (g).

(f) Video projectors (**heading 85.28**).

(g) Apparatus and equipment for cinematographic laboratories, e.g., splicers, editing desks, etc. (**heading 90.10**).

Page 1782. Heading 90.08. Item (A). Penultimate paragraph.

The heading includes slide projectors and other still image projectors as used in schools, lecture rooms, etc.; slide projectors used for pointing an image onto an embroidery frame in preparation for sewing designs by an embroidery machine; spectrum projectors; instruments for projecting radiographs; magnifying microfilm, microfiche or other microform readers, whether or not subsidiarily used for photocopying these documents; and the projection apparatus used in the preparation of printing plates or cylinders.

Page 1783. Heading 90.08.

1. PARTS AND ACCESSORIES. Last sentence.

Such parts and accessories include bodies, frames and supports, enlarger masking frames, microfilm or microfiche feeders.

2. Exclusion paragraph. New exclusions (b) and (ij).

(b) Projectors, projection panels, display units or monitors for automatic data processing machines (heading 84.71) or for video (heading 85.28).

(ij) Devices which utilize colour and pattern discs to project various coloured and patterned lighting effects at indoor venues (heading 94.05).

Page 1784. Heading 90.09. Part (A). Second paragraph. Item (1). Third paragraph. First sentence.

In the indirect process, the optical image is projected onto a photoreceptor, being a drum (or plate) coated with selenium or other semiconducting substance charged with static electricity.

Page 1785. Heading 90.09.

1. PARTS AND ACCESSORIES. Last sentence.

Such parts and accessories include drums and plates used in indirect process electrostatic photocopying apparatus, guide rollers, mounted oil supply pads, paper drawers, sorters, staplers and automatic paper feeders, provided they are suitable for use solely or principally with a photocopying apparatus.

2. Exclusion paragraph.

The heading also excludes :

(a) Machines in which the optical image is captured by a charge-coupled device (CCD) and converted to digital code before printing by means of a laser and photoreceptor (Chapter 84).

(b) Cameras for recording documents on microfilm, microfiche or other microforms (heading 90.06).

Page 1786 to 1788. Heading 90.10. Part (I). New item (A).

**(A) Automatic machines for developing rolls of photographic film or for exposing developed photographic film to rolls of photographic paper.**

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OBSERVATIONS OF THE REVIEW SUB-COMMITTEE

Heading 90.01.

Page 1771. Heading 90.01. First paragraph. New item (10).

**EC**

- Reference to reflecting signs which could fall in heading 86.08, to be inserted.

Heading 90.05.

Page 1774. Heading 90.05. First paragraph. Item (1).

**EC**

- More information needed on “cardboard box shaped binoculars”; could they be toys ?

Heading 90.06.

Page 1777. Heading 90.06. Part (I).

1. First paragraph. New penultimate sentence.

**Canada**

- The word “usually” to be replaced by “e.g.”.

**EC**

- The words “or thermal” to be inserted after “chemical”.

2. Present third paragraph. Items (4) to (6).

**Canada**

- Disposable cameras might be reused. More information needed.
- Are air- or watertight cases traded separately ?

Page 1778. Heading 90.06. First paragraph.

1. New item (13) (present item (11)).

**Canada**

- Are cameras for medical or surgical purposes a distinct group ?

**EC**

- Certain video cameras used solely for medical or surgical purposes might be covered by heading 90.18.

2. New item (14) (present item (12)).

**Canada**

- The word "taking" might be more appropriate than the word "making" ?

3. New item (16).

**EC**

- The words "à rayon" should be added before "ultra-violette" in the French version.

Page 1779. Heading 90.06. Last paragraph (Parts and accessories).

**EC**

- Shared the Secretariat's reservations, expressed in paragraph 22, about the classification of "film motor drive boosters".

Heading 90.08.

Page 1782. Heading 90.08. Item (A). Fifth paragraph.

**Canada**

- Does the volume of trade warrant the inclusion of this commodity ?

Page 1783. Heading 90.08.

1. Second paragraph (Parts and accessories).

**Canada**

- Does the volume of trade warrant the inclusion of this commodity ?

2. Third paragraph (exclusions). New exclusion (ij).

EC and Canada

- More information needed on these devices.

Heading 90.09.

EC

- The scope of this heading is currently being examined by the Harmonized System Committee. Results of the HSC/30 Session might influence future discussions in the Review Sub-Committee.

Page 1784. Heading 90.09. Part (A). Second paragraph. Item (1). Third paragraph.

EC

- It should be clarified whether the photoreceptor is indeed classifiable in heading 90.09.

Page 1785. Heading 90.09. Fourth paragraph (Parts and accessories).

EC

It should be clarified whether the various added examples are indeed classifiable in heading 90.09.

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